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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

Massachusetts

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

AT WESTBOROUGH:

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

In obedience to chapter 40 of the Acts of 1857, and to chapter 177 of the Acts of 1859, the Trustees of the State Reform School herewith respectfully submit to the Governor and the Executive Council, the Thirteenth Annual Report of the condition of the school for the year ending September 30, 1859.

They refer to the accompanying reports of the Treasurer, Superintendent, Chaplain, and Physician, for full statistics of the expenses of the school, the commitments, discharges, employments, and amount of work done during the year, and the religious, intellectual and physical condition of the boys.

On the thirteenth of August, a large part of the building was destroyed by fire. Daniel Credan, a boy who had already assaulted one of the officers, set fire to a wooden ventilating flue in the north-eastern part of the building. The flames were at once carried, by the strong draught, to the main flue, and thus to the dry woodwork of the roof. The fire spread with great rapidity and destroyed about three-fourths of the building, before it could be stopped. By dint of hard work on the part of the officers, the boys, and the fire departments from neighboring towns, the towers, west wing, and a portion of the workshops were saved. Most of the furniture, also, was got out with little hurt. The whole loss has been estimated at not over $50,000.

Of the boys thus left without shelter, 240 were sent to the new jail at Fitchburg; 26 of the less trusty ones to Concord jail, and the rest, about 300, were housed in the dormitory which had not been burnt.

After much consideration, and after consulting with his excellency the Governor, the Trustees determined to hire a large building in the town of Westborough, and fit it for about 150 boys: and, moreover, to roof in such parts of the standing walls of the school as would be necessary to accommodate the rest of the boys. These repairs are now so far forward, that, within a few days, all the boys, except 7 still at Concord, have been removed, either to the building in the village, or to the newly fitted rooms at the school. Credan and five other boys, his accomplices, have been committed for trial.

As the rebuilding of the school, in one form or another, must soon be considered by the State government, it is proper for the Trustees to state, briefly and clearly, what is the precise work of this school; what it has done in the past; and what it can be made to do in the future.

1. *The work for which the school is intended.* This is an institution, to which juvenile offenders may be committed by legal process. When thus committed, they are placed under the charge of the Trustees, to be by them *reformed.* The school is not a prison, or a house of correction; nor is it, in the ordinary sense, a place of *punishment.* The Act of April 9, 1847 calls it a "school for the instruction, employment, and reformation of juvenile offenders." It is true that Mr. Lyman says, in a letter to the commissioners: "The institution should be considered a place of *punishment*, as well as a place of *reform;*" but he at once defines in what sense he uses the word punishment. "I should give no character of *disgraceful punishment* to the institution, but the character of a state school—where boys are received *because they are not fit to be at large.*" The punishment which, in the nature of things, must be entailed by a committal to the school, is simply the degradation of being judged "not fit to be at large." The prison convict receives *true* punishment; he is disgraced and made to suffer: first, as a warning to others: secondly, as a warning to himself. The boy sent to the Westborough school is *conditionally forgiven;* he is not punished, he is not made an example

of; but he is simply trained in the straight path; his privileges grow with his reform, and when he proves himself thoroughly reformed, he is set free, without stigma and without disgrace. If on the other hand, he prove incorrigible, then, and only then, is he punished, by being sent to prison.

2. *What the School has done.* Since the foundation of the institution about 40 per cent. of the commitments have been for theft, in one form or another; about 43 per cent. for "stubbornness;" and about 14 per cent. for assault, vagrancy, disorderly conduct and malicious mischief. These are the principal accusations. As the word "stubbornness" is vague, and may be used as a cloak for many offences, or for no offence at all, the following analysis of 234 cases of stubbornness and kindred accusations, may be useful. The cases were taken, at random, from the records of different years, namely: those between Nos. 1 and 216, (1849); Nos. 803 and 1,003, (1853); and Nos. 2,229 and 2,308, (1858). The real character and offences of these boys may be classified as follows:

1. *Ungovernable and runaway:* that is, truant; leaving places of employment, rebellious at home, &c., ... 80
2. *Ungovernable and lying:* about the same as No. 1, but characterized by great dishonesty, ... 14
3. *Ungovernable:* violent and rebellious at home, ... 56
4. *Ungovernable and a thief:* somewhat the same as No. 1, but chiefly characterized by stealing, ... 18
5. *Ungovernable, been arrested before:* somewhat the same as No. 1, but bad conduct so public as to cause arrest, by the police, ... 9
6. *Idle, disorderly, arrested before, for larceny,* 23
7. *Vagabond, arrested before:* that is, disorderly, without fixed home, wandering about the country, and arrested for notoriously bad conduct, ... 4
8. *Vagabond:* same as No. 7, without the arrest, ... 12
9. *Vagabond simpleton:* same as No. 8, but intellect quite low, without decided idiocy, ... 3
10. *Idle,* 2
11. *Wanton destruction of property,* 2
12. *Trespass and bad conduct:* generally disorderly, with some act in particular of decidedly aggravated character, . . 2
13. Charged with "stubbornness," but no good grounds found in the "history" of the boys, ... 5

Of these boys, those under Nos. 9, 10 and 13 should not have been sent to the institution, and it may also be, that under No. 3 there were a few cases that were scarcely suitable; but all these together could hardly constitute more than seven per cent. of all commitments for "stubbornness," and the like; or about three per cent. of the whole number of committals. This is a very small proportion, considering the loose way in which commitments were formerly made. By the Act of April, 3, 1859, the magistrate is obliged to send a "statement" with each mittimus, so that there is now less danger of the admission of boys who are not truly "juvenile offenders."

Having thus shown the material sent *to* the school, it is now important to show what has been sent *from* it. The result which has been come at by very laborious investigation, may thus be summed up: The number of boys committed to the Reform School since its opening in 1848, is 2,537. The number of inmates at the present time is 507. The number known to have deceased is 42. This leaves a total of 1,988, whose history is the subject of our inquiry. Of this number, the career of about 300 cannot be traced with certainty. This comprises the boys who were committed on short sentences—those who were in feeble health—those who have left the State—those who were committed under assumed names, &c.

The history and character of 1,653 boys who have been inmates of the school, have been ascertained—281 of these have turned out badly. This is fourteen and one-seventh per cent. on the total of 1,988—1,372 of these boys are known to have done well. This is 69 per cent. of all who have gone forth from the institution.

In this calculation, in all cases of doubt, the doubt is reckoned against the institution; although in a large number of instances the probabilities were in favor of a thorough reformation.

This is a better record than has ever been claimed by the trustees; and, considering the disadvantages under which the institution has labored from want of the means of proper classification; the advanced age of the majority of boys when committed, and the great number of short sentences, it is a better result, the writer confidently believes, than the truest friends of the school have ever dared to hope for. But it will be

observed, in the above calculations, that every doubt is estimated against the school. If the common way of calculating averages were adopted, the table would stand thus:

Whole number of cases investigated, . .	1,653
Of these:	
Turned out badly, 17 per cent., . .	281
Reformed, 83 per cent., ...	1,372

1,653 boys comprise more than four-fifths of all who have left the institution, and enough, therefore, to show a reliable average. Of the boys who turned out badly, 43 have since been in the Massachusetts State Prison, or about one and two-thirds per cent. of all committals to the school. If, however, from 43 we deduct 11 who were, after probation, remanded, by the Trustees, to the house of correction, the figure is reduced to one and one-fourth per cent.

3. *What the School can be made to do.* Hitherto, there have been five chief blocks in the way of this institution; first, the commitment of boys who are too old; second, the alternative sentence; third, the difficulty of finding out the true characters of masters who apply for apprentices; fourth, the interference of parents; and fifth, the want of means for a proper classification of the boys in the building.

As the law now stands, boys may be sent, up to the age of 16. This is too old; with puberty comes a strengthening of bad propensities, and, moreover, a new passion is added, of great power and violence. On this point Mr. Lyman said, that boys over 14 were "difficult to manage. If they have been for some time in a vicious course, they become, by 14 or 15, hardened; bad themselves, and very fit to make others bad." Of the 31 Westborough graduates who are, or have been, in the state prison, not less than 24 were 14 years of age, or over, when sent to the school. The Trustees would therefore earnestly recommend that the law should be so altered as to limit the maximum age for committal to fourteen years. They would further recommend that the law for the support of boys by their towns, (Acts of 1859, chapter 170, section 1,) should be so altered as to render it efficient. The opinion of an eminent lawyer, consulted by the Trustees, was, that it would cost more to find

out "the lawful settlement" of boys sent to the institution, than would be received from the towns, and moreover, that no legal demand could be made upon such towns, so long as the boy *remained in the school.* Perhaps it would be better to reduce the sum of fifty cents a week to *twenty-five cents;* because the justices might sometimes be deterred from sending proper subjects to the school, by the idea that they were laying too great a burden on the town. The evil at which the law is aimed, viz.: that parents who have ability to support their sons, send them to the school to save themselves trouble and expense, will be as effectually remedied by twenty-five as by fifty cents a week.

The "alternative sentence" is a source of constant trouble. If a boy who is naturally or by education shameless, has a *long* sentence in the school, and a *short* alternative sentence, he will behave badly on purpose to get remanded, and so be free within a few days, or weeks. This was the case with the incendiary, Credan. He first assaulted an officer, hoping to be remanded to his alternative sentence; and, finding that this did not do, he set fire to the building. If the alternative sentence were done away with, then a bad boy might be put in the "third department" of the school, and there kept, without the *disgrace of a prison*, as long as he remained refractory. If all means of reformation failed, he could then be complained of before a court, and sent to prison for such a time as his offences merited. This arrangement would be much more simple and just, and in this way the *temptation* of a short alternative sentence would be avoided.

It has been found, in practice, that the written recommendation of the selectmen of a town is not always a guarantee for the good character of a master, who applies for an apprentice. Even when the master himself is, in all respects, fit, it often happens that his wife, or some of his family, or some of his work-people, are entirely unsuitable company for a wayward boy. This state of things has been a source of constant annoyance to the Trustees, and it is highly desirable that some change should be made in the system of apprenticing, so as to insure more certainty in the results.

In searching the records of the school to find out what proportion of its graduates had been reformed, it was found that

many boys had been much injured, after leaving the institution, by the interference of their parents, relations, or near friends. It often happens that the natural guardians of a boy are willing to let him alone so long as he is of tender years; but the moment he is old enough to do profitable work, their selfishness urges them to get him again under their charge. Thus, when a vicious and ignorant boy has, by years of care and attention, been fairly put in the straight path, when he has been apprenticed to a good master, and has the prospect of doing well, his parents or relations will sometimes use their best endeavors to entice him from his place.

The following letter will give an idea of the way in which such persons proceed. It is addressed to one of the Trustees:

Sir—Your not having written causes me to write. Am expecting from you an answer to that petition which I gave you when at Westborough, as you made that promise. Have no doubt but I shall get one. I received a letter from Mr. Starr, on last week, in which he confirms what I heard and communicated to you at Westborough, namely: that one of my brothers had gone to sea in sloop-of-war Levant; does not say where bound; "and the other placed in a good home,—when 21 years old will have $100." Does not say where or with whom he is. If this is intended as an answer to my petition, it will be considered as an insult to the selectmen, and will be treated as such. I do not think it is. Will expect an answer from you. My brothers were not sent to the Reform School during minority, but for the term of four years, which expires sometime next month; this, with the petition, is worthy of consideration. If I receive no farther satisfaction from Mr. Starr than his last letter, I shall get a petition signed by the citizens of ——, and shall forward it to the governor.

Yours truly, —— ——.

The analysis of this letter is easy. This man allows his brothers to remain some years in the school without taking particular notice of them. As soon, however, as they are able to earn money, he gets a petition for their release, signed by the selectmen of his town, and states, (which is not true,) that they were committed for only four years. On being told by the superintendent that the boys are in good places, he threatens, unless his wishes are complied with, to send a petition to the governor. Of course such efforts are of no consequence, so far

as the officers of the institution are concerned; but the boys may be thus led to run away from their situations, under the idea that they can do much better elsewhere.

Now that a large part of the building is lying in ruins, and it becomes necessary to think where and how these 500 boys shall be lodged, a good opportunity offers to suggest such a mode of classification as would combine the greatest economy with the strictest separation of the different divisions. The Trustees have given much thought to this matter, and have gone so far as to hand in to the joint committee of the legislature a plan for buildings to hold 400 boys. As long ago as two years, attempts were made to classify, as far as the narrow means would allow. The "third department" was established and this was found to do much good. Some of the best boys, also, were put on the farm, as "farm apprentices." The results of these limited experiments have been such as to encourage a more extended trial. The general divisions proposed are these:

1st. *Preparatory Department.* About 45 new boys who are kept on trial till their proper places in the other departments can be given them.

2d. *Farm Department.* About 15 of the best boys apprenticed to the farmer, engineer, &c., and living *outside* the main building.

3d. *First Department.* About 180 of the best boys, divided into three classes, to be kept separate, living in the buildings, but usually working on the farm.

4th. *Second Department.* About 135 inferior boys, divided into two classes, to be kept separate, living and working chiefly in the buildings.

5th. *Third Department.* About 25 of the worst boys, kept under a strict discipline.

In this arrangement there would be combined the harmony and economy of the congregate system, with the separation and strict oversight of the family system. The boys would be divided into divisions of from 25 to 70 each; in each school room there would be only from 20 to 35 boys. No two divisions would ever be together, for a moment, except at prayers. The Trustees would further recommend, that the buildings for these

boys should be put up on the old foundations, but should not be so large as the old, nor built, like them, in one continuous piece. This plan is just as efficient as, and much more economical than, any other that could be carried out. It is *efficient*, because it insures the proper separation and care of the different grades of boys. It is *economical*, for many reasons; the foundations are there, ready dug; the bricks are there; an expensive apparatus for the supply of light, heat, and water is there; a fine farm of nearly 300 acres, and given for the express purpose, is there. All these are paid for, and all are ready for use. It is hardly necessary to point out the fact, that if the school were broken up into several widely separated buildings, all these advantages would be lost, and the cost of new sites and buildings would be much greater than the cost of reconstructing the old. The current expenses, moreover, of a large school are much less than those of a small one, as will at once appear from the following table:

NAME.	No. of children.	Expense per head.
House of Refuge, New Orleans, ...	95	$154 00
Lancaster School, ...	95	130 00
House of Refuge, St. Louis, ...	121	123 00
Maine Reform School, ...	214	114 00
House of Refuge, Randall's Island, . . .	540	80 00
Westborough Reform School, ...	590	80 00

It should also be remembered that the large gifts of Mr. Lyman were expressly made "to establish in the town of Westborough an institution, or institutions, on the most approved plan, for the proper discipline, instruction, employment, and reformation, of juvenile offenders, whether male or female or both."

As to the number of boys, it has been thought that 400 would not be too many, and within that limit, the school would doubtless be always full. For the matter of expense, it would probably cost as much to tear down the ruined walls, fill in

the cellar, and properly fit the old part (not burnt) for the classification of 200 boys, as to go on, and rebuild enough of what is burnt, to accommodate, with the portion still standing, 400 boys.

Fund for deserving Boys.—It is very desirable that a certain sum of money should be applied yearly for the benefit of such graduates of the school as may be considered deserving. In giving the second sum of $10,000, Mr. Lyman suggested that it should be put to this use. And there is now a sum of money, nominally $20,000, known as the "Lyman Fund," the interest of which might be thus spent.

Health.—There have been but four deaths during the year, and the general health of the boys has been very good.

Labor and Contracts.—Contracts have been made with Messrs. Greenwood and Wright, to employ 125 boys in chair seating; and with Messrs. Cole, Wood & Co., shoe dealers, to employ 120 in shoemaking. These contracts are more favorable than those before made, and will be carried out, if the future arrangements of the institution allow it. It is thought that this employment in the workshops, together with the work on the farm and in the buildings will be enough to keep all the boys busy.

During the last three years, the number of officers in the school and of laborers on the farm, has been a good deal reduced, and their work transferred to the more trustworthy boys. By thus educating boys to hold some responsible positions, by bringing out, as much as possible, the resources of the farm, and by directing the work of the boys in the most judicious ways, the Trustees hope to farther lessen the expenses of the school. Since 1856, the annual cost of keeping each boy has been diminished 7½ per cent., and while the average number of boys has increased 22, the number of officers has decreased 3.

Schools and Library.—During the cold months, the boys have been in school four hours every day, and, during the warm months, two hours. When not employed in their schools the male teachers superintend the work of the boys, on the farm.

The reports of the school committee have been very favorable, and "the quietness and order and attention to their studies, which manifestly prevailed in all the schools," are mentioned with particular satisfaction. Within the year, about 200 volumes have been added to the library; but, owing to the fire, a considerable part of the money devoted to the buying of books, has not yet been spent.

Special Improvements.—A full account of the introduction of gas and steam, will be found in the report of the committee on these things.

Farm.—On the first of April last, the farm passed from the hands of the Board of Agriculture, to those of the Trustees. Considering the condition of the soil, the crops have been very good, this season, and as will be seen from the Farmer's report, the large manure heap which has been prepared, gives hopes of a good harvest next year. Nor do the Trustees forget to thank Deacon Brigham for the skill he has shown, as a farmer, and for the kindness and good judgment he has evinced towards the boys under his direction.

The Claim of Addison Prentiss.—A lithograph of the school, furnished by Mr. Prentiss, was rejected by the Trustees, and payment therefor refused, for two reasons; first, because the designs had been spoiled in the transfer; and secondly, because it formed a part of the Annual Report of the Trustees, which is paid for from the State treasury, and not from the funds of the institution. Mr. Prentiss then got a Resolve of the legislature "authorizing" the Trustees to pay for the lithograph. The attorney-general, however, gave his opinion in writing, that the Resolve did not place the Trustees under any obligation to pay, but only gave them power to do so. A copy of the opinion was sent to the counsel of Mr. Prentiss.

Appropriations.—To meet the necessary current expenses of the institution, $4,000 will be needed, over and above the appropriation. The sum voted by the legislature, for the year, was $4,000 less than the estimate of the Trustees. Since that estimate was made, the farm has come under the care of

the Board, and no appropriation was made to meet the additional expenses, which were, last year, $4,000. So that the actual deficiency in the annual appropriation amounts to $8,000. Then the destruction of the buildings has so far interfered with the productive labor of the boys, that there will be a deficiency of $1,200, anticipated income, from that source. By careful economy, a saving of about $5,000 has been made, leaving a balance of $4,000 against the institution, for which an appropriation is asked. In the present uncertain state of affairs, and without a knowledge of what will be done about the school, by the legislature, it is quite impossible for the Trustees to make any estimates for the expenses of the coming year. These, however, will be submitted as soon as it is possible to make them out. The Trustees cannot close this Report, without returning thanks to the Superintendent, Mr. Starr, for his energetic and discreet conduct during the fire, and for the constant attention he has given to his duties throughout the year. Mr. Brigham, the Steward, has, since the fire, done double work, and always with cheerfulness. Many other officers have had much extra labor put on them, and have undertaken it without a murmur.

PARLEY HAMMOND.
SIMON BROWN.
THOMAS A. GREEN.
JOSIAH H. TEMPLE.
HENRY W. CUSHMAN.
JUDSON S. BROWN.
THEODORE LYMAN.

WESTBOROUGH, October 6, 1859.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The Treasurer of the State Reform School respectfully presents the Thirteenth Annual Report.

The Treasurer charges himself from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859, inclusive, as follows:

For cash on hand, per last report,		$4,708 99	
For amount received from the State treasury,			$44,000 00
For amount of two notes received from B. E. Cole, not due at the date of last report,	$363 28		
	412 88		
For amount from A. Davis & Co.,	232 54		
		$1,008 70	
For labor of boys,		2,179 50	
For amount received from the State Board of Agriculture, being the balance on hand April 1st, 1859,		826 08	
For income of Lyman Fund, appropriated in payment for steam and gas works,		2,613 68	
For sundries,		2,248 55	
			13,585 50
			$57,585 50

And he credits himself for the following payments:

Clothing,	$5,219 43
Provisions and groceries,	15,621 88

Improvements and general repairs,	$13,552 61	
Furniture and bedding,	1,782 23	
Fuel and lights,	2,523 80	
Salaries and wages,	10,450 90	
Leather and tools used in the shoe shop,	967 29	
School books and stationery,	458 45	
Transportation,	585 69	
Postage,	39 94	
Hospital expenses,	69 08	
Trustees' expenses,	887 31	
Farm expenses,	1,533 65	
Miscellaneous,	2,222 04	
	$55,914 30	
Cash on hand,	1,671 20	
		$57,585 50

Leather and Tools used in the Shoe Shop, include

Leather, 1,688½ pounds,	$417 43
Leather, 2,411¼ feet,	447 68
Lace leather,	1 12
Thread, 98 pounds,	66 13
Harness needles,	7 14
Lasts, 14 pairs,	7 56
Awls, shaves and other tools,	7 37
Pegs, tacks, wax, &c.,	12 86
	$967 29

Clothing, includes

Satinets, 5,055½ yards,	$2,692 96
Denims, 2,059 yards,	267 02
Paris twills, 97¾ yards,	16 13
Cloth and clothing for apprentices,	555 77
Handkerchiefs and cravats,	16 72
Vesting, 44½ yards,	13 26
Suspenders, 19 dozen,	21 51
Cotton cloth, 6,273½ yards,	565 65
Cotton flannel, 319¾ yards,	31 98
Linen, 16 yards; bosoms, 48,	8 83

Jean, 1,001 yards,	$84 96
Cloth and straps for caps,	19 37
Vizors, 8 gross,	31 21
Frocking, 67½ yards,	23 62
Yarn, 605 pounds,	545 10
Mittens, 9½ dozens,	2 63
Shawl, 1,	5 00
Thread, 103 pounds,	90 04
Silk and twist,	7 00
Scissors, needles and thimbles,	6 00
Knitting needles,	1 88
Buttons, 35⅙ great gross,	124 64
Rubber boots, 12 pairs,	40 00
Shoes, 5, $6.57; brushes and blacking, $4.92,	11 49
Combs, 980,	28 56
Hair brushes, 7,	2 33
Sundries,	5 77
	$5,219 43

Provisions and Groceries, include

Flour, 657 barrels,	$4,701 37
Rye meal, 185 bushels,	200 39
Indian meal, 844½ bushels,	791 35
Hominy, 748 pounds,	28 66
Buckwheat, 1 bag,	3 75
Malt,	2 93
Beef, 42,148 pounds,	3,064 97
Pork, 3,692½ pounds,	316 83
Lard, 830½ pounds,	101 21
Ham, 429 pounds,	52 67
Sausages, 139¾ pounds,	20 80
Veal, 2,624½ pounds,	213 25
Mutton, 983½ pounds,	38 27
Tripe, 240 pounds,	20 63
Fish, 5,857 pounds,	208 36
Poultry, 212½ pounds,	32 44
Eggs, 220 dozens,	39 93
Rice, 32,764 pounds,	1,099 39
Sugar, 3,926 pounds,	349 19

Molasses, 4,110 gallons,	$1,165 49
Coffee, 830 pounds,	127 52
Barley coffee, 399 pounds,	17 03
Tea, 344 pounds,	132 68
Chocolate, 1,398 pounds,	251 64
Milk, 5,417 gallons,	766 70
Butter, 1,717½ pounds,	435 84
Cheese, 646½ pounds,	60 82
Vinegar, 378 gallons,	46 12
Apples, 63 bushels,	54 37
Soap, 2,925 pounds,	180 75
Starch, 80 pounds, $5.20; indigo, 5 pounds, $4.50,	9 70
Potash, 547 pounds,	38 74
Raisins, 9 boxes,	21 05
Nutmegs, 12 lbs., $7.75; cassia, 27 lbs., $7.92,	15 67
Pepper, 70 pounds, $8.54; salt, $36.67,	45 21
Tapioca, 158 lbs., $19.75; corn starch, $6.80,	26 55
Saleratus, 252 pounds,	12 94
Ginger, 25 pounds, and other small groceries,	11 75
Peanuts, candy and lemons, for Christmas and the fourth of July,	23 75
Potatoes, 1,183 bushels,	524 14
Onions, 25 bushels,	15 00
Turnips, 65 bushels,	15 35
Carrots, 10 bushels,	2 50
Beans and peas, 126½ bushels,	171 76
Cranberries, $2.31; grapes, $2,	4 31
Berries, 42 quarts, currants, 12 quarts,	4 13
Squashes, 281 pounds,	11 47
Cabbages, 2,600,	130 00
Tomatoes, and other garden vegetables,	12 51
	$15,621 88

Furniture and Bedding, include

Ticking, 542½ yards,	$65 07
Sheeting, 2,066¼ yards,	221 90
Blankets, 103 pairs,	212 00
Batting,	15 59
Prints and check, 881 yards,	109 50
Diaper for spreads, 423¼ yards,	78 34

Straw, for beds, 16,027 pounds,	$65 47
Crash, 833¼ yards; Jean, 478½ yards,	104 00
Thread, 8½ lbs.; scissors, 12 pairs; thimbles, 12,	11 13
Tables, 3,	10 50
Table cloths and covers, 9,	13 20
Lounge, enamel cloth, 1,	6 00
Reclining hospital chair,	25 00
Chairs, 13,	13 50
Sinks, 3, $24; towel stands, 5, $5.50,	29 50
Bureaus, 4, $35; mirrors, 3, $10.50,	45 50
Bedsteads, 5,	22 75
Feather beds, bolsters and pillows, 3,	75 75
Mattresses, 3,	12 00
Carpeting, 345½ yards,	273 74
Mats, 20,	27 43
Pails, 60, $13.50; tubs, 5, $4.13,	17 63
White oak cans, 4,	15 00
Brooms, 11 dozens,	25 12
Carpet sweeper, $5; dusters, 6, $5.70,	10 70
Scrubbing brushes, 8 dozens,	19 25
Baskets, 22,	14 78
Clothes-lines, wash boards and other wooden ware,	15 76
Lanterns, 15, and repairing lamps,	15 87
Chimneys and shades,	10 83
Flat heater, $25; repairing stoves, $2.60,	27 60
Shovel and tongs, $1.45; self-heating flat-irons, $1,	2 45
Crockery,	78 84
Glass and earthen ware,	12 48
Tin and copper ware,	12 42
Knives and forks, 24 sets,	12 50
Tea spoons and plating,	14 25
Thermometers, 2 dozens,	7 25
Sundry small articles,	31 63
	$1,782 23

Improvements and Repairs, include

Labor and materials on general repairs,	$419 17
Finishing three rooms in old chapel,	194 59
Balance for building ice house,	149 30
Lead pipe and repairing pumps,	59 49

Repairing steam pipes,	$11 17
Repairing slating,	74 69
Paints, oil, lead and brushes,	56 04
Paper hangings,	30 26
Whitewash brushes,	7 87
Locks, keys, hinges and door handles,	9 63
Carpenter's tools, $14.57; glass, $3.70,	18 27
Laying wall,	45 50
Rope, $1.66; ladders, 2, $6.43,	8 09
Bricks, lime and cement,	959 37
Gas house, gasometer and pipe,	2,347 97
Steam boilers, 2,	2,700 00
Steam pump, pipe, labor, building chimney, &c.,	6,461 20
	$13,552 61

Books, Stationery and Printing, include

School books, 293,	$57 75
Music books, 20,	6 61
Social Psalmist, 270,	50 63
Library books,	75 00
Duntonian writing books, 86 dozens,	80 55
Printing and binding 700 copies of annual report,	96 65
Paper, envelopes and memorandums,	33 23
Pens, pencils, ink, &c.,	18 83
Letter balance, $1; advertising, $1.50,	2 50
Youth's Penny Gazette,	10 00
Youth's Companion, 10 copies, to January 1, 1860,	6 20
Boston Journal, to July, 1859,	6 00
Evening Traveller, to April, 1859,	5 00
Whalemen's Shipping List,	1 50
Child's Paper, 10 copies, one year,	8 00
	$458 45

Fuel and Lights, include

Coal, 243$\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{4}\frac{8}{0}\frac{9}{}$ tons,	$1,817 31
Wood, 39 cords,	220 03
Charcoal, 90 bushels,	15 96
Oil, 42$\frac{1}{4}$ gallons,	56 49
Fluid, 290 gallons,	161 13

Resin oil, 1,363½ gallons,	$251 25
Wicks, matches, &c.,	1 63
	$2,523 80

Farm Expenses, include

Grass seed,	$26 65
Corn, beet, turnip and other seeds,	15 12
Apple trees, 20,	11 00
Cows, 2,	100 00
Bull, 1,	40 00
Scythes, 27, $23.49; snaths, 9, $6.75,	30 24
Guano, 2,030 pounds,	38 06
Plaster, 7,200 pounds,	25 70
Lime, 1,000 pounds,	22 50
Vine protectors, 24,	3 00
Garden rakes, 1 dozen,	13 00
Bog hoes, 30, $25; axe hatchets, $7.50,	32 50
Plough, $14; points and mould, $4.58,	18 58
Repairing carts and wheelbarrows,	35 84
Blacksmithing,	47 40
Feed trough,	16 00
Grain, 39 bushels, $39.77; grinding, $15.60,	55 37
Axe, pick and fork handles,	10 75
Repairing hay-cutter,	2 00
Whips, cards, &c.,	4 94
Boarding farmers,	21 33
Wages,	963 67
	$1,533 65

Miscellaneous, includes

Expenses in pursuing and returning elopers,	$158 13
Expenses in returning boys to friends,	35 68
Expenses in fitting them out for sea,	25 10
Travelling expenses on business for the institution,	106 20
Expenses in obtaining places for boys,	106 50
Visiting apprentices,	11 60
Expenses in pursuing and returning apprentices who have left their places,	105 52
Expenses of lecturers,	3 00

Conveying Sabbath school teachers to the institution,	$131 25
Coffins,	32 50
Repairing cart and wagon,	4 25
Ox-cart, 1,	43 00
Chaise, $185; harness, $30,	215 00
Double harnesses,	55 00
Whips, surcingle, brush, and repairing harness,	9 86
Grain for horses, 213 bushels,	214 90
Hay, 5 tons, and 897 pounds,	68 08
Horses,	475 00
Blacksmithing,	84 43
Picks, handles and sharpening,	56 76
Cauldron kettle, $13.50; axes, 3, $2.88,	16 38
Interest,	155 90
Coal screens, 2, $16; shovels, 2, $2.34,	18 34
Coal hammers, 2,	3 50
Shrubs and plants,	6 00
Butchering,	33 00
Fire works and crackers for fourth of July,	36 60
Sundries,	10 56
	$2,222 04

PARLEY HAMMOND,
Treasurer of the State Reform School.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1859.

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of the State Reform School, and find them correctly cast and properly vouched.

JOSIAH H. TEMPLE,
JUDSON S. BROWN, } *Auditing Committee.*

WESTBOROUGH, October 7, 1859.

LYMAN FUND.

The principal of this fund is the same as it was 30th September, 1858, called			$20,000 00
Income on hand, 30th Sept. 1858, .	$1,611 85		
Jan. 1859. Received dividend on 53 shares Fitchburg R. R.,	159 00		
Received dividend on 60 shares Boston and Worcester Railroad, . .	180 00		
Received dividend on Rutland and Burlington R. R. bonds, . . .	280 00		
July, 1859. Received dividend on 53 shares Fitchburg R. R.,	159 00		
Received dividend on 60 shares Boston and Worcester Railroad, . .	180 00		
Received int. on income, .	43 83		
Amount of income,		$2,613 68	

Which has been appropriated in payment for steam and gas works by order of the Trustees.

PARLEY HAMMOND,

Treasurer of the Lyman Fund.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1859.

MARY LAMB FUND.

The principal of this fund is the same as stated in the last Report, 30th September, 1858, . .		$1,000 00
Income on hand 30th September, 1858,	$85 51	
Interest received, ...	60 00	
Amount of income, . . .	$145 51	
Paid for library books, . . .	85 51	
Income on hand, ...	$60 00	

PARLEY HAMMOND,

Treasurer of the Mary Lamb Fund.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1859.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—The Thirteenth Annual Report of the affairs of the institution, for the past year, up to the morning of the 13th of August, full of encouragement and hope, derives a melancholy interest from the sad event of that day—the burning of a large part of the building by one of the inmates, incited and encouraged by five others. In consequence of this calamity, and by direction of his excellency the governor, who had hastened to the scene of the conflagration, of the 562 boys who were here, 26 were sent to Concord jail for shelter, 242, accompanied by his excellency in person, were taken to the new jail at Fitchburg, and the remaining 294, after spending the night and greater part of the next day in the steam mill at the village of Westborough, returned to the portion of the institution saved from the devouring element.

Since that time, one boy was received by commitment before notice had been given that no more could be accommodated, and three apprentices have been returned; 22 have been remanded to their alternative sentences; 29 discharged, apprenticed or hired out; 2 eloped from the school, and 2 from Fitchburg, who have not been retaken.

The boys who were transferred to Fitchburg, remained, and were made very comfortable and happy till this morning, when preparations for receiving them having reached such a state of forwardness as to justify it, they were returned to Westborough.

There are now 505 boys counted as inmates of the institution, of whom 299 are at the school; 199, mostly small boys, at the building hired by the board in the village of Westborough, and called the Nursery, and 7 are still at Concord.

In the existing condition of things, it is natural that the future of the institution should be a subject of discussion among the people of the Commonwealth, and it is not strange that differences of opinion should exist. Faults, real or imaginary, are easily discovered in any complicated organization. Some cannot discover the faults of their own children, who are so unfortunate as to be sentenced to the State Reform School, and they look upon the institution as a place of oppression. Some having seen accounts of, and perhaps come in contact with some of the few graduates of the school, in whom a predisposition to crime still exists, and being ignorant of the many who are doing well, but shun observation, believe that the institution has failed to justify the hopes of its friends.

To many it is obvious that the plan of the building was not entirely faultless, and that the organization of the school suffered from this source.

Human arrangements may be safely expected to fall somewhat below perfection, but the ascertained results of this school rank it among the most successful reformatories in the world, and its current expense, per capita, is among the very lowest.

The comparative merits of the congregated family, and classified systems for reformatories, are much discussed, and each appears to me to have its excellencies and defects.

I would combine the three in the following departments:

1. A house or department for the reception and probation of boys, on the congregated system.

2. A house or department for those boys who, on trial, are found apt to exert a pernicious influence upon others, either by committing criminal acts, or instructing and inducing others to do so, where they should be kept under a stricter discipline, and required to perform more work and eat plainer food than in the probationary department.

3. A department for those boys who yield readily to reformatory influences, where they should be divided in families of a convenient size, say from 25 to 50, classified with reference to scholarship, moral character and industrial pursuit. Each family should be under the care of one person (with one or more assistants, if necessary,) at all times, whether at work,

play, or study, and should enjoy privileges in many respects, not permitted in the other departments.

To accommodate this classification, we may have one continuous building divided by fire-proof walls, or several detached buildings.

Economy in the cost of construction, and in the current cost of carrying on the establishment, would be secured by building upon the old foundations, and nearly in the same external form as before.

I should expect an improvement in the results of the school, by a change of the law, so that no boy over fourteen years of age could be committed, and also by the abolition of the alternative sentence.

Table No. 1,

Showing the number received and discharged, and the general condition of the School for the year ending September 30, 1859.

Boys in School October 1, 1858,		557
since committed,	198	
Apprentices returned by masters,	29	
arrested and returned, having left their masters,	10	
returned voluntarily, having left their masters,	13	
Eloper, arrested and returned,	1	251
Whole number in School during the year,		808
Boys discharged or apprenticed,	248	
remanded to alternative sentence,	28	
returned to masters,	3	
hired out for wages,	6	
visiting friends,	1	
escaped,	6	
died,	4	
committed to State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester,	1	
in jail awaiting trial for burning the institution,	6	303
Remaining in School September 30, 1859,		505

Table No. 2,

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties, the past year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Barnstable,	2	14	16
Berkshire,	12	92	104
Bristol,	19	237	256
Dukes,	1	4	5
Essex,	37	459	496
Franklin,	4	16	20
Hampden,	11	150	161
Hampshire,	3	39	42
Middlesex,	36	422	458
Nantucket,	–	15	15
Norfolk,	27	220	247
Plymouth,	4	33	37
Suffolk,	18	461	479
Worcester,	24	247	271
Totals,	198	2,409	2,607

Table No. 3,

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and average number for each month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No
October, 1858,	20	14	557
November,	28	16	574
December,	21	12	576.8
January, 1859,	17	17	582
February,	19	23	579.4
March,	21	46	568
April,	27	39	546
May,	24	22	541.8
June,	32	23	552.7
July,	21	22	554.8
August,	17	26	556
September,	4	43	516.2
Totals,	251	303	558.7

Table No. 4,

Showing the disposal of those discharged the past year, and previously.

DISPOSAL.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged by Board of Trustees,	25	484	509
expiration of sentence,	40	210	250
Remanded to alternative sentence,	28	98	126
Returned to masters,	3	16	19
Discharged by order of Court,	–	9	9
Committed to State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester,	1	–	1
In jail awaiting trial for burning the institution,	6	–	6
Escaped,	6	25	31
Died,	4	38	42
Indented to Bakers,	1	9	10
Barbers,	1	20	21
Blacksmiths,	1	14	15
Boiler-makers,	–	2	2
Bookbinders,	–	1	1
Boot and Shoemakers,	72	412	484
Brass Founders,	–	2	2
Broom-makers,	–	1	1
Butchers,	–	3	3
Cabinet-makers,	–	8	8
Calico Printers,	–	1	1
Carpenters,	6	48	54
Caterers,	–	1	1
Cigar-makers,	–	1	1
Clerks,	2	9	11
Clergymen,	–	1	1
Comb-makers,	–	4	4
Coopers,	1	8	9
Cotton Manufacturers,	1	7	8
Daguerreotypists,	–	1	1
Engineers,	–	1	1
Engravers,	–	1	1
Farmers and Gardeners,	60	380	440
Farmers and Shoemakers,	5	36	41
File-makers,	1	1	2
Fresco Cleaners,	–	1	1
Harness-makers,	–	5	5
Hotel-keeper,	1	–	1
Japanner,	–	1	1
Jewellers,	–	2	2
Lumber Dealer,	–	1	1
Machinists,	2	15	17
Mahogany Chair-makers,	–	2	2
Marble Workers,	–	3	3
Masons,	–	17	17

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

DISPOSAL.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Indented to Merchants,	1	4	5
Millers,	1	1	2
Moulders,	–	6	6
Musical Instrument-makers,	–	1	1
Painters,	3	17	20
Paper Hangers,	–	1	1
Pianoforte-makers,	–	1	1
Plumbers,	1	1	2
Pocket Book-makers,	–	1	1
Printers,	–	5	5
Pump and Block-makers,	–	1	1
Reed and Harness-makers,	1	–	1
Riggers,	–	1	1
Rope-makers,	–	1	1
Sail-makers,	–	3	3
Saw-makers,	–	1	1
School, to attend,	15	80	95
Sea Captains,	2	11	13
Ship Carpenters and Boat-builders,	–	6	6
Shoe Tool-makers,	–	3	3
Silver Platers,	–	6	6
Sleigh-makers,	–	1	1
Stonecutters,	–	7	7
Tack-makers,	–	1	1
Tailors,	1	20	21
Tanners and Curriers,	2	14	16
Teamsters,	1	–	1
Tin and Sheet Iron Workers,	–	4	4
Trunk-makers,	–	3	3
Veneer Sawyers,	–	1	1
Wheelwrights,	1	11	12
Wire Workers,	–	1	1
Wood Turners,	–	2	2
Woolen Weavers,	–	3	3
Hired out,	6	–	6
Visiting friends,	1	–	1
Totals,	303	2,118	2,421

Table No. 5,

Showing the length of time the boys had been in the Institution, who left during the past year, and also during the preceding three years and ten months.

TIME.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In School less than 1 month,	2	8	10
In School 1 month,	–	12	12
2 months,	2	19	21
3 "	2	17	19
4 "	3	22	25
5 "	1	24	25
6 "	3	35	38
7 "	2	19	21
8 "	3	27	30
9 "	7	27	34
10 "	8	36	44
11 "	6	41	47
12 "	34	121	155
13 "	5	54	59
14 "	7	49	56
15 "	7	48	55
16 "	9	37	46
17 "	7	52	59
18 "	8	47	55
19 "	7	39	46
20 "	10	37	47
21 "	8	30	38
22 "	5	46	51
23 "	5	33	38
24 "	16	83	99
25 "	12	36	48
26 "	10	37	47
27 "	4	32	36
28 "	4	25	29
29 "	5	13	18
30 "	4	32	36
31 "	2	21	23
32 "	6	21	27
33 "	7	17	24
34 "	4	20	24
35 "	5	10	15
36 "	10	44	54
37 "	1	12	13
38 "	3	13	16
39 "	1	8	9
40 "	2	12	14
41 "	3	20	23
42 "	3	7	10
43 "	4	4	8
44 "	3	7	10

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

TIME.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In School 45 months,	6	6	12
46 "	2	12	14
47 "	–	8	8
48 "	4	6	10
49 "	3	6	9
50 "	2	5	7
51 "	1	7	8
52 "	2	4	6
53 "	3	2	5
54 "	–	1	1
55 "	–	5	5
56 "	3	3	6
57 "	2	3	5
58 "	2	2	4
59 "	2	1	3
60 "	1	4	5
61 "	1	2	3
62 "	–	1	1
63 "	1	3	4
64 "	2	1	3
65 "	1	3	4
66 "	2	3	5
67 "	1	2	3
69 "	–	2	2
70 "	–	1	1
72 "	–	5	5
73 "	–	1	1
76 "	1	–	1
79 "	–	1	1
80 "	1	–	1
86 "	–	1	1
90 "	–	1	1
92 "	–	1	1
Totals,	303	1,457	1,760

Average for the past year, 26 months.

Table No. 6,

Showing by what authority the Commitments have been made during the past year, and previously.

COMMITTED.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
By Court of Common Pleas,	7	117	124
Boston Municipal Court,	8	176	184
Boston Police "	4	248	252
Adams " "	–	6	6
Blackstone " "	–	1	1
Cambridge " "	7	18	25
Chelsea " "	2	15	17
Chicopee " "	4	19	23
Fall River " "	5	81	86
Gloucester " "	3	1	4
Haverhill " "	1	5	6
Lawrence " "	4	102	106
Lee " "	2	5	7
Lowell " "	1	77	78
Lynn " "	3	50	53
Milford " "	3	3	6
New Bedford " "	8	65	73
Newburyport " "	5	71	76
Pittsfield " "	4	45	49
Roxbury " "	15	38	53
Salem " "	11	135	146
Springfield " "	3	42	45
Taunton " "	1	17	18
Williamstown " "	–	4	4
Worcester " "	9	105	114
Justices of the Peace,	85	963	1,048
The Superior Court,	3	–	3
Totals,	198	2,409	2,607

Table No. 7,

Showing the Offences of those committed during the past year, and previously.

OFFENCES.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Accessory to larceny,	–	2	2
Arson,	–	4	4
Assault,	3	13	16
Assault and battery,	2	20	22
Attempt to burn a building,	–	2	2
Attempt at larceny,	1	2	3
Attempt to pass counterfeit money,	–	1	1
Attempt to commit rape,	–	1	1
Attempt at robbery,	–	1	1
Barnburning,	1	1	2
Breaking and entering with intent to steal,	8	39	47
Burglary,	–	10	10
Burning a building,	–	2	2
Common drunkard,	1	12	13
Concealing stolen goods,	1	1	2
Disturbing a school,	–	2	2
Disturbing the peace,	–	1	1
Forgery,	–	4	4
Giving spirits to persons under arrest,	–	1	1
Having obscene books and prints for circulation,	–	2	2
Housebreaking,	–	12	12
Idle and disorderly,	6	107	113
Larceny,	77	828	905
Malicious mischief,	2	57	59
Nuisance,	1	–	1
No offence mentioned,	–	1	1
Obtaining goods by false pretences,	1	–	1
Pilfering,	–	13	13
Quarreling and profanity,	–	1	1
Robbery from persons,	–	4	4
Runaway,	2	22	24
Shopbreaking and stealing,	–	34	34
Shopbreaking with intent to steal,	1	26	27
Stubbornness,	87	1,028	1,115
Selling intoxicating liquors,	–	1	1
Trespass,	2	11	13
Vagrancy,	2	143	145
Totals,	198	2,409	2,607

Table No. 8,

Showing the length of Sentences the past year, and previously.

SENTENCES.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,	154	1,696	1,850
Until 20 years old,	–	5	5
19 " "	–	1	1
18 " "	2	15	17
17 " "	–	5	5
16 " "	2	3	5
15 " "	–	1	1
14 " "	–	2	2
For one year,	3	128	131
one year and four months,	–	1	1
one year and six months,	–	5	5
two years,	14	153	167
two years and six months,	–	5	5
two years and eight months,	–	2	2
two years nine months and eight days,	–	1	1
two years and ten months,	–	2	2
three years,	4	162	166
three years and three months,	2	–	2
three years and six months,	–	1	1
three years and eight months,	–	2	2
four years,	3	88	91
four years and six months,	–	1	1
five years,	6	76	82
six "	7	34	41
seven "	1	5	6
eight "	–	9	9
nine "	–	1	1
ten "	–	4	4
Six years and seven months,	–	1	1
Totals,	198	2,409	2,607

Table No. 9,

Showing the length of Alternative Sentences.

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,	4	23	27
For seven years,	–	2	2
six years,	–	1	1
five years and three months,	–	1	1
five years,	1	6	7
four years,	–	11	11
three years and six months,	–	1	1
three years,	1	32	33
two years, nine months and eight days,	–	1	1
two years and six months,	–	8	8
two years,	6	78	84
one year and six months,	1	26	27
one year and three months,	–	21	21
one year,	12	107	119
ten months,	–	3	3
nine "	–	5	5
eight "	–	7	7
six "	53	683	736
five "	–	17	17
four "	9	56	65
three "	55	357	412
two "	34	426	460
one month,	16	408	424
forty days,	–	1	1
less than one month,	6	127	133
unexpired portion of sentence,	–	1	1
Totals,	198	2,409	2,607

Table No. 10,

Showing the Nativity of those committed the past year and previously.

NATIVITY.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Canada,	2	25	27
England,	3	52	55
France,	–	1	1
Germany,	–	1	1
Ireland,	15	326	341
Italy,	1	2	3
New Brunswick,	2	50	52
Newfoundland,	–	4	4
Nova Scotia,	2	34	36
Prince Edward Island,	–	1	1
Scotland,	2	9	11
West Indies,	–	2	2
Foreigners,	27	507	534
Born in Connecticut,	3	40	43
District of Columbia,	–	2	2
Georgia,	1	1	2
Illinois,	–	5	5
Louisiana,	–	3	3
Maine,	5	84	89
Maryland,	–	4	4
Massachusetts,	141	1,505	1,646
Missouri,	1	–	1
New Hampshire,	4	68	72
New Jersey,	–	7	7
New York,	9	102	111
Ohio,	–	1	1
Pennsylvania,	1	11	12
Rhode Island,	6	27	33
Vermont,	–	35	35
Virginia,	–	7	7
Natives,	171	1,902	2,073

Foreigners,	534
Natives,	2,073
Total,	2,607

Table No. 11,

Showing the Ages of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Six years,	–	4	4
Seven years,	–	18	18
Eight years,	5	61	66
Nine years,	8	127	135
Ten years,	22	213	235
Eleven years,	19	261	280
Twelve years,	30	317	347
Thirteen years,	30	364	394
Fourteen years,	31	405	436
Fifteen years,	33	487	520
Sixteen years,	19	101	120
Seventeen years,	1	39	40
Unknown,	–	12	12
Totals,	198	2,409	2,607

Average of past year, ... $12\frac{2}{3}$
Total average, ... $12\frac{3}{4}$

Table No. 12,

Showing the average employment of the Boys during the year.

Employed by contractors, making shoes,	56
in making and repairing shoes for boys,	4
in stitching boots,	21
by contractors, seating chairs,	80
in farming and gardening,	50
domestic work,	43.5
baking, cooking and care of dining-rooms,	21
sewing and knitting,	120
the laundry,	28
subsoiling in the Warren lot,	3.5
grading the grounds around the institution,	7
digging for steam and gas works and water pipes,	23
braiding palm-leaf hats,	10.5
miscellaneous work,	8.5
cleaning bricks and removing rubbish after the fire,	6.2
Without employment,	69
Confined to the Hospital,	5.5
in the third department,	2
Total,	558.7

Table No. 13.

Amount of Work in the Sewing and Knitting Department.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Jackets,	1,477	2,270
Pantaloons,	1,179	3,469
Vests,	111	–
Shirts,	1,709	4,785
Flannel shirts,	185	–
Aprons,	54	297
Caps,	792	–
Mittens,	254	–
Socks,	2,381	3,170
Suspenders,	632	–
Handkerchiefs,	190	–
Sheets and spreads,	979	430
Pillow cases,	563	–
Bed ticks,	72	48
Towels,	129	–
Holders,	62	–
Comforters,	63	75
Curtains,	17	–
Collars,	81	–
Frocks,	24	12
Bags,	–	30
Hay caps,	100	–
Totals,	11,054	14,586

In the contractors' shoe shop, 89,903 pairs of light shoes have been made for Messrs. Cole, Wood & Co., by fifty-six boys.

In the boys' shoe shop, four boys have made 910 and repaired 1,555 pairs of stout shoes, and made 35 pairs of boots.

In the laundry, 28 boys have washed and ironed 124,070 articles.

In the stitching shop, which was in operation about six months, 21 boys stitched the backs of 21,919 pairs of boots.

In the chair-seating shop, 80 boys have made 61,575 seats, and 2,250 backs.

In the palm-leaf hat shop, which was in operation about four months, 10½ boys braided 655 hats.

SCHOOLS.

Previous to the occurrence of the fire the schools were doing their accustomed work in a satisfactory manner; but in consequence of the dispersion, the table of promotions cannot be given.

Of the 505 now in the institution, there are—

That read books in general,	362	
in easy lessons,	113	
in monosyllables,	30	
		505
That study mental arithmetic,		289
practical arithmetic,		144
namely, in the simple rules,	80	
in compound numbers,	26	
in fractions,	36	
through the book,	2	
		144
That study geography,		344
English grammar,		20
That write on paper,	415	
on slates,	90	
		505

List of Salaried Officers, with their Salaries.

William E. Starr, *Superintendent*,	$1,200 00
Orville K. Hutchinson, *Assistant-Superintendent*	600 00
Mrs. William E. Starr, *Matron*,	260 00
Mrs. T. F. Brigham, *Assistant-Matron*,	182 00
Rev. William T. Sleeper, *Chaplain*,	600 00
Henry H. Rising, *Physician*,	200 00
Theodore F. Brigham, *Steward*,	500 00
Levi A. Doane, *Teacher*,	375 00
George L. Lynde, "	400 00
Henry Talcott, "	400 00
William Starr, "	350 00
Eunice E. Morse, "	200 00
Mrs. William T. Sleeper, *Teacher*,	250 00

Frederick Morrison, *Overseer*,	. . . .	$400 00
Anthony Dougherty,	"	375 00
Erastus C. Loud,	"	375 00
Henry A. Cobb,	"	375 00
Elmer Brigham, *Farmer*,	. . . .	650 00

The reports of the chaplain and physician will furnish you with all needful details in regard to the moral and religious, and sanitary condition of the institution.

In estimating the results of the last year's labors, we must not forget the fire kindled by the hand of one of our pupils, with the knowledge and approbation of five others; but we remember in the same connection, that more than a hundred labored manfully to stay the progress of the devouring element. We remember the general order and quiet which have prevailed in the absence of walls and door fastenings, and we feel that our labor is not lost. From many of our apprenticed boys we have cheering information; and on the whole we are encouraged to continue our labors in the hope of the blessing of God and a reasonable measure of success.

Grateful acknowledgments are due to the publishers of the Atlas and Daily Bee, American Traveller, Massachusetts Spy, Ægis, Transcript, North Bridgewater Gazette, Essex County Mercury, Salem Register, and Youths' Companion, for gratuitous copies of their several publications; to Mrs. Rachel Howland, of New Bedford, and G. Howland Shaw, Esq., for donations of books; to Hon. Henry Wilson, and Hon. Chauncy L. Knapp, for valuable public documents; to the fire departments of Westborough and the neighboring towns; Daniel J. Coburn, Esq., chief of police of the city of Boston; Hon. J. S. C. Knowlton, sheriff of the county of Worcester; A. P. Kimball, Esq., deputy-sheriff, of Fitchburg, and Samuel Staples, Esq., of Concord, keeper of the jail, for assistance in providing for the safety and comfort of the boys after the fire; to the Sabbath school teachers for a continuance of their labor of love; and to all the neighbors and citizens generally, for their sympathy and labors in our behalf in the time of our calamity.

The officers of the institution have performed the increased duties which have devolved upon them in consequence of the

change in our circumstances, with cheerfulness and fidelity, and deserve my hearty thanks.

To the trustees, individually and collectively, for their unvaried kindness and assistance, and in an especial manner to Rev. Josiah H. Temple for his unwearied labors during the whole of the night after the fire, and for several days and nights following, I am under very great obligations.

Commending the institution and all connected with it, to the care of our great Benefactor, this report is

Most respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM E. STARR,
Superintendent.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, Westborough,
September 30, 1859.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School at Westborough, Massachusetts:

GENTLEMEN,—The following is a tabular statement of the moral and social condition of the boys committed to this institution during the year ending September 30, 1859, and previously:

	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
The whole number committed,	198	2,409	2,607
Have lost both parents,	13	221	234
Have lost only father,	50	633	683
Have lost only mother,	32	375	407
Have a step-parent,	38	56	94*
Both parents intemperate,	23	230	253
Only fathers intemperate,	57	735	792
Only mothers intemperate,	5	40	45
Parents' example otherwise pernicious,	19	1,150	1,165
Father and mother separated, though living,	21	25	46*
Fathers have no regular occupation,	17	751	768
Who have or have had one or more members of their families in penal or reformatory institutions,	37	591	628
Were mostly idle previous to commitment,	102	1,772	1,874
Were untruthful previous to commitment,	154	2,217	2,371
Were addicted to the use of profane language,	140	1,935	2,075
Were addicted to the use of obscene language,	41	1,397	1,438
Were truants,	122	1,663	1,785
Were Sabbath breakers,	79	1,536	1,615
Never attended Sabbath school,	36	392	428
Occasionally attended Sabbath school,	104	1,605	1,709

* For two years.

TABLE—Continued.

	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Were acquainted with each other previous to commitment,	130	1,818	1,948
Had frequented places of questionable amusement,	35	1,252	1,287
Had slept out nights, in stables, sheds, boxes, &c.,	37	1,062	1,099
Had used tobacco,	68	968	1,036
Had drank intoxicating liquors, many of them to excess,	16	560	576
Had been previously arrested once,	51	484	535
Had been previously arrested twice,	15	144	159
Had been previously arrested three times or more,	2	145	147
Had been in prisons, houses of detention, or reformatory schools,	34	526	560

From these statistics it is evident, that our harvest of delinquent boys is the fruit of the same kind of seed-sowing, and the result of the same kind of influences which usually have filled reformatory and penal institutions. Death, intemperance, the separation of parents, poverty and inefficiency, have, in many instances, rendered the homes of these boys unsuitable places for their moral culture. While it is true that there is no place on earth so well designed for a school to train children to habits of industry and virtue as that within the sacred precincts of a well-regulated family, yet a family whose parental instructors are ignorant, inefficient and immoral, is quite sure to make a disastrous failure in the education of the little ones committed to its care.

If the parents of Massachusetts know what is for the good of their children, and will labor for their benefit, they will gladly deny themselves of any luxury that threatens the ruin of their offspring; for the sake of their children, even if no higher motive prompts them, they will be sincerely religious; for the sake of their children's happiness, they will teach their sons and daughters to respect the rights and feelings of others; for the sake of their present and future good they will teach them *obedience*,—parental, civil and divine. If the public guardians of our peace and morality study for the good of the

people, they will provide early and well for those children whose homes are unfavorable to good morals; and they will not license dens of iniquity, nor charter schools of vice, nor allow such to exist when they have the power to remove them. While the causes are at work which have ever produced juvenile crime we need not expect our children to grow up virtuous.

It is hardly necessary to repeat here what has often been said, and what you very well know, that a reform which does not rest upon the religious basis is not likely to be permanent. To have reformation lasting and sure, there needs to be inwrought into the character a consciousness of personal responsibility to God. "If one abandons any form of vice, feeling as Joseph did, 'How can I do this thing and sin against God?' he is proof against temptation from any quarter." We are often sadly disappointed in boys who were thought to be reformed. Their conduct, so far as it was known to the officers, was good. They saw it to be for their interest to behave well. They were promoted to stations of honor, and trusted to a considerable degree. But after awhile the circumstances changed. They did not obtain all they claimed for their meritorious conduct. They were exposed to some temptation. It was not so clear to them that their interests demanded a continuance in good conduct. There had been no reform in their character, and their fall was easy. It was natural that the stream should be as low as the fountain—that the conduct should be as vile as the character. Our hope then is in changing the character, and this can be reached only by religious influences. Every influence that opposes the harmonious working of the religious element among the boys, interferes with the success of the institution, and every influence that increases the power of the religious feeling is promoting the true work of reform.

Until the fire of August 13th, the usual course of religious instruction was pursued. Since that time the Sabbath school has been discontinued for the want of a suitable room. On Sunday, the 14th of August, the boys who remained in Westborough were assembled in the town hall, and there we held our religious services, which were rendered affecting in consequence of the sad Providence which had deprived us of a chapel, occasioned as it was by the malicious act of one of our

own number. After the second service we marched in solemn silence from the village to the smouldering ruins of our home, so beautiful and comfortable but two days before. God, in his kindness, had preserved four of our eight school-rooms, where half of the boys might be seated, and a sleeping hall where they might lodge. In the hall we have had our evening devotions, and in the two upper school-rooms, which have folding-doors between them, we have our Sabbath day meetings.

We are under obligations to the clergymen of Fitchburg, who kindly volunteered to preach to the boys that were transferred to the new jail in that place, and also to the choir of singers, which added interest to these meetings by their good and cheering music.

Our Sunday school during the past year, until it was discontinued, was more than commonly interesting. An unusual zeal has been manifested by the boys, in committing to memory large portions of the sacred Scriptures. This zeal has been awakened in part by the offering of trifling rewards, and in part by the exertions of faithful teachers.

The following from the *Worcester Transcript*, which is a correct account of the report of our Sabbath school for the quarter ending June 27, 1859, will illustrate one kind of effort which we have endeavored to make for the boys' good:

The school is divided into thirty-eight classes, taught by officers of the institution and by kind friends from Westborough village. All the boys who are able to do it are required to commit to memory and recite the same portion of Scripture, averaging seven or eight verses per Sabbath. This would amount to something less than 50,000 verses for the quarter. But the boys have actually recited 78,944 verses during twelve Sabbaths. The eight boys who recited the largest number of verses during the quarter, recited 16,689, more than 2,000 each.

There was greater exertion made by the boys in committing Bible verses, in consequence of an offer being made at the beginning of the quarter, that a certain number of boys who should recite the greatest number of verses where they had not previously recited, should receive prizes in books of different value. Twenty-one books were given out as prizes. The boy

who recited the largest number of verses received a two dollar book. The boy who drew the twenty-first prize—a book worth twenty-five cents—recited 460 verses. During the last six months one boy has recited the whole New Testament, and is now reciting in Exodus in the Old Testament. The moral effect of learning the Scripture is clearly seen in almost every boy who perseveres in the good work. These boys, as a general thing, improve more rapidly than the others in both intellect and character.

After the report was read, Mr. Charles W. Rice, of Worcester, through whose efforts the money was raised to purchase the prize books, made a very appropriate address to the boys. At the close of his remarks he introduded the Hon. A. H. Bulloch, mayor of Worcester, who spoke in a very happy manner for about twenty minutes to his youthful audience. In closing, he told them that he would see to it that prizes of the same value, and to the same number, should be forthcoming for another quarter. The kind and encouraging words spoken by these gentlemen could but have a good effect upon the character of those who were addressed.

We are under many obligations to our kind friends in Westborough village, who have labored long and faithfully in the Sabbath school.

The boys have been greatly interested, and I hope benefited, by the juvenile papers provided for them the past year. In no other way can so much good reading be obtained for them. Besides a great many papers of various kinds given to the boys by their Sabbath school teachers, there have been provided for them of weekly papers: ten of the Youths' Companion, one hundred of the Sunday School Banner, and twenty-five of the Well-Spring. Of monthly papers: one hundred of the Child's Paper, and one hundred of the Life Boat. The means to obtain these papers has been furnished: ten dollars by Mrs. Richardson, of Shrewsbury; six dollars and twenty-five cents for the Well-Spring, by Samuel V. Spaulding, of Lowell; five dollars by a friend, and the remainder by the State.

There have been four deaths in the institution during the past year. Two of these were very sudden; one was expected for a long time. Peter Andrews died June 10, of consumption,

after a sickness of many months. During the last few weeks of his life, when he had become satisfied that he could never get well, he watched the progress of his disease with much interest. His mind was much on religious things; he loved the voice of prayer and the reading of the Scriptures. With perfect resignation he looked forward to the hour when he should be *free*, and prayed for the time speedily to come. The night before he died he suffered greatly from *weariness*, and as though the burden of his sins made him weary, he prayed, "Jesus, take my sins." The hour at last came, while he was in the full possession of his reason, and he peacefully closed his eyes to sleep, firm in the faith that Jesus would take his sins. He is now where "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary be at rest," for Jesus says, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. SLEEPER,
Chaplain.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—The yearly report upon the health of the boys of this institution, for 1859, who have been through the year under my care, will be presented to your board in the following communication.

Four deaths have occurred since the last year's report. One each from the following diseases: Consumption, inflammation of the brain, rheumatic disease of the heart, dropsy ensuing; and one who died very suddenly from inflammation of the stomach, as was ascertained by *post mortem* inspection. This boy had a voracious appetite, guided by a weak intellect, and the immediate cause of death was supposed to be from partaking largely while employed in the garden, of sorrel, stalks of rhubarb, and other substances unsuitable to a stomach already diseased.

Besides the above mentioned fatal cases, others have been severely sick; three with pneumonia, and two with rheumatic fever. Opthalmia, in some form or other, has been met with somewhat more frequently than has been usual of late years. Five were protracted cases, which threatened serious consequences to the sight.

During the season of cold weather, when colds and coughs are most expected, catarrhal affections were comparatively infrequent, excepting a short period of influenza in December. From the first of October to the first of May, but three were severely sick with any disease. May and June have been the most sickly months of the year. Twenty-eight have had measles since July. It has been mild, and the judicious care of the nurse has been nearly all that was necessary for their recovery.

Yours respectfully,

H. H. RISING.

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1859.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

Amount of Stock, Produce, Machinery, Beds and Bedding, &c., pertaining to the State Reform School, September 30, 1859.

Live stock on the farm,	$2,572 50
Produce of the farm,	1,725 04
Agricultural implements,	1,589 04
Horses, carriages and harnesses,	1,002 75
Machinery and mechanical fixtures	5,831 50
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	2,500 00
Other furniture in the same,	1,021 00
Personal property in Superintendent's department,	2,000 00
Ready made clothing,	1,318 00
Dry goods, provisions and groceries,	1,514 28
Fuel,	1,587 50
Library for boys,	300 00
School books, &c.,	580 00
	$23,541 61

THEODORE F. BRIGHAM,
Steward of State Reform School.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

Since the first day of April last there have been performed by the boys employed on the farm, 10,108 days' work, (of six hours each, from May 1 to May 5, and eight hours each from May 5 to the present time,) 283 of which have been done for the institution, (which includes assisting in loading and unloading coal, lumber and provisions, driving teams, &c.;) 2,548 on road from institution to barn, from highway to cemetery, preparing reservoirs for manure, &c.; 154 in the fields of neighboring farmers; 90 on the public highway, and the remaining 7,023 on ordinary farm work. The deportment of the boys, when under my care, has generally been commendable, and a marked and decided improvement is noticed in the conduct of many. Three men have been employed on the farm, beside myself and the gardener, Mr. Dougherty, whose time has been partly devoted to the institution. Three of the teachers also commenced work on the farm the 5th of May, with two lines of small boys, (whose labors are included above,) and rendered efficient aid in the various farming operations, until the 12th of August, when our plans were all frustrated by the burning of the institution. With this help, 75½ days' work of men, 63½ of oxen, and 86½ of horses, have been with the boys mentioned above on roads, walks, reservoirs, &c., and 73 of men, 28 of oxen, and 60½ of horses have been for the institution.

The produce of the farm, some of which is harvested and measured, and the remainder estimated as accurately as possible, is as follows, viz.:

43 tons English hay, at $12, ...	$516 00
14 tons mowed oats, at $12, ...	168 00
9 tons rowen, at $12, ...	108 00
24 tons meadow hay, at $8, ...	192 00

6	tons barley straw,	$48 00
	bedding,	24 00
4	tons millet, at $12,	48 00
2½	tons rye straw, at $6,	15 00
10	acres corn fodder, at $5,	50 00
128	bushels barley, at 80 cts.,	102 40
18½	bushels beans, at $1.50,	27 75
50	bushels rye, at $1,	50 00
525	bushels potatoes, assorted, at 50 cts.,	262 50
75	bushels potatoes, small, at 25 cts.,	18 75
250	bushels corn,	250 00
50	tons mangel-wurzels, at $8,	400 00
100	bushels beets, at 25 cts.,	25 00
1,200	bushels carrots, at 25 cts.,	300 00
250	bushels parsnips, at 30 cts.,	75 00
4,500	heads cabbage, at 4 cts.,	180 00
20	barrels apples, at $1,	20 00
10	barrels apples, at $2,	20 00
7½	bushels pears, at $1.50,	11 25
14	bushels pears, at $5,	70 00
2	bushels plums, at $5,	10 00
53½	bushels green peas, $1.50,	80 25
114	boxes strawberries, and 220 raspberries, at 20 cts.,	66 80
62	boxes currants, at 10 cts.,	6 20
2	tons winter squashes, at $20,	40 00
250	bushels ruta-bagas, at 20 cts.,	50 00
25	bushels turnips, at 20 cts.,	5 00
38	bushels tomatoes, at 75 cts.,	28 50
87½	bushels cucumbers, at 75 cts.,	65 63
	summer squashes, pie plants, celery, pumpkins, &c., &c.,	20 00
	sweet corn,	25 00
2,728	pounds pork sold, and swine alive,	394 63
4	pigs used at institution,	12 00
1,022	pounds beef used at institution, at 7 cts.,	71 54
	veal and calves sold,	13 80
	one cow, $30, one $55, and one bull, $25,	110 00
7,060¾	gallons milk used at institution, at 10 cts.,	706 07
		$4,687 07

We have purchased one cow for $45, one bull for $40, one cow for $55, making stock on hand at the present time:

22 cows.
4 oxen.
5 horses.
1 three year old Hereford bull.
1 one year old Durham bull.
1 two year old grade Durham and Ayrshire.
1 two year old grade heifer.
1 one year old grade heifer.

Notwithstanding the past season has been favorable for the hay crops, you will see that the amount raised falls far short of what has been reported in former years. This, it appears to me, is the effect of excessive and long-continued tillage, without any rotation of grass, and of want of manure on the natural mowing which had long been accustomed to receive a liberal dressing, and as often returned a liberal reward. The field selected for corn is moist land, with a north-eastern slope, a part of which had recently been trenched, and all required heavy manuring to insure a good crop; and as no manure was made at the reservoirs the last year, the supply was wholly inadequate, and the season being unfavorable for corn, the result is a very light yield. Much of our time has been devoted to making compost, and the amount on hand ready for use cannot be less than eight hundred ox-cart loads, besides a large amount of muck, &c., ready to deposit in the barn cellar, reservoirs, &c., when needed. We have thirteen acres seeded to grass, which now looks well.

Respectfully submitted,

E. BRIGHAM,
Farmer.

Westborough, September 30, 1859.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned, a Committee of your Board, authorized and instructed to provide means for the better heating and lighting the buildings of the institution, having performed the duty assigned them, respectfully submit the following Report:

As appears from the records, the attention of the Board has been directed for several years to the necessity of making certain repairs and improvements, by which a more economical and perfect system of heating and lighting the buildings should be secured. Men of good judgment, not members of the Board, and officers of other State institutions, who have from time to time visited the school, have suggested the deficiency of the old mode, and the importance of remodeling the same.

The erection of the building by parts, at intervals of four years, and the impossibility of anticipating all the uses to which steam must necessarily be applied, very naturally led to the adoption of a system wholly inadequate to the present exigencies, as well as complex and expensive. Provision was early and wisely made for heating the rooms in the old wing by steam from the laundry boiler, but no such provision was made for warming the new wing; and the boiler set was too small to do it. And the furnaces and stoves proved a poor and costly substitute.

The particular facts which stimulated inquiry, and seemed to your Committee to render some immediate change indispensable, were these. To meet exigencies as they arose, there had been set, in years past, four steam boilers; two were located in the old wing, and two at the pond, one-eighth of a mile from the school. Of the two in the building, one was set in the laundry, and was used for laundry purposes, and for warming the school-rooms and dormitory above; the other was in the boys' kitchen, and was used for cooking, &c. The two at the pond were

used for driving the mill and forcing water from the pond to the institution. The one in the kitchen was faulty in construction, of small power, and consumed an unreasonable amount of fuel. The one in the laundry was requiring extensive repairs, and was at best in an unsafe condition. The other two, from their distance from the building, could only be used for a specific purpose. Thus, with four boilers in constant use, the old wing only was heated by steam, and that very imperfectly. It required four furnaces and about a dozen stoves to warm the school-rooms, dormitory, offices and shops in the new wing. Add to these items the amount of time necessarily consumed in lighting and tending the fires in the numerous scattered boilers, furnaces and stoves, and the fact that four hundred and forty tons of coal and eighty cords of wood were annually consumed, and the board will understand what the Committee mean when they speak of a necessity for making such changes as would concentrate the heating apparatus, and increase its power, and apply that power, and at the same time save labor and fuel.

It seemed to the Committee that the responsibility imposed upon the trustees to see to the "economical management of the concerns" of the institution, that duty to the State government from which they received their commissions, that the dictates of common prudence and sound judgment, as well as the universal demand for a wise retrenchment in every department of the public service, alike rendered it imperative on them to devise such improvements and make such repairs as should materially lessen the annual expenditures, and at the same time promote the comfort and health of the inmates.

It also appeared to your Committee that the repairs or improvements should be so extensive and complete as to be permanent—fully meeting the wants of the institution in its present enlarged capacity, and equal to any probable future emergency.

Before deciding on the specific repairs to recommend, the chairman of the Committee visited many of the large institutions in this and neighboring States, to examine their different modes of heating, and carefully digested the facts collected, both in relation to cost, safety, completeness, and the sanitary effects of the different systems in use.

After full investigation, the Committee became satisfied that two steam boilers of large capacity, properly located and set, would easily do all the work of the four then in use; would drive the grist mill, saw and plane lumber, and do other mechanical business that may hereafter be introduced for the employment of the boys, pump the water from the pond for the use of the institution, heat water for laundry purposes, do the cooking, and in addition, warm the rooms throughout the entire building, for a trifle more than one-half the cost incurred for the whole

item of fuel. At the same time, the labor of tending twenty fires would be superseded, and the waste of time of the carpenter and miller in going to and from the shop by the pond be stopped.

Besides, the Committee deemed the fact important, that the present was a favorable time for undertaking the work, owing to the general prostration of business. Manufacturers and mechanics were willing to execute contracts at very small profits. And as was proved in the sequel, the whole work was accomplished at a reduction of at least fifteen per cent. from the prices paid for similar work two years ago; the saving on the boilers alone amounting to $500.

These facts, and reasonings and conclusions of the Committee, together with an estimate of the cost of the necessary repairs and renewals, were communicated to the Board at a meeting held October 8, 1858. Whereupon it was *voted*, That the executive committee (Messrs. Simon Brown, Fayerweather and Temple) with Mr. Hammond, be constituted a committee and invested with full power to make such contracts as shall be necessary to secure the proper heating of the buildings by steam, and lighting the same with gas. And the sum of $11,000 was appropriated from moneys which were in the treasurer's hands, to pay for the same.

The first question for the Committee to settle, was the location of the boilers. The boiler house at the pond was too distant. No chimney or flue in the building has sufficient draught to be relied upon; and this, and the possible danger of explosion, determined against placing them in the basement, or in the yard.

After comparing the advantages and disadvantages of various points, a spot was chosen, 300 feet south-west of the institution, on the edge of the grove, 27 feet above the level of the pond, and 30 feet below the foundations of the school building. This location afforded facilities for drawing water from the pond; was easy of access from the road, and from the institution; allowed of conducting steam in a direct line into the building, with a regular ascent, and at a point where the greatest power was needed; was so near as to be readily reached, yet so distant as to afford comparative safety; and furnished peculiar advantages for applying steam power hereafter to various farm uses, such as supplying cold and hot water to the barn, and forcing the accumulated contents of the reservoir across the intervale to the tillage lands on the plain. At a small expense, the boiler house and mill could be moved to the spot, so that the main additional cost would be for a new chimney.

Proposals were invited from the leading steam boiler and pipe manufacturers, for the necessary materials and work. From the many received, the Committee accepted those of Messrs. Braman, Perham & Co., of Boston and Worcester.

This firm contracted to put in two boilers made of best American iron, half an inch thick, with heads five-eighths of an inch thick, each 5 feet in diameter, by 30 feet in length, with sufficient pipes for flows and returns, and box coils, in the different rooms,—warranting the same to heat the public rooms of the institution to the temperature of 75° Fahrenheit. The pipes in the old wing were retained, and connected with the new mains, the boilers only being discarded.

The work was done under the constant supervision of Mr. Braman; and is of the best materials, and most perfect workmanship.

The cost of all complete is $10,646. The estimated value of the old boilers and stoves is $250.

The contract for lighting the building with gas, to be made from resin oil, was also made with Messrs. Braman, Perham & Co. The retorts and gasometers were located, for various reasons, near the new boilers. One chimney serves for both; and the conducting pipes were laid side by side with the steam pipes, thus saving the expense of excavation.

The cost of the retorts, gasometer, conducting and distributing pipes, and burners complete, is $2,348, making the total cost of the repairs and renewals, including chimney and foundation for boiler house, $12,994.

Eleven thousand dollars of the balance in the hands of the treasurer (of last year's appropriation, and income of funds,) was by vote of the Board, ordered to be paid on account of contracts made by the Committee; leaving a balance of $1,994, to be provided for by the sale of old boilers, from income of boys' labor, or otherwise, as the Board shall direct.

The gas works were completed and put in operation February 22d. The Committee regard this as beyond question a perfect success. Fourfold the amount of light is obtained, as by the former method, and at a small increase of cost. The same amount of light as under the old system would effect a saving of 50 per cent. in the cost.

The steam has been in use something more than a month. Perhaps it is too soon to express an opinion as to its merits and cost, compared with the former mode of heating the institution. But the boilers have proved their capacity to heat the building to 75 degrees, and to do all the work required of the old boilers. The Committee entertain no doubt that an annual saving of $1,500, in fuel and labor will be effected.

The improvements thus completed, are, the Committee need hardly remark in closing, in no sense, a new project. The changes contemplated, and successfully effected, though extensive, are but the simplifying, concentrating and enlarging the capacity of the mode of heating and working, long in use, but imperfectly and expensively applied.

That the improvements were necessary, the Committee entertain no doubts. That they will result in a saving of annual expenses, largely in excess of the interest on the cost, the trial of a month fully demonstrates.

SIMON BROWN,
JOSIAH H. TEMPLE,
PARLEY HAMMOND,
JOHN A. FAYERWEATHER,
Committtee.

WESTBOROUGH, April 16. 1859.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

From Masters and others, concerning Boys who have left the Institution.

L——, *November* 5, 1858.

Dear Sir:—I write to inform you that J. S. M. is well. His character is good, and he is going to commence going to school next month.

S.

L——, *November* 6, 1858.

Dear Sir:—It is with much satisfaction that I can report to you, from time to time, the continued good behavior of A. V. He is blessed with very good health, which is uniform. A. has taken more interest in the business of farming the past season than heretofore; has worked six months this year about three miles from my place, for Mr. H., who is a very worthy man and good citizen. A. spends a portion of his evenings in reading the weekly papers, and more in reading books drawn from T.'s Social Library. Very truly yours, C.

T——, *January* 6, 1859.

Dear Sir:—Your regulations require me to write to you at least once a year about W. H. S., that I took from your school in June, 1856. He is now sixteen years old, very small of his age, and is a good boy.

H.

D——, *February* 8, 1859.

Sir:—It is with pleasure that I take this opportunity to inform you concerning H. His health for the past year has been very good indeed. His behavior is all that I could wish. I have a friend who wishes to

know if you have any boys that would like to learn the trade of shoemaking. If so, please write and let me know immediately, as he would like to come out there next week. Respectfully yours, T.

D——, *February* 25, 1859.

Dear Sir:—I now seat myself to inform you how we like G. He has been here almost a year, and so far we like him very much. I think, take it in all respects, he is as good a boy as we could have had.

Yours truly, F.

L——, *March* 28, 1859.

Sir:—As the time is drawing near, I thought I would write and let you know about my son C. He is at present at work with me, and is doing very well. Yours respectfully, G.

S——, *May*, 1859.

Dear Sir:—As another year has elapsed since I wrote you with respect to my son, W. D. U., it has become my duty again to inform you with regard to him. His health is usually good. He is at work at his trade, shoemaking, in W. W., and is doing well.

Respectfully yours, U.

A——, *May* 24, 1859.

Dear Sir:—The time has arrived when it is duty for me to write you concerning J. W. H. We cannot look for perfection in a child. We think him quite as good as boys average. Truly yours, B.

M——, *July* 4, 1859.

Dear Sir:—Nearly two years have passed since I took from your school G. W. S. I would inform you that his health and deportment have generally been good. I have not been able to find as steady employment for him as I wished. S.

T——, *April* 4, 1859.

It is now more than a year since I took my son, E. H. D., from your school. He is now in R., learning a trade—that of carpenter; he is doing well, and has been since he has been under my care.

Yours, with respect, D.

G——, *April* 18, 1859.

Dear Sir:—It is now one year since J. M. came to live with me. I find him to be a very good boy, thus far. He has attended school the past winter, and has progressed in his studies very well. The teacher

wrote a valedictory address to the school, and J. was selected to deliver it. He has attended church constantly the year past, and is a member of the Sabbath School. He is always reading if he has nothing to do.

Respectfully yours, G.

From Boys who have left the Institution.

S——, *November* 13, 1858.

Dear Sir:—I take this opportunity of writing to you, hoping to find you in good health as this leaves me at present. I received your letter several months ago, which I hailed as a blessing from a fatherly instructor. I do not feel ashamed that I was made a member of the State Reform School at Westborough. While I was there I made a resolution which if I adhere to it, I will succeed in life. Give my best respects to Messrs. S. L. &. T. From your ob't serv't, J. M.

E——, *December* 26, 1858.

Dear Sir:—I now take this opportunity to write to you, thinking I should like to hear how you and the boys are getting along. I hope this will find you well, and all the rest of the school. I am getting along first-rate. I go to school now, and am getting along pretty well in my studies. I am well, and so are my father and mother.

Yours, with respect, W. W. P.

R——, *December* 4, 1858.

Respected Sir:—I hope these few lines will find you in good health. I am trying to be a good boy. I don't know whether I shall see you again in this world, but hope to meet you in the world to come.

J. F. L.

D——, *December* 19, 1858.

Dear Friend:—I received your kind letter of the third. Accept my thanks for the kindness that was shown me when I was in the institution. You shall always have the prayers of one who through your efforts and the grace of God, was rescued from the gulf of sin and perdition; and you will always have the prayers of a father and mother. Give my respects to the officers, and tell them that I thank them for their kindness to me. Give my love to Mr. and Mrs. Sleeper, and tell them to write to me as soon as they can. Yours, J. W. L.

N. B——, *May* 15, 1858.

Dear Friend:—I am sorry that I have not written to you before. When I received your kind letter of instruction and good advice, I

resolved to write you on the first opportunity. I am getting along very well with my business, and hope to be a painter. My love and respects to you and all inquiring friends. Yours truly, J. H. L.

S. D——, *August*, 1859.

Dear Sir:—I take this opportunity to write you and let you know that I am getting along very well. My health has been very good since I left the school. I have found that the State Reform School is a better place than I thought when I was there; and when I read of the burning of the school, I thought it time for me to write. In the spring, I think I will go up to see it. Yours, T. F.

D——, *August* 12, 1859.

Dear Sir:—Though some time has elapsed since I have seen you, yet I have not forgotten *you* or the school. I have always regarded it as an old home, endeared by many fond reminiscences; and I love to look back upon those happy times, and, in imagination, live over again my life of imprisonment, as I once thought it was, but which I now regard as more than liberty. And this is not a hard matter when I find so many of my old friends—two of whom are now at work with me—with whom I can talk over our old times; and those two fully indorse these sentiments. I refer to M. and M. We are all doing well, and enjoying perfect health. D. has been here and worked with me awhile, but has left for home. If he retains his present disposition, he will never make much of a man. But it seems strange that four of our old Opera Troupe, coming from different parts of the State, should get together so soon, and all working in the same shop. M. has been here at work, but has gone home. We expect him back this summer. S., also, works in D., and *all* are doing well. Give our respects to all the officers. Remember me to Mr. C., especially, and ask him to write me. And *you* must be sure and write. Give our united and individual respects to Mrs. S.

D——, *August* 22, 1859.

Since writing the above, we have received the disastrous news of the burning of the institution. We all send you our warmest sympathies. Our calculations of seeing the old homestead once more are dashed. We were going up next month; and, as it is, we shall see you some time next fall. We thank the members of "Lyman 5" for their gallant and heroic conduct during the trying emergencies of the day. Captain M. and the rest of us feel proud of them. Yours, E. A. P.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from its commencement to the present time.

Date of Commission.	Names.	Residences.	Date of Retirement.
1847.	Nahum Fisher,	Westborough,	1849.
1847.	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849.
1847.	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853.
1847.	Thomas A. Greene,	New Bedford,	Still in office.
1847.	Otis Adams,	Grafton,	1851.
1847.	George Denny,*	Westborough,	1851.
1847.	William T. Andrews,	Boston,	1851.
1849.	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851.
1849.	Russell A. Gibbs,	Lanesborough,	1853.
1851.	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855.
1851.	J. B. French,	Lowell,	1854.
1851.	Daniel H. Forbes,*	Westborough,	1854.
1851.	Edward B. Bigelow,	Grafton,	1855.
1853.	J. H. W. Page,	New Bedford,	1856.
1853.	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1857.
1854.	G. Howland Shaw,	Boston,	1856.
1854.	Henry W. Cushman,	Bernardston,	Still in office.
1855.	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855.
1855.	John A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858.
1855.	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	Still in office.
1856.	Simon Brown,	Concord,	Still in office.
1856.	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859.
1857.	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	Still in office.
1858.	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	Still in office.
1859.	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	Still in office.

* Those marked thus (*) are deceased.

OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

PARLEY HAMMOND.
SIMON BROWN.
THOMAS A. GREENE.
JOSIAH H. TEMPLE.
HENRY W. CUSHMAN.
JUDSON S. BROWN.
THEODORE LYMAN.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SIMON BROWN.
JOSIAH H. TEMPLE.
THEODORE LYMAN.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

THOMAS A. GREENE.
HENRY W. CUSHMAN.
JOSIAH H. TEMPLE.

FARM COMMITTEE.

SIMON BROWN.
JUDSON S. BROWN.
PARLEY HAMMOND.

SECRETARY.
THOMAS A. GREENE.

TREASURER.
PARLEY HAMMOND.

WILLIAM E. STARR, *Superintendent.*
ORVILLE K. HUTCHINSON, *Asst. Supt.*
THEODORE F. BRIGHAM, *Steward.*
Rev. WILLIAM T. SLEEPER, *Chaplain.*
HENRY H. RISING, *Physician.*
ELMER BRIGHAM, *Farmer.*
Mrs. W. E. STARR, *Matron.*
Mrs. T. F. BRIGHAM, *Asst. Matron.*
MALINDA PALMER, *Seamstress.*
Mrs. H. A. COBB, *Seamstress.*
JANE M. BROWN, "
MARIA L. MORRISON, *Laundress.*
Mrs. E. O. BAILEY, *Nurse.*
MARY R. COLVIN, *Cook.*
EBER O. BAILEY, *Engineer.*
BOWERS C. HATHAWAY, *Carpenter.*
GEORGE W. HODGKINS, *Watchman.*
WILLIAM H. PAIGE. "

TEACHERS.

LEVI A. DOANE.
GEORGE L. LYNDE.
HENRY TALCOTT.
WILLIAM STARR.
EUNICE E. MORSE.
Mrs. W. T. SLEEPER.

OVERSEERS.

ERASTUS C. LOUD.
FREDERICK MORRISON.
ANTHONY DOUGHERTY.
HENRY A. COBB.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT..... .....No. 29.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

AT WESTBOROUGH:

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOSTON:
WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1860.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

In obedience to chapter 4, section 1, and chapter 5, section 11, of the General Statutes, the Trustees of the State Reform School for Boys, at Westborough, herewith respectfully submit to the Governor and the Executive Council, the Fourteenth Annual Report of the condition of the school for the year ending September 30, 1860.

The reports of the Treasurer, Superintendent, Chaplain, Physician, Steward, and Farmer, will show the expenses of the school, the commitments, discharges, employments and amount of work done during the year; the religious, intellectual and physical condition of the boys, and the yield and present state of the farm.

REBUILDING.

During the last winter and spring the legislature gave authority to the Trustees (Resolves 1860, chapters 48 and 128,) to fit the "farm house" and the "Peters house," each, for thirty boys; to build an additional farm house, of brick; to rebuild the chapel, and to alter the old building, so as to provide precautions against fire and to adapt it to the classified system. For this, $30,000 were voted. It was necessary first to provide for the lodging of the boys, particularly as the lease of the mill in the village, where there were one hundred and fifty, was out in August. Accordingly, as soon as the

season allowed, work was begun on the detached farm houses. At the present date, the "farm house," so called, is finished and occupied; the chapel is quite done, and a correctional department, of fourteen cells and a workshop, placed under it. Another farm house, built on the north-east corner of the ruins, is nearly completed. Besides this, parapet fire walls, and doors cased with iron, have been put up throughout the main building, and additional apparatus introduced, to insure plenty of water. The "Peters house" has never been touched, partly because it was not needed, and partly because it was old, low-studded and otherwise unfit. No very great changes will be required to arrange the main building for the classified system, and the necessary plans have already been drawn.

LAW OF COMMITMENTS.

The legislature, following the suggestions of the Trustees, in their last Annual Report, have reduced the maximum age for commitment to fourteen years, done away with the alternative sentence, and ordered that every sentence should be during the minority of the boy (General Statutes, chap. 76, sections 18 and 27.) As the power to commit has lately been restricted to the judges of the superior and probate courts, and as the legal process itself has been made more complicated by recent Acts of the legislature, it is now found that scarcely any boys are committed at all; while many cases have doubtless occurred, where fit subjects for this school have either been suffered to run at large, or have been condemned to the houses of correction. The Trustees, therefore, beg to suggest, that, in their opinion, some extension of the power to commit is desirable.

LABOR AND CONTRACTS.

As it has been found that shoemaking was an unhealthy trade for the boys, considering their limited opportunities for out-door exercise, the contract to furnish Messrs. Cole, Wood & Co. with a certain number of shoemakers, has been ended. The business of chair-seating, however, is still continued, under the contract with Messrs. Greenwood and Hogan.

SCHOOLS AND LIBRARY.

The schools have been kept up as well as could be expected, considering the great interruptions and inconveniences conse-

quent upon the fire. The boys' library has been increased by some three hundred volumes.

The Rev. W. T. Sleeper, who, for four years, has proved himself a faithful and devoted Chaplain, resigned in June last, though he has continued his services to the present time. In his future course he will carry with him the good wishes of all who know him.

FARM.

It is believed that never, since the foundation of the school, have the crops been so large as this year. By simple means and without unusual expense, Deacon Brigham has succeeded in producing these welcome results.

HEALTH.

Only three inmates of the institution have died since the last Annual Report. One boy, also, who was too sick to be discharged, died in the hospital of the school, some weeks after the expiration of his sentence.

NAUTICAL BRANCH.

On the 26th of July, fifty boys, picked out at Westborough by the Trustees of the two schools, were transferred to the school ship "Massachusetts." These boys, under the instruction of Capt. Girdler, have already become quite expert seamen, and have confirmed the success of this important experiment.

A majority of the Trustees, in making this Annual Report, have availed themselves of the records of their predecessors, in which they have full confidence. In consequence of the recent appointment of all but one of their number, they are not able to report from their own knowledge upon transactions which occurred before their appointment.

THEODORE LYMAN.
GEO. C. DAVIS.
CARVER HOTCHKISS.
JULIUS A. PALMER.
HENRY CHICKERING.
G. W. BENTLEY.
ALDEN LELAND.

WESTBOROUGH, October 10, 1860.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The Treasurer of the State Reform School respectfully presents the Fourteenth Annual Report.

The Treasurer charges himself from October 1, 1859, to September 30, 1860, inclusive, as follows:

For cash on hand, per last report,	$1,671 20	
For amount received from the State treasury,		$39,364 56
For labor of boys,	4,778 03	
For sundries,	3,951 18	
		10,400 41
		$49,764 97

And he credits himself for the following payments:

Clothing,	$5,583 84	
Provisions and groceries,	15,595 55	
Improvements and general repairs,	2,461 43	
Furniture and bedding,	1,874 23	
Fuel and lights,	3,866 36	
Salaries and wages,	10,068 51	
Leather and tools used in the shoe shop,	171 47	
School books and stationery,	565 55	
Transportation,	429 09	
Postage,	53 97	
Hospital expenses,	146 21	
Trustees' expenses,	578 65	
Farm expenses,	3,169 65	
Miscellaneous,	3,070 21	
	$47,634 72	
Cash on hand,	2,130 25	
		$49,764 97

Summary of Bills Paid.

Leather and Tools used in the Shoe Shop, include

Leather, 533¼ pounds,	$126 35
Leather, 149 feet,	29 96
Patent shoe jacks, 3,	6 75
Lasts, 10 pairs, and other tools,	6 37
Pegs, tacks, oil, &c.,	2 04
	$171 47

Clothing includes

Satinets, 4,276 yards,	$2,459 05
Denims, 2,290¾ yards,	309 25
Cloth for apprentice clothing,	103 38
Handkerchiefs and cravats, 5 dozen,	13 73
Vestings, 18 yards,	11 25
Suspenders, 10¾ dozen,	10 74
Cotton cloth, 3,009 yards,	253 27
Cotton flannel, 1,201¼ yards,	120 14
Clothing for State apprentices,	160 88
Cloth for badges,	13 87
Palm-leaf hats, 6 dozen,	9 12
Caps, 99 dozen,	296 39
Silicia, 673¼ yards,	61 71
Jean, 945½ yards,	83 17
Visors, 6 gross,	24 50
Frocks, (25,) and mittens, ($1.16,)	17 83
Yarn, 227 pounds,	203 58
Thread, 100 pounds,	94 55
Needles and thimbles,	5 15
Buttons, 358½ gross,	150 47
Boots, 11 pairs,	25 92
Shoes, 845 pairs,	966 80
Strings, and repairing shoes,	132 30
Combs, 132½ dozen,	50 16
Sundries,	6 63
	$5,583 84

Provisions and Groceries include

Flour, 201 barrels,	$1,488 27
Rye meal, 115 bushels,	191 40

Indian meal, 173 bushels,	$161 03
Hulled corn, 568 quarts,	28 40
Malt,	3 10
Bread and crackers,	4,688 72
Beef, 49,139¼ pounds,	3,469 72
Pork, 1,004 pounds,	108 00
Lard, 1,002 pounds,	132 74
Ham, 554¾ pounds,	73 09
Sausages, 59½ pounds,	6 36
Veal, 2,845¼ pounds,	221 22
Mutton, 554 pounds,	28 03
Salt,	23 23
Tripe, 163 pounds; tongue, 29¼ pounds,	17 34
Fish, 7,663 pounds,	287 76
Oysters,	12 21
Poultry, 462 pounds,	61 29
Rice, 19,015 pounds,	902 35
Eggs, 447 dozen,	85 18
Sugar, 4,187 pounds,	346 92
Molasses, 3,273, gallons,	919 31
Coffee, 807 pounds,	84 10
Shells, 106 pounds,	15 90
Tea, 156 pounds,	73 15
Chocolate, 1,011 pounds,	360 39
Milk, 1,494 gallons,	220 65
Butter, 3,105¼ pounds,	689 42
Cheese, 606½ pounds,	66 24
Vinegar, 197 gallons,	24 63
Apples, 23 bushels,	23 59
Dried apple, 204½ pounds,	21 08
Soap, 3,212 pounds,	110 96
Indigo, 10 pounds,	9 00
Potash, 514 pounds,	33 84
Raisins, 5 boxes,	12 15
Saleratus, 40½ pounds,	2 89
Cream tartar, 26 pounds, and other small groceries,	13 33
Peanuts, candy and lemons, for Christmas and the fourth of July,	24 45
Potatoes, 661½ bushels,	331 05
Beans, 114½ bushels,	192 17

Berries, 186 quarts; currants, 1 bushel,	$18 68
Sundries,	12 21
	$15,595 55

Furniture and Bedding include

Ticking, 906½ yards,	$107 94
Sheeting, 534 yards,	54 57
Blankets, 157 pairs,	308 00
Prints and checks, 596¾ yards,	62 66
Batting,	22 00
Diaper for spreads, 636 yards,	114 48
Curled hair, 289¾ pounds,	86 19
Straw for beds, 17,964 pounds,	87 23
Thread, 7 pounds, $4.82; shears, 12 pairs, $4; needles, $1.75,	10 57
Plush, for sofa,	18 00
Mirrors, (7,) and towel stand,	4 54
Bedsteads, 17,	58 83
Mattresses, 15,	61 10
Carpeting, 104 yards,	95 96
Mats, 5,	3 00
Repairing furniture,	90 64
Pails, 48, $11; tubs, 2, $1.57,	12 57
Meat barrels, 6,	7 80
Brooms, 27 dozen,	77 06
Feather dusters, 8,	8 34
Floor and dust brushes, 3 dozen,	13 50
Scrubbing brushes, 6¼ dozen,	18 42
Baskets, 19,	20 44
Clothes lines, wash-boards, and other wooden ware,	11 35
Lanterns, 6; chimneys and shades, $2.50,	7 00
Coffee and tea urns, 4,	20 50
Glass and earthen ware,	10 93
Tin and copper ware,	118 31
Crockery,	146 01
Knives and forks, 6½ gross,	63 82
Teaspoons, 3 dozen, $6.75; plated forks, 4 dozen, $21,	27 95
Repairing stoves,	2 43

Jacket kettle,	$50 00
Wood stools,	60 12
Sundry small articles,	11 97
	$1,874 23

Improvements and Repairs, include

Labor and materials on general repairs,	$248 92
Lead pipe and repairing pumps,	87 83
Setting engine,	11 15
Pulleys,	20 15
Belting and lace leather,	9 72
Steam pump, Littlefield's,	307 50
Iron pipe, and labor in connecting pump,	78 81
Expense of cistern and ditch to convey water to steam mill,	173 49
Earthen drain pipe, 450 feet,	189 00
Range, with water back and fixtures,	165 00
Repairing steam pipes,	32 76
Repairing slating,	10 13
Paints, oil, lead and brushes,	202 06
Carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools,	31 77
Ladders, $9.67 ; glass, $4.58,	14 25
Retorts and repairing gas works,	196 75
Balance for steam-boilers and pipes,	530 92
Sawing lumber,	46 12
Repairs at nursery,	105 10
	$2,461 43

Books, Stationery and Printing, include

School books, 1,412,	$313 65
Social Psalmist, 156,	29 25
Cards and memorandums,	4 01
Library books, 2,	4 18
General Statutes,	1 75
Reports of Reformatory Convention, 100,	25 00
Printing reports of Reformatory Convention,	30 00
Printing and binding 1,000 copies Abstract of Annual Report,	35 24
Printing indentures, bills to towns, &c.,	29 50

Writing paper and envelopes,	$39 74
Pens, ink, mucilage, &c.,	12 30
Advertising,	1 88
Child at Home, 100 copies for 1860,	8 00
Child's Paper, 100 copies for 1860,	8 00
Youth's Companion, 10 copies to January 1, 1861,	8 30
Boston Journal, to July, 1860,	6 00
Evening Traveller, to July, 1860,	7 25
Whalemen's Shipping List,	1 50
	$565 55

Fuel and Lights, include

Coal, 460 $\frac{1792}{2240}$ tons,	$3,286 68
Charcoal, 114 bushels,	22 29
Oil, 103$\frac{1}{2}$ gallons,	80 88
Fluid, 26 gallons,	16 68
Rosin oil, 2,488 gallons,	454 53
Wicks, matches, &c.,	5 30
	$3,866 36

Farm Expenses, include

Grass seed, $29.35; garden seeds, $13.82,	$43 17
Corn, beet, turnip and other seeds,	8 12
Guano, 1 ton,	40 50
Cows, 4,	200 00
Oxen, 2,	170 00
Shotes, 2,	16 00
Scythes, 6, $4.66; snaths and whetstones, $2,	6 66
Wheelbarrows, 25,	41 50
Ploughs, 2, $24; points, $1.68,	25 68
Repairing sled, sleigh and wagons,	13 65
Blacksmithing,	114 19
Yokes, 2,	10 50
Hay forks, $3.89; axe and pick handles, $1.86,	5 75
Repairing hay-cutter,	4 00
Whips, collar, and repairing harnesses,	17 41
Grain, 13,779 pounds,	272 61
Hay, 8,445 pounds,	72 55
Keeping and pasturing cattle,	60 05

Chopping wood,	$297 00
Powder and blasting,	18 50
Laying wall,	45 50
Stoning reservoir,	20 00
Two horse mowers, Manny's,	110 00
Use of horse,	10 00
Repairing barn, pump, &c.,	13 66
Wages,	1,532 65
	$3,169 65

Miscellaneous, includes

Expenses in pursuing and returning elopers,	$278 83
Expenses in returning boys to friends,	19 76
Travelling expenses on business for the institution,	157 81
Expenses in pursuing and returning apprentices who have left their places,	34 00
Expenses of lecturers,	5 00
Railroad fare of 50 boys transferred to the Nautical Branch,	27 55
Fare of 260 boys returned from Fitchburg and Concord,	59 50
Boarding boys at Concord, 181$\frac{1}{7}$ weeks,	362 28
Clothing for boys at Concord,	18 07
Boarding boys at Worcester awaiting trial,	23 25
Indemnification to officers for losses by fire, agreeably to Resolve of the legislature, approved 4th April, 1860,	259 41
Rent of steam-mill, 9 months,	525 00
Funeral expenses of Patrick Halloran, a workman, killed by a falling wall at the ruins of the institution,	13 44
Sketching and engraving plate—view of the institution in 1858,	40 00
Loss on note, by failure of Westborough Manufacturing Company,	101 28
B. F. Thomas, for legal advice,	45 00
Incidental expenses paid to State apprentices,	57 81
Rope, $4.38; ladders, $4.80,	9 18
Paying Onius G. Wright, an apprentice,	15 00

Conveying Sabbath school teachers to the institution,	$9 50
Conveying legislative committee to the institution,	6 00
Coffins, 3,	15 50
Repairing sleigh and carriages,	24 14
Handcart, 1,	20 00
Buffalo robes, 2,	14 00
Harness, 1,	23 50
Whips, halters, and repairing harnesses,	11 76
Grain for horses, 230 bushels,	214 30
Horses, 2,	350 00
Shoeing horses, $26.57; sharpening picks, $8,	34 57
Axes, 11, $6.50; saw and frame, $1.13,	7 63
Interest,	178 75
Chloride of lime, 431 pounds,	22 12
Bug poison, 5 gallons,	10 38
Waste paper, 38 reams,	19 85
Shrubs and plants,	2 17
Fire works for Fourth of July,	40 95
Sundries,	12 92
	$3,070 21

GEORGE C. DAVIS,
Treasurer of the State Reform School.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1860.

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of the State Reform School, and find them correctly cast and properly vouched.

THEODORE LYMAN,
(By C. HOTCHKISS,)
CARVER HOTCHKISS,
Auditing Committee.

WESTBOROUGH, October 9, 1860.

LYMAN FUND.

The principal of this fund is the same as it was 30th September, 1859, called			$20,000 00
Income received—			
Oct., 1859.	Dividend on Rutland and Burlington R. R. bonds,	$280 00	
Jan., 1860.	Dividend on 53 shares Fitchburg R. R. stock,	159 00	
	Dividend on 60 shares Boston and Worcester R. R. stock, ...	240 00	
July, 1860.	Dividend on 60 shares Boston and Worcester R. R. stock, ...	240 00	
	Dividend on 53 shares Fitchburg R. R. stock, .	159 00	
		$1,078 00	
Jan., 1860.	Paid Braman, Perham & Co., in part for steam and gas works, . .	679 00	
	Amount of income on hand,	$399 00	

GEORGE C. DAVIS,
Treasurer of the Lyman Fund.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1860.

MARY LAMB FUND.

The principal of this fund is the same as stated in the last Report, 30th September, 1859, . .		$1,000 00
Income on hand 30th September, 1859,	$60 00	
Interest received to September 29, 1860,	38 33	
Amount of income, . . .	$98 33	
Paid for library books, ...	68 33	
Income on hand, ...	$30 00	

GEORGE C. DAVIS,

Treasurer of the Mary Lamb Fund.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1860.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—Another year of the history of the institution having closed, the following statement of its affairs is respectfully presented:

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the number received and discharged, and the general condition of the School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1860.

Boys in School October 1, 1859,		505
since committed,	26	
Apprentices returned by masters,	15	
arrested and returned, having left their places,	5	
returned voluntarily, having left their places,	6	
Returned by order of Superior Court,	2	
		54
Whole number in School during the year,		559
Discharged or apprenticed,	150	
Hired out or visiting friends, on probation,	15	
Remanded to alternative sentences,	5	
Pardoned by executive,	2	
Committed to State Lunatic Hospital,	1	
Transferred to the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School,	50	
Escaped,	1	
Died,	3	
		227
Remaining in School, September 29, 1860,		332

Table No. 2,

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties, the past year, and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Barnstable,	–	16	16
Berkshire,	–	104	104
Bristol,	3	256	259
Dukes,	–	5	5
Essex,	5	496	501
Franklin,	2	20	22
Hampden,	1	161	162
Hampshire,	2	42	44
Middlesex,	5	458	463
Nantucket,	–	15	15
Norfolk,	–	247	247
Plymouth,	–	37	37
Suffolk,	2	479	481
Worcester,	6	271	277
Totals,	26	2,607	2,633

Table No. 3,

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and average number for each month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
October, 1859,	2	10	501.2
November,	3	6	497.3
December,	5	12	491.7
January, 1860,	4	16	486.4
February,	3	8	470
March,	6	23	464.6
April,	8	15	450.2
May,	2	20	436.3
June,	6	15	421.5
July,	11	64	410.3
August,	2	22	355.3
September,	2	16	336.1
Totals,	54	227	443.4

Table No. 4,

Showing the disposal of those discharged the past year and previously.

DISPOSAL.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged by Board of Trustees,	14	509	523
expiration of sentence,	37	250	287
Remanded to alternative sentence,	5	126	131
Returned to masters,	–	19	19
Discharged by order of Court,	–	9	9
Committed to State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester,	1	1	2
Discharged to be tried for burning the institution,	–	6	6
Pardoned by Executive,	2	–	2
Hired out, or visiting friends, on probation,	15	7	22
Transferred to the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School,	50	–	50
Escaped, (4, 3 returned,)	1	31	32
Died,	3	42	45
Indented to Bakers,	1	10	11
Barbers,	1	21	22
Blacksmiths,	1	15	16
Boiler-makers,	–	2	2
Bookbinders,	–	1	1
Boot and shoe makers,	12	484	496
Brass Founders,	–	2	2
Brick-makers,	1	–	1
Broom-makers,	–	1	1
Butchers,	1	3	4
Cabinet-makers,	1	8	9
Calico Printers,	–	1	1
Carpenters,	3	54	57
Caterers,	–	1	1
Cigar-makers,	–	1	1
Clergymen,	–	1	1
Clerks,	3	11	14
Comb-makers,	–	4	4
Coopers,	1	9	10
Cotton manufacturers,	1	8	9
Daguerreotypists,	–	1	1
Engineers,	–	1	1
Engravers,	–	1	1
Farmers and Gardeners,	29	440	469
Farmers and Shoemakers,	–	41	41
File-makers,	–	2	2
Fresco Cleaners,	–	1	1
Gun and Locksmiths,	1	–	1
Harness-makers,	1	5	6
Hotel-keepers,	–	1	1
Japanners,	–	1	1
Jewellers,	1	2	3

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

DISPOSAL.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Indented to Lumber Dealers,	–	1	1
Machine Card-makers,	1	–	1
Machinists,	2	17	19
Mahogany Chair-makers,	–	2	2
Marble Workers,	1	3	4
Masons,	2	17	19
Merchants,	–	5	5
Millers,	–	2	2
Moulders,	1	6	7
Musical Instrument makers,	–	1	1
Nail Cutters,	1	–	1
Painters,	1	20	21
Paper Hangers,	1	1	2
Piano-forte makers,	–	1	1
Plumbers,	–	2	2
Pocket-Book makers,	–	1	1
Printers,	2	5	7
Prussian Blue manufacturers,	1	–	1
Pump and Block makers,	–	1	1
Reed and Harness makers,	–	1	1
Riggers,	–	1	1
Rope-makers,	1	1	2
Sail-makers,	1	3	4
Saw-makers,	–	1	1
School, to attend,	18	95	113
Sea Captains,	–	13	13
Ship Carpenters and Boat-builders,	–	6	6
Shoe Tool makers,	–	3	3
Silver Platers,	–	6	6
Sleigh-makers,	–	1	1
Soap and Candle makers,	1	–	1
Stone Cutters,	–	7	7
Tack-makers,	–	1	1
Tailors,	1	21	22
Tanners and Curriers,	2	16	18
Teamsters,	1	1	2
Tin and Coppersmiths,	1	4	5
Trunk-makers,	1	3	4
Veneer Sawyers,	–	1	1
Wheelwrights,	1	12	13
Wire Workers,	–	1	1
Wood Turners,	–	2	2
Woollen Weavers,	–	3	3
Totals,	227	2,421	2,648

Table No. 5,

Showing the length of time the Boys had been in the Institution, who left during the past year, and during the preceding four years and ten months.

TIME.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In School less than 1 month,	–	10	10
1 month,	4	12	16
2 months,	–	21	21
3 "	3	19	22
4 "	2	25	27
5 "	2	25	27
6 "	3	38	41
7 "	3	21	24
8 "	3	30	33
9 "	2	34	36
10 "	–	44	44
11 "	3	47	50
12 "	15	155	170
13 "	9	59	68
14 "	10	56	66
15 "	9	55	64
16 "	8	46	54
17 "	9	59	68
18 "	12	55	67
19 "	5	46	51
20 "	7	47	54
21 "	7	38	45
22 "	2	51	53
23 "	7	38	45
24 "	10	99	109
25 "	7	48	55
26 "	3	47	50
27 "	3	36	39
28 "	4	29	33
29 "	1	18	19
30 "	1	36	37
31 "	2	23	25
32 "	6	27	33
33 "	2	24	26
34 "	4	24	28
35 "	2	15	17
36 "	14	54	68
37 "	3	13	16
38 "	1	16	17
39 "	1	9	10
40 "	3	14	17
41 "	1	23	24
42 "	1	10	11
43 "	–	8	8
44 "	3	10	13
45 "	1	12	13

Table No. 5—Continued.

TIME.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In School 46 months,	3	14	17
47 "	–	8	8
48 "	6	10	16
49 "	1	9	10
50 "	1	7	8
51 "	2	8	10
52 "	–	6	6
53 "	1	5	6
54 "	–	1	1
55 "	–	5	5
56 "	2	6	8
57 "	–	5	5
58 "	1	4	5
59 "	2	3	5
60 "	4	5	9
61 "	–	3	3
62 "	–	1	1
63 "	1	4	5
64 "	–	3	3
65 "	–	4	4
66 "	–	5	5
67 "	–	3	3
69 "	–	2	2
70 "	–	1	1
71 "	2	–	2
72 "	1	5	6
73 "	–	1	1
75 "	1	–	1
76 "	–	1	1
79 "	–	1	1
80 "	–	1	1
86 "	–	1	1
90 "	–	1	1
92 "	–	1	1
96 "	1	–	1
Totals,	227	1,760	1,987

Average for the past year, 25.6 months.

Table No. 6,

Showing by what authority the Commitments have been made the past year, and previously.

COMMITTED.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
By Court of Common Pleas, . . .	–	124	124
Boston Municipal Court, . . .	–	184	184
Boston Police " . . .	–	252	252
Adams " " . . .	–	6	6
Blackstone " " . . .	–	1	1
Cambridge " " . . .	–	25	25
Chelsea " " . . .	–	17	17
Chicopee " " . . .	–	23	23
Fall River " " . . .	–	86	86
Gloucester " " . . .	–	4	4
Haverhill " " . . .	–	6	6
Lawrence " " . . .	–	106	106
Lee " " . . .	–	7	7
Lowell " " . . .	–	78	78
Lynn " " . . .	–	53	53
Milford " " . . .	–	6	6
New Bedford " " . . .	–	73	73
Newburyport " " . . .	–	76	76
Pittsfield " " . . .	–	49	49
Roxbury " " . . .	–	53	53
Salem " " . . .	–	146	146
Springfield " " . . .	–	45	45
Taunton " " . . .	–	18	18
Williamstown " " . . .	–	4	4
Worcester " " . . .	–	114	114
Justices of the Peace and Trial Justices,	1	1,048	1,049
The Superior Court, ...	3	3	6
Judges of the Superior Court, . .	2	–	2
Judges of Probate Courts, . . .	20	–	20
Totals, ...	26	2,607	2,633

Table No. 7,

Showing the Offences of those committed during the past year, and previously.

OFFENCES.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Accessory to larceny,	–	2	2
Arson,	–	4	4
Assault,	–	16	16
Assault and battery,	–	22	22
Attempt to burn a building,	–	2	2
Attempt at larceny,	–	3	3
Attempt to pass counterfeit money,	–	1	1
Attempt to commit rape,	–	1	1
Attempt at robbery,	–	1	1
Barnburning,	–	2	2
Being suitable subjects,	5	–	5
Breaking and entering with intent to steal,	–	47	47
Burglary,	–	10	10
Burning a building,	–	2	2
Burning a stack of hay,	1	–	1
Common drunkard,	–	13	13
Concealing stolen goods,	–	2	2
Disturbing a school,	–	2	2
Disturbing the peace,	–	1	1
Forgery,	–	4	4
Giving spirits to persons under arrest,	–	1	1
Having obscene books and prints for circulation,	–	2	2
Housebreaking,	–	12	12
Idle and disorderly,	–	113	113
Larceny,	15	905	920
Malicious mischief,	–	59	59
Nuisance,	–	1	1
No offence mentioned,	–	1	1
Obtaining goods by false pretences,	–	1	1
Pilfering,	–	13	13
Quarrelling and profanity,	–	1	1
Robbery from persons,	1	4	5
Runaway,	–	24	24
Shopbreaking and stealing,	1	34	35
Shopbreaking with intent to steal,	–	27	27
Stubborness,	3	1,115	1,118
Selling intoxicating liquors,	–	1	1
Trespass,	–	13	13
Vagrancy,	–	145	145
Totals,	26	2,607	2,633

The number of commitments during the past year has been much less than in any former year, and probably less than the

best interests of society require. The reason of this will be found in the change of the law, restricting the power of committing to a much smaller number of magistrates than formerly. The necessity of a change was generally admitted; but the actual change may be found to be excessive, and the present law to prevent the commitment of some who are eminently suitable subjects for the institution, and proper objects for its care, discipline and instruction.

TABLE No. 8,

Showing the length of Sentences the past year, and previously.

SENTENCES.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,	26	1,850	1,876
Until 20 years old,	–	5	5
19 " "	–	1	1
18 " "	–	17	17
17 " "	–	5	5
16 " "	–	5	5
15 " "	–	1	1
14 " "	–	2	2
For one year,	–	131	131
one year and four months,	–	1	1
one year and six months,	–	5	5
two years,	–	167	167
two years and six months,	–	5	5
two years and eight months,	–	2	2
two years nine months and eight days,	–	1	1
two years and ten months,	–	2	2
three years,	–	166	166
three years and three months,	–	2	2
three years and six months,	–	1	1
three years and eight months,	–	2	2
four years,	–	91	91
four years and six months,	–	1	1
five years,	–	82	82
six years,	–	41	41
six years and seven months,	–	1	1
seven years,	–	6	6
eight years,	–	9	9
nine years,	–	1	1
ten years,	–	4	4
Totals,	26	2,607	2,633

Table No. 9,

Showing the length of Alternative Sentences.

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,	–	27	27
For seven years,	–	2	2
six years,	–	1	1
five years and three months,	–	1	1
five years,	–	7	7
four years,	–	11	11
three years and six months,	–	1	1
three years,	–	33	33
two years nine months and eight days,	–	1	1
two years and six months,	–	8	8
two years,	–	84	84
one year and six months,	–	27	27
one year and three months,	–	21	21
one year,	–	119	119
ten months,	–	3	3
nine "	–	5	5
eight "	–	7	7
six "	1	736	737
five "	–	17	17
four "	–	65	65
three "	–	412	412
two "	–	460	460
one month,	–	424	424
forty days,	–	1	1
less than one month,	–	133	133
unexpired portion of sentence,	–	1	1
Totals,	1	2,607	2,608

Table No. 10,

Showing the Nativity of those committed this year, and previously.

NATIVITY.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Canada,	–	27	27
England,	–	55	55
France,	–	1	1
Germany,	–	1	1
Ireland,	–	341	341
Italy,	–	3	3
New Brunswick,	–	52	52
Newfoundland,	–	4	4
Nova Scotia,	–	36	36
Prince Edward Island,	–	1	1
Scotland,	–	11	11
West Indies,	–	2	2
Foreigners,	–	534	534
Born in Connecticut,	–	43	43
District of Columbia,	–	2	2
Georgia,	–	2	2
Illinois,	–	5	5
Louisiana,	–	3	3
Maine,	–	89	89
Maryland,	–	4	4
Massachusetts,	–	1,646	1,646
Missouri,	–	1	1
New Hampshire,	–	72	72
New Jersey,	–	7	7
New York,	–	111	111
Ohio,	–	1	1
Pennsylvania,	–	12	12
Rhode Island,	–	33	33
Vermont,	–	35	35
Virginia,	–	7	7
Natives,	–	2,073	2,073

Table No. 11,

Showing the Ages of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Six years,	–	4	4
Seven years,	–	18	18
Eight years,	–	66	66
Nine years,	4	135	139
Ten years,	5	235	240
Eleven years,	4	280	284
Twelve years,	6	347	353
Thirteen years,	7	394	401
Fourteen years,	–	436	436
Fifteen years,	–	520	520
Sixteen years,	–	120	120
Seventeen years,	–	40	40
Unknown,	–	12	12
Totals,	26	2,607	2,633

Average of past year, ... 11¼
Total average, ... 12⅔

From the above table it will be seen that the ages of all the boys committed during the year were between nine and fourteen years.

The present law limits the age to fourteen years at the time of commitment, a change from the former law, which will be productive of the very best results.

TABLE No. 12,

Showing the Average Employment of the Boys during the year.

Employed by contractors, making shoes,	47
seating chairs,	103
in farming and gardening,	34.4
in domestic work,	29.5
in baking, cooking and care of dining-room,	15
in sewing and knitting,	131.5
in the laundry,	21.4
in cleaning bricks and removing rubbish,	13
in cutting and picking up wood in the grove,	1
at the steam mill,	6
at miscellaneous work,	7
at the farm house,	2.9
Without employment,	28.4
Confined to the hospital,	3.3
Total,	443.4

In the contractors' shoe shop, forty-seven boys have made 83,204 pairs of children's shoes.

In the chair-seating shop, 86,899 seats and 5,000 backs have been made.

In the laundry, 21.4 boys have washed and ironed 119,072 articles.

TABLE No. 13,

Showing the amount of Work in the Sewing and Knitting Department.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons,	221	40
Bedticks,	131	85
Blankets,	–	55
Collars,	32	–
Comforters,	22	106
Curtains,	31	–
Flannel shirts,	655	–
Frocks,	16	–
Handkerchiefs,	48	–
Holders,	55	–
Jackets,	1,320	1,730
Mittens,	52	–
Pantaloons,	1,903	3,100
Pillows,	43	–
Pillow cases,	110	–
Overalls,	9	–
Shirts,	1,112	4,900
Sheets and spreads,	440	–
Socks,	1,600	4,000
Suspenders,	229	–
Towels,	160	–
Vests,	3	–
Totals,	8,192	14,016

At the beginning of the year, our family of boys were scattered, 299 being at the institution, 199 at the village of Westborough, and 7 in Concord jail.

Since that time, as the accommodations have been increased by reconstruction, and as the number of inmates has been diminished by discharges and by transfer to the School Ship, the absent ones have been returned, till, on the tenth of August, we had the pleasure of seeing them all at home.

These changes have been unfavorable to great progress in learning, as it has been difficult to maintain a proper classification.

The teachers have been faithful and industrious, and have accomplished as much as could reasonably have been expected under the circumstances.

Of the 332 boys now in the institution, there are—

That read books in general,	265	
in easy lessons,	32	
in monosyllables,	35	
		332
That study mental arithmetic,		141
practical arithmetic,		82
namely, in the simple rules,	57	
in compound numbers,	12	
in fractions,	12	
through the book,	1	
		82
That study geography,		183
English grammar,		10
That write on paper,	271	
on slates,	61	
		332

The classified family arrangement, as a feature of this school, has, at the date of this report, become an actual fact, and gives encouragement of satisfactory results. Since the nineteenth instant, the enlargement of the farm house having been completed, a family of our best boys, now numbering sixteen, have occupied it. They are under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Cobb, who are well tried officers of the institution, and admirably fitted for their position. I feel confident of the success of the experiment in their hands.

The capacity of the house is sufficient for thirty boys, and I think it should be filled at an early day.

The approaching completion of the new brick house will provide for a family of thirty good boys, about the first of November, on the same plan as in the farm house, which will leave ample accommodations in the main building for the remaining boys, and allow of the classification provided for by a Resolve of the legislature, approved December 21, 1859.

The discipline has been conducted on the same principle as heretofore, its aim being to secure that cheerful and perfect obedience which is indispensable to permanent reformation, as well as to the good order of the institution. The usual mode

has been confinement, in severe cases, which has never been prolonged beyond what was necessary to secure that result. The manifestation of a proper spirit, and promise of future good conduct, have always secured a restoration to the same liberty and favor enjoyed by other boys. The door of mercy has been always held wide open, and the prisoner exhorted, by all suitable motives, to enter.

List of Salaried Officers, with their Salaries.

William E. Starr, *Superintendent*,	$1,200 00
Orville K. Hutchinson, *Assistant Superintendent*,	600 00
Mrs. William E. Starr, *Matron*,	260 00
Mrs. T. F. Brigham, *Assistant-Matron*,	182 00
Rev. William T. Sleeper, *Chaplain*,	600 00
Dr. Henry H. Rising, *Physician*,	200 00
Theodore F. Brigham, *Steward*,	500 00
J. Henry Root, *Teacher*,	400 00
George L. Lynde, "	400 00
Henry Talcott, "	400 00
William Starr, "	400 00
Eunice E. Morse, "	200 00
Frederick Morrison, *Overseer*,	400 00
Anthony Dougherty, "	400 00
Erastus C. Loud, "	400 00
Henry A. Cobb, "	400 00
Elmer Brigham, *Farmer*,	650 00

The Chaplain and Physician will report to you particularly in regard to the moral and religious, and the sanitary condition of the institution.

Those ladies and gentlemen of Westborough, whose zeal for the good of the boys here induces them to spend an hour of each Sabbath as teachers in our Sabbath school, have our thanks and our prayers that these labors may be blessed, not only to the boys, but to themselves.

Our thanks are due, also, to those publishers who have furnished us gratuitously with their papers, and to all persons who have furnished reading matter for the boys, whether in the form of books or papers, as well as to those members of Congress and others who have sent us valuable public documents.

I take pleasure in recording my appreciation of the general fidelity and industry of the several officers and employés of the institution.

Rev. William T. Sleeper, who has labored so long and so faithfully as Chaplain of the institution, for the spiritual good of the boys, and who is so soon to leave us, has my high appreciation of his labors, and my cordial sympathy and prayers for his abundant success in the new field of his labors.

Permit me to say, in conclusion, gentlemen, the work committed to your hands is a noble one, and the results of your labors can be correctly estimated only in the light of eternity. God grant they may be such as to contribute to His glory and the good of many souls, is the prayer of

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM E. STARR, *Superintendent.*

Westborough, September 29, 1860.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School, at Westborough:

GENTLEMEN,—The following table exhibits approximately the moral and social condition of the boys committed to this institution during the year ending September 30, 1860, and previously:

	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
The whole number committed,	26	2,607	2,633
Have lost both parents,	1	234	235
Have lost only father,	7	683	690
Have lost only mother,	5	407	412
Have a step-parent,	2	94	96*
Both parents intemperate,	3	253	256
Only fathers intemperate,	13	792	805
Only mothers intemperate,	–	45	45
Parents' example otherwise pernicious,	10	1,165	1,175
Father and mother separated, though living,	5	46	51*
Fathers have no regular occupation,	7	768	775
Have or have had one or more members of their families in penal or reformatory institutions,	6	628	634
Mostly idle previous to commitment,	21	1,874	1,895
Untruthful previous to commitment,	21	2,371	2,392
Addicted to the use of profane language,	14	2,075	2,089
Addicted to the use of obscene language,	4	1,438	1,442
Were truants,	18	1,785	1,803
Were Sabbath breakers,	13	1,615	1,628
Never attended Sabbath school,	9	428	437
Occasionally attended Sabbath school,	14	1,709	1,723
Were previously acquainted with each other,	16	1,948	1,964
Had frequented places of questionable amusement,	6	1,287	1,293
Had slept out in stables, sheds, boxes, &c.,	9	1,099	1,108
Had used tobacco,	7	1,036	1,043
Had drank intoxicating liquors, many to excess,	1	576	577
Had been previously arrested once,	7	535	542
Had been previously arrested twice,	4	159	163
Had been previously arrested three times or more,	3	147	150
Had been in prisons, houses of detention, or reformatory schools,	6	560	566

* For two years.

Having resigned my office as Chaplain of this institution in June, intending to leave the first of September, I am unexpectedly here at the time of making out the Annual Report. And as I am to start for another field of labor in a few days, I shall not make any extended remarks upon the moral and religious affairs of the school.

With few exceptions, the customary religious instructions have been given to the boys during the past year. The exceptions have been that, as part of the boys were kept during the greater portion of the year in Westborough Village, I have not been able to hold religious services but once a Sabbath in each place, nor to attend morning and evening devotions with the boys at the Nursery.

The Sabbath school has been held Sunday morning, as usual. Mr. Bowtelle, of Westborough, assisted by faithful ladies and gentlemen, conducted the Sabbath school in the village, evidently exerting a very beneficial influence upon the lads in their classes.

A few weeks ago the new chapel was completed, and the boys were brought back to the institution. Our whole family, which had been scattered for a year, were again permitted to mingle their voices together in prayer and praise in a room tastefully arranged, and furnished for the worship of God.

The completion of the chapel and other parts of the main buildings has restored conveniences which were lost by the fire. And the introduction of the "family system" is a step in advance of any thing previously attained in our institution.

To make the "family system," in connection with the "congregated," a complete success, the *best* boys must be selected for the families, and sincerely religious persons must be at their head. Other interests than the moral are exceedingly liable to interfere with the real objects of a reform school. Those who manage the pecuniary affairs of the institution, having the bills to pay, and feeling the pressure of the cry for retrenchment, too frequently appear to forget that the whole object of a reform school is to educate and reform the erring, to rescue and save the fallen. Therefore the schools are of secondary importance, and they fall into neglect, and the idea of religious instruction gradually dies away.

In bidding an adieu to the Trustees of the State Reform School, I would urge upon your attention three things,—

1. There should be maintained in the institution, at all times, thorough discipline. The inmates must be in subjection to the officers, or all other means that may be employed to produce reformation will be useless. The government in the institution, as in a well-regulated family, should be firm, but kind, and the punishment should be prompt, but just.

2. The educational interests ought to have an important place. The boys are ignorant, their minds are uncultivated, and their enjoyments are of the lowest kind. They need education.

3. Moral and religious instruction should be prominent. The boys of the Reform School come mostly from irreligious, prayerless families, and they have but little regard for the laws of God or man. The officers who are to reform them should be religious, prayerful persons, bowing reverently to the will of God, and acknowledging the divine in human governments. There must be harmony in the religious instructions given to the boys, or the effect upon them will be worse than useless. A house divided against itself cannot stand. If any Christian influence be necessary, it is desirable to have that influence as great as possible.

I would recommend to the Board the continuance of the one hundred copies each of the "Child at Home," "Child's Paper," and "Sunday School Gazette," also, the ten copies of the "Youth's Companion."

I should not forget to mention that Mrs. Richardson, of Shrewsbury, has for four years given me ten dollars per year, with which to obtain religious papers for the boys.

I cannot close this report without expressing my sincere gratitude to the Superintendent and officers of the Reform School for the many happy hours I have enjoyed in their society; to the Board of Trustees, for their forbearance toward my faults, and for their invitation so kindly and warmly given to me still to remain in the institution, and labor for the reformation and salvation of the dear boys committed to their care. May the Great Shepherd provide a faithful servant who shall watch for the souls of this interesting flock.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. SLEEPER.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—My report upon the health of this institution for the last fiscal year, is contained in the following record. Such patients as are retained in the hospital thirty-six hours or longer, and are subjects of medical treatment, are included in the table which follows. The diseases for which they were treated, and the fatal cases during the year, are stated.

DISEASES.	Causes.	Deaths.
Typhoid fever,	3	–
Disease of hip joint,	1	–
Consumption,	2	2*
Pneumonia,	3	1
Jaundice,	3	–
Non-febrile cutaneous diseases,	7	–
Inflammation of the bowels,	2	1
Inflammation of the eyes,	8	–
Inflammation of the throat,	2	–
Dyspepsia,	2	–
Compound fracture of the arm,	1	–
Dislocations, sprains, and other injuries of the joints,	7	–

* One of these was no longer an inmate of the School.

In consequence of the late fire, the medical department of this institution has suffered many unavoidable inconveniences in the management of the sick, which have had the effect, in some degree, to swell the above list.

The following table will give the average number of patients per day in the hospital, during each month of the year:

October,	2	April,	5
November,	5	May,	5
December,	3	June,	3
January,	5½	July,	2½
February,	2⅓	August,	2
March,	2½	September,	1½

Whole number of days for all patients, during the year, 1,195.

As a few cases of smallpox appeared in some localities in this vicinity during the winter; all the boys were vaccinated in January, excepting such as had marks of smallpox on their persons.

The above report is respectfully submitted.

HENRY H. RISING.

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1860.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

Personal property in Superintendent's department,	$1,927 99
Beds and bedding in boys' department,	1,638 73
Other furniture in " "	1,793 98
Ready made clothing,	1,919 16
Dry goods and groceries,	2,105 18
School books and stationery,	277 33
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	5,829 74
Fuel,	812 00
Library for boys,	350 00
Farm house,	841 27
	$17,495 38

Respectfully submitted.

THEODORE F. BRIGHAM, *Steward.*

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—During the year that has just closed, the whole number of days' work performed by the boys under my care has been 9,778. Of these, 2,782 have been in the gardens, 711 on improvements, 291 for the institution, 66 on the public highway, and 5,928 in ordinary farm work. Two men were employed on the farm from the first of October to the first of April, and four from the first of April to the present time. Mr. Dougherty, also, has, as last year, taken charge of the gardens. We have had no help from the teachers, as we did last year, and the boys have generally been smaller, and of a more inefficient character. Their deportment, however, has been commendable, and their duties performed as promptly and cheerfully as could reasonably be expected. Whenever reproof has been necessary, I have seldom found kind treatment and an appeal to reason ineffectual in subduing the stubborn spirit. With this help we have, in addition to the ordinary farm work, cut and carried to a mill one and a half mile distant, pine logs sufficient for 16,000 feet of boards, hauled oak logs three miles for 8,000 feet, 28 cords of wood to the village, and 128 to a place of sale and deposit, about half that distance. We have, also, (with the exception of a few loads,) performed all the transportation of fuel, provisions, &c., for the institution, and the lumber, lime, sand, and various materials for the buildings erected the past season.

The time spent in work for the institution has been 249½ days of men, 161½ of oxen, and 281½ of horses; and in hauling stones for wall and other improvements, 84 days of men, 68½ of oxen, and 25½ of horses.

There have been purchased during the year, two pairs oxen, $320, and five cows, $255,	$575 00	
Two swine, $16, and $50 given in exchange for horses,	66 00	
		$641 00
One mowing machine,	$110 00	
Two ploughs, $24; three dozen shovels, $27, and rakes, $4.50,	55 50	
		$165 50

The live stock, produce of the farm, carriages and agricultural implements now on hand, as appraised by men selected by the Trustees, are as follows, viz.:

At the institution—

3 horses,	$400 00	
carriages and harnesses, as per schedule A,	364 00	
		$764 00

There are now on the farm—

5 horses,	$325 00	
24 cows,	1,050 00	
4 oxen,	290 00	
1 four years old bull, kept at Petersham,	50 00	
1 two years old bull, kept at the barn,	20 00	
Amount of neat stock and horses,		1,735 00
22 hogs and 60 pigs,		615 00
82 tons English hay and rowen, at $16,	$1,312 00	
13 tons stock hay, at $10,	130 00	
13 tons meadow hay, at $8,	104 00	
8 tons mowed oats, at $14,	112 00	
10 tons litter, at $6,	60 00	
22 tons corn fodder, at $5,	110 00	
		1,828 00
600 bushels corn, at 85 cts.,	$510 00	
22 bushels beans, at $1.50,	33 00	
30 bushels rye, at 90 cts.,	27 00	
		570 00
800 bushels potatoes, at 37½ cts.,	$300 00	
125 bushels beets for table use, at 25 cts.,	31 25	

30	tons mangold wurzels, at $8,	$240 00	
1,200	bushels carrots, at 24 cts.,	288 00	
500	bushels ruta-bagas, at 15 cts.,	75 00	
300	bushels English turnips, at 12½ cts.,	37 50	
200	bushels parsnips, at 25 cts.,	50 00	
100	bushels onions, at 70 cts.,	70 00	
3,000	heads cabbages, at 6 cts.,	180 00	
5,000	pounds squashes, at 1 ct.,	50 00	
			$1,321 75
150	barrels apples, at $1,	$150 00	
5	barrels pears, at $3,	15 00	
			165 00
	Amount of produce on hand,		$3,884 75

Besides the above, we have raised and sold or consumed at the institution, milk, meat, and early vegetables, as follows, viz.:

9	bushels beets, at 30 cts.,	$2 70	
12	bushels green beans, at 66⅔ cts.,	8 00	
57¾	bushels green pease, at $1.50,	86 62	
55	bushels green corn, at 50 cts.,	27 50	
73	bushels cucumbers, at 50 cts.,	36 50	
43	bushels summer squashes, at 50 cts.	21 50	
7	bushels early turnips, at 30 cts.,	2 10	
14½	bushels pears, at $2,	29 00	
4	bushels plums, at $2,	8 00	
25	bushels tomatoes, at 50 cts.,	12 50	
530	pounds winter squashes, at 1 ct.,	5 30	
186	boxes strawberries, at 20 cts.,	37 20	
243	boxes raspberries, at 20 cts.,	48 60	
190	boxes currants, at 10 cts.,	19 00	
500	early cabbages, at 6 cts.,	30 00	
89	bushels potatoes, at 50 cts.,	44 50	
100	bushels apples, at 30 cts.,	30 00	
	Pie plant, lettuce, peppers, &c.,	40 00	
			$489 02
11,102	gallons of milk, at 12½ cts.,	$1,387 75	
225	pounds veal, at 7 cts.,	15 75	
	Young calves sold alive,	23 85	
			1,427 35

7,124 pounds beef, at 7 cts., . . .			$498 68
7,176 pounds pork, at 8 cts., . . .	$574 08		
Swine sold alive, ...	130 75		
			704 83
Amount raised on the farm, .			$7,004 63
The carriages and farming implements, as per schedule B., amount to . . .			$1,214 05

We have four acres seeded to grass, for mowing another year, which now look well, beside about three acres of worthless pasture, which we have ploughed and seeded with grass and rye. The produce, this year, has exceeded my expectations, and the amount of manure on hand encourages hopes for better crops in future. The farm is a good one, but its productive capacity is not half developed. It has the materials on and within itself, to make it (with proper management) one of the most beautiful and prolific farms in the State. And I leave it with the hope and expectation, that future efforts will be more successful than the past.

Respectfully submitted,

E. BRIGHAM, *Farmer.*

INVENTORY

Of the Carriages and Farming Implements on the State Farm, Westborough, September 30, 1860.

Ox wagon,	$50 00	Manure hooks, 2,	$2 50
Two horse wagon,	40 00	Pick hoes, 22,	6 50
One horse hay wagon,	35 00	Bog hoes, 10,	5 00
One horse job wagon,	35 00	Iron bars, 14,	12 00
Ox carts, 4,	100 00	Stone hammers, 2,	2 00
Horse carts, 4,	100 00	Hand cultivators, 2,	1 00
Stone drags, 2,	3 50	Hay knife,	1 00
Stone wheel drag,	6 00	Iron roller,	10 00
Ploughs, 12,	60 00	Fanning mill,	5 00
Harrows, 5,	31 00	Corn sheller,	5 00
Cultivators, 2,	3 00	Stone elevator,	50 00
Horse hoes, 2,	3 00	Seed sower,	6 00
Ox yokes, 8,	15 00	Platform scale,	10 00
Draught chains, 11,	20 00	Hoes, 40,	4 00
Stake chains, 6,	3 00	Drills and hammers,	3 00
Ox sleds, 2,	12 00	Wheelbarrows, 20,	50 00
Horse sled,	4 00	Beetle and wedges,	1 50
Double-runner sleigh,	25 00	Axes, 7,	2 00
Sleighs, 2,	12 00	Grindstones, 2,	7 00
Pung,	15 00	Hatchets, 8,	3 00
Omnibus,	25 00	Wood saws, 4,	4 00
Horse cart harnesses, 4,	35 00	Ice tools,	4 00
Plough harnesses, 2,	7 00	Cross-cut saw,	2 00
Double harness,	18 00	Carpenters' tools,	12 00
Single harnesses, 4,	20 00	Air pump,	2 00
Eveners, 2, and 4 whiffle-trees,	3 50	Scythes and snaths, 22,	21 30
Whiffletree chains, 2,	2 00	Baskets, 12,	3 00
Swill wagon,	25 00	Milk cans, 18,	9 00
Feed troughs, 2,	13 00	Milk pails, 8,	1 00
Hay cutters, 4,	25 00	Surveyor's chain,	2 00
Forks, 20,	8 00	Ox shovel,	2 50
Manure forks, 24,	12 00	Spirit level,	2 00
Manure shovels, 48,	15 00	Garden reel,	1 50
Spades, 12,	3 00	Corn cutters, 10,	1 50
Picks, 50,	25 00	Root cutter,	10 00
Rakes, 10,	1 50	Iron rakes,	75
		Wheel hoes, 2,	1 50

INVENTORY—Continued.

Weeding trowels and knives, 8,	$2 50
Corn fork,	1 00
Pruning saw and chisel,	1 50
Bags, 14,	2 00
Ladders, 3,	3 00
Grain cradle,	1 50
Flails, 2,	50
Hay caps, 100,	25 00
Mowing machine,	100 00
	$1,214 05

Carriages and Harnesses used at the Institution.

Express wagon,	$25 00
Light wagon,	35 00
Chaise,	125 00
Carriage,	$40 00
Handcart,	15 00
Buffalo robes, 3,	15 00
Double harnesses,	45 00
Single harness,	8 00
Single wagon harness,	18 00
Old wagon harnesses, 2,	10 00
Halters, 4,	2 00
Blankets,	1 50
Horse-cart and harness,	15 00
Sleigh,	5 00
Hay cutter,	2 00
Feed trough,	1 00
Fly net,	1 50
	$364 00

APPENDIX.

LETTERS AND EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

RECEIVED FROM MASTERS AND OTHERS, CONCERNING BOYS WHO HAVE LEFT THE INSTITUTION.

V———, *January* 14, 1860.

Mr. STARR—Dear Sir:—Your letter of inquiry respecting C. and other boys, members of the S. R. School, and since residents of this place, came to hand this P. M.

C. was in my family about three months. He left and found a home with Father A., the Catholic priest in R., where he lived about eighteen months, when they moved to Boston. While C. lived with me *he was a good boy.* While in R. he was in the employ of the R. Mf'g Co., and was faithful in his business and respected by his employers. He loved music and was quite a proficient in the science, and played the organ in the church. The priest spared no pains to give him an education, and I should not be surprised to hear that ere this *Saul had become one of the prophets.*

B. R. lived with my brother several years, and was a good, faithful boy. He had an opportunity to learn the painter's trade in Q., where he has lived during the last three years, and has done well in the business. He has indulged the hope that he was a Christian, and is an active member of the Methodist church.

G. M. has been in the employ of T. Brothers from the time he left W., until December last. He commenced work in the finishing department and became master of the business, and has had the superintendence of the work for eighteen months. During his first year in this place, he indulged the hope that he was a Christian, united with the Congregational church, and has been, as far as I know, a consistent working member. I have often been present when he has had charge of the village prayer-meeting, and it has rejoiced my heart to see him take so bold a stand for his Saviour. He had a class in our Sabbath school, and manifested a lively interest in every department of Christian enterprise. I have often heard him say, "If I had the means, I would prepare myself to preach the gospel."

I am sorry to say we have found one wolf among the sheep. P. lived one season in this place, and has proved to be a worthless character. N. H. T.

E. B———, *January* 16, 1860.

WM. E. STARR, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I received a letter yesterday, over your signature asking for information in regard to D. H., formerly a pupil in the school under your care. In answer, I may say that he is married to a very amiable and intelligent young lady, and is settled in our neighborhood. He works in a shoe manufactory, gets a good living, and appears to enjoy himself very well. He retains pleasant recollections of the officers of the Institution, and wishes to be kindly and respectfully remembered to them. T. C.

S. S———, *January* 17, 1860.

Mr. W. E. Starr—Respected Sir:—Your favor of the 14th ult., came to hand to-day. In reply to your kind inquiries relative to my son, I will inform you that he fills a situation in the B. S. G. works, as mould maker for the pressing of glass ware. I believe he receives for his services eight dollars per week. He finishes off some of the best of the moulds, and I believe he gives good satisfaction to his employers.

In relation to D. G., I saw him about a year ago, and did not discover anything immoral in his person. Yours with profound respect. B. H.

C———, *January* 18, 1860.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiries concerning C. E. B., I am happy to be able to say that since his return from Westborough, he has been, and now is industrious, dutiful and exemplary. He has no bad habits. He is skilful in his business, which is house painting. I believe he attends church regularly, though as he does not belong to our parish, I do not know.

About T. I will write hereafter. He was doing well when last I heard from him. Very respectfully yours. S. B. N.

S———, *January* 30, 1860.

As respects G. S., he had a good opportunity, West, to learn the operation of telegraphing, which we thought would be a good chance for him. He is now operator at S., Ill., and doing well. I supposed he had written you before this time. He has turned out to be a smart, likely man. G. B. B.

S———, *January* 31, 1860.

Wm. E. Starr, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Yours of January 31 is just received, and in reply to your inquiries, I am happy to inform you that G. F. B., whom I took to your institution a few years since, is emphatically a reformed young man. I hear from him often. He is married and doing business in H., and all speak of him in the highest terms. Yours truly. R. W. K.

M———, *February* 1, 1860.

Mr. Hutchinson:—I am glad to inform you that G. D. is with me yet, and is one of the best boys in the village. He is faithful in every respect. He is a boy of good principles and goes in good society. I think his prospect for usefulness is very good. He is attending school now, and takes quite an interest in his books. Respectfully yours. S. E. D.

P———, *February* 3, 1860.

Wm. E. Starr, Esq., Superintendent—Dear Sir:—On my return from an absence of a few weeks, I found yours of 12th ult. on my desk, and now in reply, I am happy to say, that the young man, D. H. Jr., in whom you seem to manifest much interest, is in the employ of J. S. B. of P., who is one of the most extensive manufacturers of machinery in New England. I understand that he is very much liked by his employer and those connected with the works, and is in every way temperate, and attends closely to his business.

Very respectfully, S. S.

L———, *February* 4, 1860.

Wm. E. Starr, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 29th ult., came duly to hand the 31st. With regard to your inquiries of C., C., and C., we can only speak of the former confidently. He is with us still, and is foreman of the shop. He has been with us constantly for nearly nine years, ever since he left the school. He belongs to the temperance organization, and is a valuable man in our employ. We don't know of one we would exchange with. Strictly honest in every particular—and we think as much of him or more, than any man we ever had in our employ. We pay him the highest wages, for he is *true* as *steel* in every particular. Is not married, and is a great help to his widowed mother. Yours respectfully, B. Bros.

S. Village, *March* 3, 1860.

He (E. D.,) has been well satisfied with his place since the first with us—has been to school for thirteen weeks—one of the best boys in school, so the teacher says—has made good progress in his studies, and is faithful in his labors at home, and in all respects is as good a boy as I expected to find, from your description of him. Yours truly, W. B. B.

N. B———, *March* 17, 1860.

Dear Sir:—I take this opportunity to write you concerning the boy O. P. W., taken from the institution by me a year since.

I have sent him to school this winter, and he has taken hold of his studies with marked success. He is a very good boy to work, and has pleased me very much by his industrious habits. His health has been very good—has not had a sick day since he has been with me. He seems well contented with his situation, and tries to please me both in his behavior and employment. We seem mutually pleased with each other.

Yours with respect, B. K.

G———, *March* 30, 1860.

Friend Starr:—In relation to my two boys, they are well and healthy; they have grown very fast for the last year. D. is a smart boy and is very steady. He has learned very fast this winter. His teacher spoke very highly of him. G. is younger and more full of play, but he behaves as well as can be expected, considering his age. He is good in arithmetic, and fair in geography, but backward in writing and reading. They send their best respects to you, hoping when these few lines reach you they may find you well.

Yours most respectfully, D. G. L.

P———, *April* 5, 1860.

Mr. Wm. E. Starr—Dear Sir:—According to the rules of your school, it is necessary that I write you at this time concerning S. T. R. He has attended the High school the past year, and has progressed finely in his learning. And now we think he is old enough to commence learning a trade; so he thinks he will learn the house carpenter's trade. He is very healthy indeed, and is growing quite manly. He is very steady minded, and is addicted to no bad habits whatever. Yours truly, J. R.

M———, *June* 12, 1860.

Wm. E. Starr, Esq., Superintendent, &c.—Dear Sir:—The term of apprenticeship of E. G. having expired on the 11th inst., satisfactory to myself, to him and his parents; and as it is not convenient for me to present him to you at this time, in consequence of pressing engagements, I would ask respectfully, if I can be excused from that duty, and if the enclosed certificate from his father is not satisfactory to you? I wish to be as quiet about his connection with the Reform School, as I can, as he is very sensitive about it; but I hold myself ready to comply with your requests.

There has been a decided reformation in E. during the past year, and I have hopes of his becoming a good citizen. I have engaged him as a journeyman in our establishment, and shall inform you in future if he does well.

Your obedient servant, S. A.

S———, *July* 21, 1860.

Mr. Starr—Dear Sir:—We have a boy from your school, C. W. R. He has been with us since March 21, 1859; he proves to be a good boy. Charlie has quite an inclination to learn a trade. We wish to know if he can be discharged from our service, should his friends desire it. We never expect a more faithful boy than Charlie, but still we think he ought to go to his friends if they desire it. Yours respectfully, L. G. & A. A.

N———, *July* 23, 1860.

Mr. Starr—Dear Sir:—I write to inform you concerning the health, character, &c., of the boy F. F. M. I will say they are good.

With respect, I remain yours, &c., C. W. G.

T———, *August* 30, 1860.

Dear Sir:—J. S., the boy I took from your institution, died the 22d inst., of scarlatina and pleurisy. He had always been a good boy. We always found him truthful and honest; and we had all become much attached to him. Enclosed you will find a certificate from the attending physician. We also had a consulting physician from D., but his attack was so severe that medicine had no effect. If you have another boy at your establishment that will make S's place good, I should like him. Yours truly, D. G. P.

RECEIVED FROM BOYS WHO HAVE LEFT THE INSTITUTION.

W———, *November* 11, 1859.

Dear Sir:—You may think it strange that I have not forgotten you and the rest at S. R. S., but I assure you I think of you and the rest quite often, though I do not write often. I am now doing a snug little business. I will send our circular, so you can see what I am doing. You see my name is last on the circular, but not least. I do all of our voicing and tuning. Have been at that part of the trade for four years. Have the name of being at the top of

the heap in tuning. We are making melodeons and reed organs. We are doing a cash business, and think we shall be safe by doing so. If you hear of any one that wants a good melodeon, send him to us, and we will give satisfaction or no sale. Give my love to the boys, and tell them that I see the need of such a school as the S. R. School. It was a benefit to me, and no doubt it will be to others. Tell the boys to be good, and learn all they can, for they will see the need of it some time. In haste, G. S. R.

D———, *December* 4, 1859.

Mr. STARR, Dear Sir:—Your kind and welcome letter of September 7th was received, and I assure you the pleasure which I derived from its perusal, I seldom enjoy. I have read it over and over, and over again, and prize it more at every reading. Since writing my last, we have received another member of the old opera troupe among us, but I am sorry to say he has not made much of a mark in our community. I refer to M. He had a good chance to do well, but not liking hard work, he lost his place. M. left here last October, and we have not heard from him since he left. He is probably in S. D. has also left. M. still lives in town, works in the same shop, and boards in the same house with me. Shoemaking is *very* dull, and many of the craft are out of employment. This is the reason why I have not visited you.

Hoping to hear from you *very* soon, I remain, yours truly, E. A. P.

F——— R———, *January* 6, 1860.

Mr. STARR, Dear Sir:—It is with feelings of pleasure that I now write these few lines to you in answer to the kind letter you wrote to me. I know it was wrong for me to leave N. without letting you know; but I thought, at the time, your mind would be too much troubled, and could not spare time to assist me in getting another place, on account of the sad calamity which happened a short time before; and knowing I could get a place to work if I went to D., I took the responsibility upon myself and went; but I hope my conduct has not offended you, for I can say with a clear conscience, that in all my dealings, I have tried to follow, and moreover, I cannot recall an instance where I have not followed the advice you gave me before I left. You may expect me there in a week. Mother returns her sincere thanks for the kindness you have shown to me, and hopes that she may soon have the opportunity of seeing and thanking you in person. Give my respects to all the folks.

Yours, F. M.

W———, *January* 30, 1860.

Mr. STARR, Dear Sir:—I now take these few moments which I have to spare, to write you a few lines, to let you know that I am well and hope you are the same. I am now attending school at the academy. I mean to behave myself, and attend school regularly, and mind my father, and keep away from such places as he wishes me to avoid, and not make him any more trouble. As I go back and forth to school, I see a great many boys that I used to associate with. They all seem glad that I have come home, but I don't intend to go with them any more. I mean to keep better company. I feel very grateful to you for your kindness to me while I was under your care. Please give my respects to all, and I hope you will write me soon.

Yours respectfully, A. J. H.

W——— W———, *February* 15, 1860.

I like my place very much, and am very thankful to you for getting it for me. Give my love to the farm boys, and to G. A. in particular, and to the officers likewise. You must write me soon. Good bye.

From your friend, J. S.

R———, *February* 19, 1860.

Dear Friend :—I now take the opportunity to write you, hoping you are in good health. I went to Lynn, where I saw S. and W. They are doing well. The superintendent of the R. Gas Co. wanted me to work for him, where I am now. It is a good place in summer. I have charge of six men, digging trenches in the streets, from the main to the houses. In the winter I have to look after the meters. Writing about the boys, there are a few here, but I do not know them very well. I believe they are doing well. C. B. is doing well. He is in the milk business with his uncle. Yours respectfully, E. G.

B———, *March* 16, 1860.

Dear Friend :—No doubt you think I have forgotten the place where I passed so many happy days, and the many friends who helped to make time pass pleasantly. No. While memory lasts, can I forget the institution to which I am debtor for all that I ever will be, and its officers who did all in their power to make me all that I could wish to be? Many a time have I wished that I had never left the school. If I had a father or mother it would be different; but now if I have a home, I have to make it. Those that I thought would be friends to me, are very poor ones. If you could inform me where I could get work, I would be very thankful to you. I should like to hear from you as soon as possible. From yours truly, T. B. M.

N. L———, *May* 8, 1860.

I shall be there next August. I hope all under your and the officers' care, are doing well. I thank you all, and feel that I was well used and well cared for. I send my love to Messrs. D. L. and T., and would be glad to hear from them. Yours truly, O. G.

W———, *June* 26, 1860.

Mr. Starr, Dear Sir :—Men in most cases are slow to perform their duties. In fact they will do any thing before their duties. I mention this, not because I think or feel that you have in any case or circumstance, or dealing with me, or any of those boys placed under your charge, failed to do your duty; but this I lay to my own charge, and nobody else. I, sir, have been either asleep or dreaming, it seems to me, for I really do not know what to say about how I have treated you. Here I have been at home two long years without writing a single word of my thanks or gratitude to you, though I felt thankful in my heart, to God and yourself, yet I did not show it. But I hope you will forgive this. I have no doubt that you and others of my friends, think that I have forgotten them. This is not the case, as you will hereafter find; and furthermore, if time permits me, you will find that, to the best of my ability, I will endeavor to show you that your kindness is not and cannot be forgotten. Two years ago, this month, I spent at the school. This I do not

regret; but one thing I do regret; that is my foolishness in slighting a kind and good mother's teachings, and to have grieved her heart, and caused her so much trouble and sorrow. I am very well at present, and have done as well as I could since I left the school. I also have a fair prospect of doing better in the time to come. I am indeed grieved that the school has suffered such a calamity at the hands of wicked boys. I do sincerely hope that it will be again builded, and that such steps may be taken as will protect it from any other such thing; for I can say that it has done me all the good that any thing could have done. It not only saved my body, but it saved my soul. There are a number of the boys in the city, and I think they are making good boys. Neither would I forget Mrs. Starr. When I was away from home and friends, and those who cared for me, I always found in Mrs. Starr, the loving and tender smile of a mother. And, dear sir, I cannot call to mind any thing that I received from your lips, that would not, if obeyed, tend to my present and future prosperity and happiness.

Remember me to all the officers; I have not time to name them.

I remain your true and devoted friend and well wisher, J. L.

B———, *July* 31, 1860.

Mr. STARR, Dear Sir:—Though some time has elapsed since I have seen you, yet I have not forgotten you or the school. I have always regarded it as an old home, endeared by many fond reminiscences; and I love to look back upon those happy times, and, in imagination, live over again my life of imprisonment, as I once thought it was, but which I now regard as liberty. Remember me to Mr. L. and Mr. B., and also to all the boys; and you must be sure to write. My health has been good since I left the State Reform School. I have found that the State Reform School is a better place than I thought when I was there. Respectfully yours, E. H.

B———, *September* 9, 1860.

Mr. STARR, Dear Sir:—I now take the pleasure to write you these few lines, hoping to find you in good health, and all your family, as this leaves me. I have a good place, and am learning the trade of trunk making. I expect to go up there this winter, to see you, if you are there. I send my best respects to you and Mrs. Starr, and all the officers and boys. My mother sends her love to you and Mrs. Starr and Mr. Hutchinson.

From your friend, J. P. O.

P. S. W. I. sends his love and best respects to you and Mrs. Starr, and all the officers and boys. He is doing well, and working with his father carriage-making in R.

H———, *September* 29, 1860.

Mr. STARR, Kind Sir:—I now for the first time since I came home, sit down to write you a few lines, hoping they will find you and your family in good health. You spoke to me when I came away about writing to you if I did not get a place. I have not found one yet, and I don't expect to, for some time. I wish you would be kind enough to get me a place in W., because I do not want to be where there are so many of my old companions. I am

sorry I did not think of that before I left. I mean to keep my word, which was to live an honest and upright life, and do what is right. I give my love and best respects to Mr. Hutchinson and also to Mr. and Mrs. Cobb and Mr. Lynde, and to all connected with the building. Please remember me to Mrs. Starr and Mr. Williams, and all the rest.

Yours respectfully, J. L.

P———, *October* 10, 1860.

Wm. E. Starr, Esq., Dear Friend:—Your favor of October 2d, in reply to my note of 29th September, came to hand on the morning of the 4th, and I desire to thank you for the information it contained, and for your interest in my welfare.

And now I will try and answer your inquiries briefly and explicitly as possible. In reply to the first inquiry, I will say that I am employed in the office of the P. M. Fire Insurance Co., in the capacity of office boy; and I also light the street lamps. And in answer to the second inquiry, I would say that my prospects are more flattering than they have been since I left Westborough. I have from six to eight hours, every day, for study, though I don't want to make you think that I improve this time as I ought. However, I recite in Latin, to a friend, W. W. B., who is doing every thing he can to fit me for college. I intend, soon, to take up other studies, and get through a preparatory course as soon as possible.

With regard to my intentions for the future, they are very indefinite. I will tell you more about them in a future letter. On the whole, I regard myself as well off as any boy in the place. Please present my respects to all connected with the institution, and believe me, Yours truly, J. M.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW BUILDINGS.

[From the "Boston Daily Advertiser," of Oct. 11, 1860.]

The dedication of the Chapel and new buildings of the State Reform School at Westborough, yesterday, was an occasion of much interest. Two new buildings have recently been erected and a wing added to the main building. In the latter is the Chapel, a large and beautiful hall, measuring 67 by 47 feet.

At 11¼ o'clock, the boys, numbering 333, marched into the Chapel. They made a fine appearance, and their orderly bearing during the exercises which followed, was universally remarked. Much praise was given to the teachers for their excellent management. One great cause of their success is that they are not merely the tools of the State government, but men deeply interested in the work of reform.

The dedicatory exercises were opened at 11¼ o'clock. The boys recited the Lord's Prayer in concert, after which they chanted

"Arise, O Lord, into thy rest."

Rev. A. A. Arnold, D. D., of Westborough, offered the dedicatory prayer. The hymn beginning

"When here, O Lord, we seek thy face,"

was sung by the boys.

President Felton was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen,—The occasion which has called us together is not one of unmingled satisfaction. The thoughts it suggests are tinged with sadness, as well as illuminated with joy. When we assemble to dedicate a school-house or a museum of natural science, or a library, we feel no drawback to the emotions of thankfulness, which the ceremony inspires. It opens hopes of future good, unalloyed by the memory of past evil. It suggests only bright images, with no dark recollections,—only the sunshine of life, with no cloud or storm.

When we look about us, in this highly favored Commonwealth of Massachusetts, we see on the surface little but signs of prosperity, virtue and happiness. Industry ever plies its busy hands, and gathers in the rich rewards of toil. Mechanical genius is constantly multiplying the forces of man, by subduing the laws of nature to human needs, and supplanting mere muscular energy by educated skill! The hard soil of our northern homestead, under

the application of science, is becoming like that of England, the garden of the world. Every happy village has its religious societies and its public schools; its social enjoyments, and its courses of lectures. Public and private endowments are building up and completing the higher establishments of education and science. Everywhere, the great interests of religion, education, science, industry, mechanical skill, trade, are the objects of enlightened attention and liberal contribution. What can be happier than such an age, such a country as ours?

But under this seeming show of universal well-being, there is a reality of another and a sterner character. Who shall solve the mystery of evil? It has tasked and overtasked the reason of the wisest: it has withstood the reforming labors of the best. It is present wherever men come together in families or in communities; it pursues the anchorite to his cell, and haunts the ascetic retreats of solitary piety. It is found in the family circle; in the religious conventicle; in the political party. No church doors can shut it out; no creed can destroy it; no merely human virtue can shun its contagion. The cities—Rome, London, Paris, New York, and Boston—which are the glory of the earth, are at the same time its shame. What dreadful secrets of vice and crime the slightest investigation into the condition of masses of human beings, brings to light! Nay, with no investigation at all, what disheartening facts of misery, pollution and degradation are pressed home upon the consciousness of the traveller, in an evening walk of half an hour through the most frequented streets of London or New York? It is frightful to think how large a portion of every successive generation are the victims of evil, body and soul, both here and hereafter. Man is wonderfully endowed. As an ancient poet sings, he is a creature of marvellous skill, sometimes tending to good, sometimes to evil. What a miracle is his physical frame, with its servitors, the senses: the eye to take in the beauties of the outward world, and picture them for the mind to contemplate; the ear, to comprehend the enchantments of sound, the harmonies of nature and art; the taste and smell, to furnish the mind with agreeable sensations supplied by the physical objects which the bountiful Lord of Nature has placed within their reach. All these wonders of creative power, all these adaptations of the bodily frame to the surrounding world, and of the mind to the material universe, through the senses; all these wise arrangements for our happiness, may be and are perverted to evil purposes, and lead to utter physical, mental and moral destruction. Now, Society or the State can ill afford to sustain such heavy losses. No matter what theologians may say of the first beginning—the primitive origin of evil—its immediate source is the perversity of the human will; and evil can only be checked and lessened by restraining the erratic course of the perverted and corrupted mind. The prevalence of evil in the shape of vice and crime is a positive loss to civilization; it is a hindrance to progress in material prosperity. A writer in the last number of the North American Review, estimates the pecuniary loss to Massachusetts arising from the premature deaths of persons under fifteen years of age, at the enormous sum of from sixty to ninety-three millions of dollars annually. I have no means of estimating the material loss from the prevalence of immorality

and crime; it must be more enormous still, but whatever it be, it is the smallest item in the dark account. There is no common measure between money and the human soul; and the number of human souls lost to society—lost to humanity—lost to God—worse than lost to themselves, in the very midst of churches and schools, of apparent prosperity and progress in education and science, under the very eye of reformers and philanthropists and missionary societies—is something appalling to think of.

What is to be done with so dark and perplexing a problem? How can the progress of evil be stayed? How can the moral diseases that prey upon the vitals of human society be cured? Must the human race forever be decimated by a pestilence worse than the plagues of Athens and Florence, more dreadful than the Asiatic cholera, a thousand times more fearful than the two-fold scourge of war? The struggle began with the beginning of human history; must it go on till the career of man on this globe is ended? The ravages of the Theban Sphinx and the Cretan Minotaur in ancient fable, were encountered and stopped by the wit and bravery of gifted men. Can the wit and bravery of gifted men conquer these gigantic and mysterious foes, so much more formidable than the destroying monsters of classic song? Must our great cities forever be supplied with their myriad victims of lust? Must beggary always meet us side by side with wealth and luxury—besotted ignorance dog the footsteps of knowledge and refinement—vice forever follow virtue in the paths of life? Or may we hope some day—far in the future—to see the human family cleansed from the leprosy of sin and want and crime, and dwelling happily in this great garden of the world, which the Lord God has prepared and planted for them? I can ask this question, but neither you nor I, I fear, can answer it.

Meantime, we can, to some extent, read the purpose and the will of God, in the visible universe, and in the world of our own souls. Look where we will, we behold the reign of law and order. Law is the order of the universe; and law is but the expression of the will and wisdom and goodness of God. The material universe is subject to it; all living things are subject to it; all intelligent beings—men and angels—are subject to it. Its seat, as Hooker says, is the bosom of God. With the first dawnings of reason, we feel the absolute necessity of obeying its sovereign decrees. Without it, the society of intelligent beings is impossible; without it, all progress in civilization, letters, art, morals, all that sustains and adorns the wonderful temple of civic life, would be instantly overthrown. No man can do what is good in his own eyes unless, like the Cyclops of Homer, he live in solitary caverns, consorting only with the fleecy flocks, and fighting for life, with his brother beasts. Says an ancient poet:

> "Him who the sacred laws reveres
> And Heaven's avenging justice fears,
> His country crowns with fame:—
> But instant from her breast be driven
> The wretch accurst whose guilty soul
> From impious deeds, nor fear of Heaven
> Nor earthly laws control."

If there is law, there must be a law giver with power to enforce it, or it is of no avail. The power to enforce the law implies the right and the power

to inflict a penalty for its violation; and that again implies the *duty* of exacting the penalty for its violation. The basis of all law is the Divine justice; or rather the Divine justice is itself the supreme law of the universe; and all human law must be formed according to this model, as the human soul is made after the image of God. Thus, of necessity, every society of men exists under the ægis of the Divine justice, and is held together by laws which embody, with more or less completeness, the spirit of the Divine original. By the very condition of his birth, each individual is bound by the law and cannot evade its requirements. He cannot turn upon society and say, that as he had nothing to do with enacting the law, he cannot justly be held to obey it. He owes his very existence to its shielding power; his life and fortunes are bound up with the fortunes and life of the race; his obligations and duties grow out of the relationship he bears to the great family into which he was born, and he can no more escape them than he can change the elements of his being, or uncreate himself.

The man who, tempted by evil suggestion, or the allurements of the passions, rises in his audacity and defies the laws, is not only a criminal but a fool. It will be found that the great body of offenders, so far from being the superior minds that they are sometimes accounted, when brought to any practical test, prove deficient not only in the moral sense but in common sense. He, who by his acts denying the existence of God, and the moral government of the universe, dares to defy the established order of society, is soon unpleasantly brought to a stand. He who disobeys the laws of health, cannot escape the penalty; he speedily falls a victim to disease. He may shut his eyes to the consequences of habitual drunkenness for a time; but the consequences come upon him as sure-footed as the terrible furies; his nerves are shattered; his face red and bloated; his tottering and imbruted form, a loathing and a horror to every living thing. Such is the Divine Law, which he has stupidly and madly defied. Is not the drunkard a fool—a stark and staring idiot, to rush upon so awful a doom? The very inception of crime—to generalize the principle of the illustration just adduced—the very beginning of a criminal career shows not only a perverted heart, but a weak head. Setting aside for the moment the moral question, the slightest calculation would have proved to the understanding of the wrong doer, if he have an understanding of ordinary power, that he could not carry his point against society and the laws of God; his will, however obstinate, is nothing against the collective will of society, is less than nothing against the will of God. The fool hath said in his heart there is no God; but the fool finds out his mistake sooner or later; perhaps when it is too late. With right and justice on his side, the martyr to holy cause defies the world and in death itself achieves an immortal victory. But the wrong doer is a reed before the tempest when he attempts to stand against the will of society, and he vanishes into nothing, in the consuming wrath of God.

It is true that human laws are marked by human imperfections: but they express man's apprehension of the Divine law. His enforcement of the Divine law is imperfect because his intelligence is limited. He cannot read the heart of his neighbor, as the omniscient Creator reads the inmost thoughts

of every being he has made. He can, therefore, only approximate in his administration of justice by earthly tribunals, the exact and impartial justice of the All-Seeing ONE, who sits on the judgment-seat of the Universe. To the eye of the All-Seeing One, the act and the motive are laid open alike. To the limited mind of man, the act alone is visible, and from that the wicked motive must generally be inferred. The inference is generally, but not infallibly true; and the doer of the evil deed is rightly punished as at the same time the thinker of the wicked thought.

I have a strong conviction that the average intellect of the inmates of our prisons is far below the average intellects of honest men. There may be exceptions, but, generally speaking, the wits of even the most celebrated rogues are low and mean, compared with the wits of very common-place men who are not rogues. The bad taste and mistaken judgment of some of our recent novelists, have led them to make heroes out of the great criminals who figure in the Newgate calendar; poorer and cheaper materials for heroic delineation could not easily be found. Such hempen worthies as Dick Turpin and Jonathan Wild, and other members of the Tyburn fraternity, are not merely detestable, but in an intellectual point of view, utterly contemptible; and the introduction of such idiots into the pages of fiction only shows how low an estimate these writers place upon the intellect and education of their readers. I am told that this wretched trash has not been without its influence in swelling the ranks of misguided men and boys who have figured in the same absurd and losing game. I do not deny that a long course of crime, and study to evade the penalties of the law, sharpen the intellect in some of its lower functions. A thief and house-breaker, by severe discipline in their respective arts, become crafty, in a miserable way; but craft is not wisdom; and nothing is easier than to cheat the craftiest rogue by downright honesty. It is said that the Duke of Wellington deceived the wiliest diplomatists of the continental despotisms by simply telling the truth. Whether the anecdote be literally correct or not, it embodies an important principle that runs through all the relations of life—that honesty is the best policy. Picking a lock is doubtless an ingenious mechanical performance; it requires an accurate eye, a steady hand, a practiced touch; but the greatest lock-picker that ever lived, was not a midnight skulking rascal, seeking to gain a cowardly advantage over his sleeping victim; it was an honest and ingenious American mechanic and inventor. What rogue ever escaped, in the long run, the vigilance of the police, in a well-ordered community? The most active, adroit and handy villain that ever robbed a lady's bed-chamber, without disturbing her gentle slumbers, is sure to be brought up in the end; his nimble fingers are foredoomed to the handcuffs; and he must ignominiously submit to wear a parti-colored costume; to learn a trade, and to render gratuitous services to the Commonwealth for such a term of years as the law, which he has defied, or the court, which he has despised, may please to award.

And then what a life is led by the ablest of these fools during the short period of their seeming success. Skulking about like obscene birds at night; trembling at every footfall; startled at every rustling leaf; toiling many weary hours in harder work than the meanest drudge, for the bare chance of

stealing enough to supply an hour's debauch; the mean and miserable dunce congratulates himself if he can clutch a prize which he might have honestly earned by a tenth of the labor in the broad light of day. I remember reading some years ago a literary curiosity. It was a manuscript journal kept by an eminent thief, in which he recorded, with commendable frankness and a good deal of bad spelling, his adventures and disappointments. I recall with some amusement the disgust the rogue expresses, when, after breaking into a shop in Salem, at midnight, with exhausting labor, he succeeded in removing a quantity of goods of great value, as he supposed, but on taking them to a place of security and greedily opening the parcel and examining it by daylight, he found that the object of all his toils was a bundle of cheap cloth, which might have been bought for the wages of half a day's work, and he might have enjoyed an honest night's sleep. With a ludicrous parody of moral indignation he vents his wrath upon the unprincipled shop-keeper who had so taken him in. Had the trader imposed such a task, for such pay, on the poorest of his jobbers or draymen, he would have been met with an angry and contemptuous refusal. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard; harder than that of the drudge or the slave.

The game of roguery was always a bad speculation; sure to lead to ruin. In the present age it is more than ever so. Science is as hostile to scoundrels, as are morality and the civil law. Photography takes their villainous physiognomies; the post conveys their likenesses to the remotest quarters, so that, wherever they go, they are recognized—great men that they are—by the vigilant eyes of the police: the telegraph spreads the knowledge of their larcenies and felonies; and when they think they have escaped by the railway or steam-boat, the pleasure of their company is sure to be expected long before they arrive at the end of their journey. Such blockheads do men become who desert the ways of honesty; and these are the illustrious models that our vicious classes look upon with admiration and propose to themselves to imitate.

But stupid as the game of crime, uniform as is the lesson taught by the lives and death of the criminal,—the lesson is still unheeded, and multitudes run the desperate hazard. Many of us who are engaged in the regular and fixed pursuits of life, seldom have the opportunity to know personally how the matter stands with them. We see around us happy households, living in security under the protection of the laws; fathers and mothers, the objects of their children's love; sons and daughters, naturally living in the serene air of the virtues, and enjoying the respect of all who know them. The safeguards to honor and character, found by the fireside of a happy home, are so common, that it is only their absence which excites a momentary attention. The downfall of a man or woman living under the shield of domestic life, startles as something monstrous and terrible. And so it is. But the securities of birth and culture, and general well-being, do not always fence in the young from the dangers of going astray. Strange aberrations of those who are gently and tenderly nurtured, disappointing all reasonable expectation, plunge them sometimes headlong into vice, infamy, ruin. On the other hand, we sometimes see the pathetic spectacle of the child of abandoned parents,

growing up with the worst examples before him, but loathing the depravity by which he is surrounded. Such force is there oftentimes, in strong individuality of character from the very birth. The trite maxim

> "'Tis education forms the common mind,
> Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined,"

is not always true. Here and there a strong plant refuses to bend, and persists in growing up its own way.

An ancient poet puts in the mouth of one of his characters, who is surprised to find a generous and lofty soul in a laboring hind, words that expressed this truth with great precision, three-and-twenty centuries ago.

> "Alas,
> There is no certain test of manly worth,
> For mortal natures are perplexed and wrung.
> I've seen a man born of a noble father
> Worthless, and virtuous offspring of the base,
> And hunger in the rich man's soul, and wisdom
> Far-reaching in the poor man's garb—
> How then shall we these things discern aright?"

And Dickens, the greatest master of human nature since Shakspeare touched the chords of life, has expressed a part of the truth uttered by Euripides, so long ago, in what I regard as one of his loveliest and profoundest creations—little Oliver. I have heard this character objected to as impossible; but Dickens knew better than his critics the force of instinctive purity. In some natures there is a divine power which conquers in the battle with wickedness, and comes out of the struggle without a wound or soil. In his comprehensive knowledge of London life, Dickens had seen, before he drew the character of little Oliver, the living prototype, and dipped his pencil, as he always does, in the colors of truth.

While I stand up for the verity as well the beauty of such delineations of human virtue, I must, of course, concede the fact, that generally the result of vicious and infamous associations is the other way. A boy has seldom the force of character to resist the influence of corrupt example. He drinks to drunkenness, because he sees others drunk. He puts in his mouth the odious weed and defiles the breath of heaven with its fumes, because others whom he looks upon as models of manhood, convert their mouths into smoke pipes, and their bodies into walking hogsheads of essence of tobacco. Then there are the temptations of want—alas! how numerous are they on every side—even in the most prosperous communities. Some have not the ability to strive with their fellows in the competitions of business; others are indolent and careless, and shrink from the wear and tear of daily toil. The feeble youth, and the vagabond, falling far in the rear on the march, are the natural victims of the insidious and prowling foe of mankind, lurking under the alluring garbs of sin. Their offspring continue the line of idle reprobates that probably runs nearly back to the days of Adam. A more active nature infused into the good-for-nothing race, transforms it into a generation of rogues. Chafing under the discomforts of the slip-shod existence into which they have been born, and unwilling to bear the burden of an honest life, they take the by-paths of active wickedness, and largely recruit the criminal hosts.

The hangers-on of the march must be brought into line, and the predatory bands must be subjected to discipline. Society cannot afford to lose the labor of these non-producing, all-consuming classes.

I am not one of those who hold society responsible for the vices and crimes of its members. There is much false philosophy, and more cant current in the world, upon this subject. The worst society that ever existed is better than none at all; because it must recognize some principle of right in order to hold together. Under God's moral government, every human being is accountable and responsible. It is not the average of a collective body; it is not a state, which is only a conception of the mind, it is the individual human being that must meet the searching eye of the Omniscient. There is no excusing oneself to Him; there is no laying the blame upon corporate bodies, that can save the soul burdened with guilt, from the consciousness and the punishment of individual wrong. But while the State is divinely commissioned to execute justice for wrongs against itself or its members, it should also, following the example of the Almighty, love mercy. The State stands in the relation of parent to its guilty, erring children; and nothing distinguishes the present age more remarkably from the past, than the humane spirit in which justice is administered. The element o vengeance has disappeared, and even capital punishment is inflicted without passion, long after trial and conviction, so that the doomed man may have time for repentance and preparation. With no infliction of needless pain, he expiates his crime, because the voice of justice and the eternal law of retribution demands it. The voice within tells the offender that the officers of the law are the agents of a higher power, and he bows without resentment to the inevitable decree. Nay, there springs up in the guilty breast the desire and necessity of making atonement. The furies of remorse chase the shedder of blood through the world, driving him with a whip of scorpions. The burden of murder upon a guilty conscience is too heavy to bear, and the unhappy man surrenders himself to justice, and welcomes death as the expiation of an ancient crime. Such is the striking testimony given by the voice of conscience to the divine validity of human laws. It was the opinion of the greatest philosopher of the ancient world, that paying the penalty of wrong-doing was necessary to purify the soul; that the best friend of the guilty man was not the eloquent advocate who saved him from the sentence of the law, but he who brought him before the judge and compelled him to be healed of his disease by undergoing the sentence of justice, by paying the debt he owed to Eternal Right.

Gentlemen, I began with saying that the occasion which has called us together was one of sadness. To me that has been the overmastering feeling, and I had not the heart to address you on any of the economical or practical subjects which might be supposed to connect themselves with this celebration, and to furnish fitting topics for the speaker. As I reflected upon what it was my duty to say, a train of thought, suggested by the darker mysteries of our being, forced itself upon my mind. But there is also a bright side to the reflections natural to the day. If the necessity of such an establishment as this inspires us with melancholy thoughts, the manner in which that necessity has been met tempers the melancholy thought with a sober joy. A State

Reform School—the phrase itself expresses in three pregnant words a mighty inspiration of Christianity; the State caring for the erring and unfortunate; the State seeking to reform, by placing them, not under the discipline of a prison, but in a school. What a noble and heart-gladdening combination of love, generosity and wisdom. With such aims, means, motives and sentiments, as moving causes, no man who believed in the good providence of God could entertain a doubt of its success. Had one human being been saved from a life of infamy, all this expenditure would have been repaid a hundred fold. But four-fifths of all who come under these sacred influences are rescued from dangers worse than death. That result is enough to crown the enterprise with eternal honor.

We are assembled, gentlemen, to consecrate this chapel and these buildings to their high and holy purposes. Originally reared to save the lost by opening a place of refuge—destroyed by the criminal act of one of those who have found shelter here—the unexhausted beneficence of the State, which knows no resentment, has restored the edifice, which we now dedicate anew to humanity. Not again must the wicked hand apply the torch to its consecrated walls. To you, gentlemen, who have this establishment in charge, it is committed by the State through its chief magistrate, in full confidence that you will firmly, wisely, gently perform your great and most responsible duties.

While we stand in this place, we cannot forget the generous citizen who gave so largely of his wealth to carry the grand Christian idea of this institution into effect. He is no more; but his name is worthily borne by one who is heir to his virtues as well as his blood. The late Theodore Lyman was a gentleman, in the best sense of that best of titles worn by those of Anglo-Saxon race. Well born, his mind cultivated by study, enlarged by travel, and stored with various knowledge drawn from books and observation of the world, he gave both thought and money to objects of public utility and beneficence. The history of this school contains the records of his munificent generosity and his far-reaching wisdom. The possession of wealth only opened a freer scope to his comprehensive charities. Standing high among the highest, in personal and social distinctions, he sympathized with the sufferings of the lowliest of his fellow beings. He gave of his wealth without stint, but modestly withheld his name. Like the hidden fountain that creates an oasis in the Lybian desert, the bounty flowing from this secret source spread happiness in the dreariest waste places of society. Death alone, the great revealer, revealed the name of him who found his joy in recalling the wanderer from the paths of sin, and restoring lost innocence to those who have gone astray. Here especially shall his memory be cherished as the memory of the just made perfect. The unforgetting gratitude of multitudes, emancipated from the slavery of vice and crime, shall be his monument.

I would fain, before I close, say a word of direct address to the youthful inmates of this school. I have endeavored to impress upon my hearers the folly, no less than the misery of wicked courses. You, my young friends, have been mercifully held back from the road to destruction, as by an arm of might stretched out to save you. Under the good Providence of God, you have not been left to follow your vagrant impulses to the sorrowful and shame-

ful end. You have been arrested at the outset. Under the gentle but steady compulsion of the law, tempered by the loving spirit of Christian philanthropy, a time for reflection has been given you; a space for repentance; an opportunity for making good resolutions; a possibility of forming habits of virtuous industry; an inducement for choosing an honorable life, and every encouragement to gather the strength to stand manfully by your choice, when you shall once again be allowed to go free. God give you grace to be grateful for these unspeakable blessings; to be faithful to those solemn duties. May you become good and happy—useful citizens—encouraging examples of the redeeming power of wise charities sustaining honest endeavors. May the faults and errors which darkened the beginning of your life, be remembered only as an ugly dream dispelled by the sunshine of the gladsome day.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from its commencement to the present time.

Date of Commission.	Names.	Residences.	Date of Retirement.
1847.	Nahum Fisher,	Westborough,	1849.
1847.	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849.
1847.	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853.
1847.	Thomas A. Greene,	New Bedford,	1860.
1847.	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851.
1847.	George Denny,*	Westborough,	1851.
1847.	William T. Andrews,	Boston,	1851.
1849.	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851.
1849.	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853.
1851.	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855.
1851.	J. B. French,	Lowell,	1854.
1851.	Daniel H. Forbes,*	Westborough,	1854.
1851.	Edward B. Bigelow,	Grafton,	1855.
1853.	J. H. W. Page,	New Bedford,	1856.
1853.	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1857.
1854.	G. Howland Shaw,	Boston,	1856.
1854.	Henry W. Cushman,	Bernardston,	1860.
1855.	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855.
1855.	John A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858.
1855.	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860.
1856.	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860.
1856.	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859.
1857.	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860.
1858.	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860.
1859.	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	Still in office.
1860.	George C. Davis,	Northborough,	Still in office.
1860.	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	Still in office.
1860.	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	Still in office.
1860.	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	Still in office.
1860.	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	Still in office.
1860.	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	Still in office.

* Deceased.

OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

THEODORE LYMAN.
GEORGE C. DAVIS.
CARVER HOTCHKISS.
JULIUS A. PALMER.
HENRY CHICKERING.
GEORGE W. BENTLEY.
ALDEN LELAND.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THEODORE LYMAN.
CARVER HOTCHKISS.
HENRY CHICKERING.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

JULIUS A. PALMER.
GEORGE W. BENTLEY.
HENRY CHICKERING.

FARM COMMITTEE.

GEORGE C. DAVIS.
ALDEN LELAND.
CARVER HOTCHKISS.

SECRETARY.

GEORGE W. BENTLEY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE C. DAVIS.

WILLIAM E. STARR, *Superintendent.*
ORVILLE K. HUTCHINSON, *Asst. Supt.*
THEODORE F. BRIGHAM, *Steward.*
Rev. WILLIAM T. SLEEPER, *Chaplain.*
Dr. HENRY H. RISING, *Physician.*
ELMER BRIGHAM, *Farmer.*
Mrs. W. E. STARR, *Matron.*
Mrs. T. F. BRIGHAM, *Asst. Matron.*
MALINDA PALMER, *Seamstress.*
Mrs. H. A. COBB, *Seamstress.*
JANE M. BROWN, "
MARIA L. MORRISON, *Laundress.*
Mrs. E. O. BAILEY, *Nurse.*
ABIGAIL BRIGHAM, *Cook.*
EBER O. BAILEY, *Engineer.*
GEORGE W. HODGKINS, *Watchman.*
WILLIAM F. WINSLOW, "
Mrs. W. T. SLEEPER, *Music Teacher.*
WILLIAM H. PAIGE, *Shoemaker.*

TEACHERS.

J. HENRY ROOT.
GEORGE L. LYNDE.
HENRY TALCOTT.
WILLIAM STARR.
EUNICE E. MORSE.

OVERSEERS.

ERASTUS C. LOUD.
FREDERICK MORRISON.
ANTHONY DOUGHERTY.
HENRY A. COBB.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

Nautical Branch of the State Reform School.

OCTOBER 1, 1860.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed to purchase and equip a ship and tender for the nautical branch of the State Reform School, beg leave to report, that the ship Rockall, of Boston, was purchased in December last, of Messrs. Wainwright & Tappan and others, of Boston, for the sum of $12,000. The Rockall is a sound, substantial, burdensome vessel of 649 tons, built by Foster Waterman, Esq., at Medford. In the estimation of the Commissioners, she combined all the qualities essential to the purpose for which she was to be fitted, being roomy, sound, with comparatively new rigging and spars, and, withal, cheap. She was at once towed to the wharf of Brown & Lovell, at East Boston, where the work of equipment was carried on agreeably to plans prepared by the Commissioners. The character of the vessel admitted of the most ample accommodations for every department, and the most thorough system of side-lighting and ventilation. Upon the upper deck are the cabin and dining-room for the officers, with state-rooms for the superintendent, teacher and first officer. Abaft the house on deck, and over the rudder head, are two convenient water closets, each supplied with water from cisterns overhead. The remainder of this deck is clear fore and aft, with the exception of a skylight over the main hatch, and companion-ways over the after and forward hatches. In the between-decks, which are seven feet high fore and aft, are the school-room, in the after part, coming as far forward as the after hatch,—the dining-room, between the main and forward hatches, with table-room for one hundred and fifty boys,—and a large galley and pantry in the

forward part, with rooms for the cook and sailors. Leading from passage-ways between the school-room and dining-room, are state-rooms for the second and third officers, carpenter, boatswain and steward. This deck is abundantly lighted and ventilated by means of side lights, stern windows, and skylights. Abreast the fore hatch on this deck, and forward of the dining-room, are side ports, through which all heavy articles are hoisted, without carrying them across the upper deck. Below the between decks, the Commissioners have built an orlop deck, which is more than six feet high and from the mizenmast to the forward hatch is used as a berth-deck. Here frames have been erected, containing three tiers of berths in double rows, and two hundred boys can be easily accommodated, though provision is only made at present for one hundred and fifty. There are convenient passage-ways between these frames, as well as between the frames and the ceiling of the ship. Arranged against the ceiling is a row of lockers, each bearing the number of the berth to which it belongs. In the after part of this deck is a considerable space, designed for hospital or storage purposes, as the wants of the institution may hereafter require. In the forward part are the boatswain's and carpenter's rooms, with ample accommodations for their respective departments. This deck is also sufficiently lighted by means of side lights, bow ports, hatchway gratings, and dead lights in the deck above. Below this deck is the ballast deck, where wood, and the heavier articles of provisions are stowed. On this deck also, in the wings, are two iron water tanks, capable of holding nine thousand gallons of water, from which the water is pumped into the galley and pantry above. Below the ballast deck, stowed carefully on each side of the keelson, are about two hundred and fifty tons of clean stone ballast, which brings the ship down to a draft of about thirteen feet. The ship has been sheathed with yellow metal, her name changed to "Massachusetts," and she was given up by the Commissioners to His Excellency the Governor, on the fifth of June.

The Commissioners, by authority of the Resolves of the legislature providing for their appointment, also purchased of H. B. Lang, of Boston, the schooner Wave, of about one hundred and five tons, to serve as a tender to the ship and a practice vessel for the nautical school. The price paid for her was

$2,000, and, after being fitted up, she was surrendered to the Trustees of the institution.

The Commissioners desire to present the following account for settlement:

They have charged themselves with

Amount received from the State Treasury, ...	$28,000 00
Amount received for sale of copper and nails, ...	1,054 31
	$29,054 31

And have credited themselves with the following payments:

Brown & Lovell, as per voucher	No. 1, . . .	$697 10		
Brown & Lovell,	" No. 2, . . .	5,511 51		
Brown & Lovell,	" No. 3, . . .	96 54		
Hayward & McLaren,	" No. 4, . . .	2,815 21		
Ballast	" No. 5, . . .	235 12		
Dockage,	" No. 6, . . .	207 64		
W. Waters,	" No. 7, . . .	90 00		
Mark Googins,	" No. 8, . . .	638 46		
W. B. Tarlton,	" No. 9, . . .	100 00		
J. L. Bruce,	" No. 10, . . .	1,050 00		
Thomas I. Winsor,	" No. 11, . . .	6 00		
William T. Davis,	" No. 12, . . .	300 00		
Dexter, Logan & Co.,	" No. 13, . . .	925 23		
Charles W. Upham,	" No. 14, . . .	150 00		
Joseph Winn,	" No. 15, . . .	10 00		
Ship Rockall,	" No. 16, . . .	12,000 00		
Schooner Wave,	" No. 17, . . .	2,000 00		
N. Goodwin,	" No. 18, . . .	252 00		
Thompson,	" No. 19, . . .	48 00		
Stove,	" No. 20, . . .	7 00		
Labor,	" No. 21, . . .	16 50		
I. S. Holmes,	" No. 22, . . .	200 00		
S. E. Holbrook,	" No. 23, . . .	81 00		
H. N. Hooper,	" No. 24, . . .	1,617 00		
				$29,054 31

B. C. CLARK.
WILLIAM T. DAVIS.
CHARLES W. UPHAM.

BOSTON, October 15, 1860.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

So short a time has elapsed since the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School was inaugurated, that the Trustees are not yet willing to express any decided opinion based upon actual experiment as to the future success and efficacy of this institution. Strongly impressed, however, at the outset, by the arguments of His Excellency in his message to the two houses of the legislature recommending the establishment of a State Nautical School, and believing from the first that such an institution properly conceived and organized, was destined to supply a vacancy existing in our reformatory system, they have received, at every step of its development thus far, encouragement to hope that the fullest expectations of its founders will be met and realized.

On the fifth of June last, the Nautical School Ship was dedicated by proper ceremonies, and, having been delivered by the Commissioners to His Excellency, was by him committed to the care of the Trustees. The ship then rode at her anchors near the wharves in Boston harbor, whence on the eleventh of June she was moved to Hull Roads, the place recommended by the Commissioners and approved by His Excellency and the Executive Council as the location of the school until November. After reaching Hull the organization of the officers and crew of the school ship and tender was completed and arrangements were perfected as rapidly as possible for the reception of the first instalment of boys from the Reform School at Westborough. The list of officers and men comprised the superintendent, teacher, first, second and third officers, boatswain,

carpenter, cook, steward and eight men for the ship, and the captain, mate, steward and four men for the tender. Even the short experience which the Trustees have had has convinced them that a separate command and crew for the tender are unnecessary, and they have taken measures to place the schooner under the control of the Superintendent through such officers and men as he shall detail for service on board of her.

On the twenty-sixth of July, after the necessary preliminary arrangements had been made with the Trustees of the Westborough Reform School, fifty boys were received from that institution. Several commitments had been made to the school prior to that time however, and several have been made since. The whole number of boys now on board the ship is fifty-eight. A second transfer however, from the Westborough school will be made as soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected, and with such transfer will probably end all requisitions upon that institution. Of course it will often happen that individual cases will exist where it will be deemed expedient by the boards of officers of both institutions to transfer one or more boys from one school to the other; but for the purpose of placing the Nautical School in actual and effective service, it is thought that it will be filled as rapidly by regular commitments as the best interests of the institution will allow. It was thought by the Trustees that a larger number than fifty, at first, was undesirable, as it seemed essential that a sufficiently small number should be received at the outset to be easily moulded to the plans of the institution and form a nucleus of discipline for future additions.

Immediately upon the reception of the boys they were subjected to the operation of rules and regulations, some of which were prepared by the Trustees under the approval of His Excellency and the Executive Council, and others, having more especial reference to the discipline of the boys, by the Superintendent with the approval of the Trustees. With tastes and fancies to which the idea of a sailor's life would be naturally agreeable, they fell at once without sulking or opposition, into the work marked out for them. The labor, to which they were daily called, they evidently felt was not a temporary one, to which as a punishment they were subjected, nor a distasteful and irksome one, which they were to shirk if opportunity

offered, but there was found to be in it an element of romance and novelty which fascinated them, and was the end sought by that very waywardness of character which sent them to the institution. They were at last where their restless dispositions would have placed them had they followed their own inclinations, except that, instead of running from home and throwing themselves into a sailor's life, surrounded by temptations against which they had no protection, they were now indeed preparing to be seamen, but at the same time receiving that mental development and moral culture which would be the means of inspiring them with ambition and of furnishing them with the power of gratifying it.

Every feature in the routine of daily service was cheerfully performed, and to act well the different parts assigned them soon came to be esteemed a grace and accomplishment, which they were proudly determined to possess. The practice of rowing and of handling and distinguishing the different sheets, halyards, braces, downhalls, clewlines, etc., and the knowledge of all the elementary duties on ship-board were readily acquired, and they passed rapidly on to the more intricate details of a sailor's life. Mending sails, repairing rigging, sending down and sending up spars, making and taking in sail, reefing, weighing anchor, scrubbing ship, etc., have all come in their turn and been zealously recognized as features of that life upon which they have entered. Of course there are some boys who have got into the wrong place and can never make sailors. They were perhaps brought up at a distance from the salt water and have imagined what actual experiment proves untrue, that they would like a sailor's life. As soon as such cases become marked, the Trustees will take measures, with the consent of the Trustees of the Westborough school, to return them to that institution.

During the month of August the tender made several trips, visiting Plymouth, Provincetown, Marblehead, Edgartown, Nantucket and other places. She carried with her a crew of twelve or more boys, who manifested on board the tender the same alacrity in the performance of duty and the same obedience to orders as on ship-board.

On Wednesday, the eleventh of September, the school ship got under way for an excursion of a fortnight or more to the different ports in the bay. The tender was left at Hull, to

represent the school during the absence of the ship, and receive such boys as might be sent to the school by authority of law. The ship arrived at Marblehead the same afternoon, where she remained until Friday, when she went to Gloucester, and thence to Provincetown on the Monday following, to Salem on Friday, and back to her moorings at Hull, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth, after an absence of fifteen days. One or more of the Trustees were on board during the entire trip, and the results were found to be eminently satisfactory. The ship herself, which the Trustees have found from the first to be admirably adapted to the purposes of the institution, proved to be fast and easily handled, and gave them renewed cause for congratulation that the Commissioners had been able to secure a vessel in every quality so desirable.

In addition to the regular duties and labor of the ship, the boys are divided into classes for attendance upon school. The school-room is in the after part of the between decks, well ventilated and well lighted, and contains desks for seventy-five boys. Under the charge of M. L. Eldridge, Esq., of Fairhaven, whose experience as a teacher, and practical acquaintance with navigation admirably fit him for the post, the school has gone on since the sixth of August, the date of his arrival, with the best results.

The duties of Chaplain are performed by the Superintendent. On Sunday, a morning and evening service are performed in the school-room, and listened to by the boys with becoming propriety and attention. These, with Sabbath school instruction, make up the exercises of Sunday. Every evening during the week the boys are summoned to prayer, and after prayer such remarks are made by the Superintendent as the experience of the day suggests. In these daily and Sabbath exercises, and in fact in the general management of the institution, it has been the aim of the Superintendent, and it will be the settled policy of the Trustees to convince the boys, if possible, that the element of punishment in this institution is less conspicuous than the benevolent and reformatory element. It is their determination to enforce the most rigid discipline, but at the same time to show the inmates of the school that the world is their friend and not their enemy; that though born as many of them are in degradation, and surrounded by the darkness of depravity and

crime, there is a glorious sunshine of happiness in store fo them, as for all the human race, if they will only appreciat the efforts which are constantly making to redeem them fro the life which has thus far so unfortunately been their lo The spirit in which this policy has thus far been met by th boys is most satisfactory. With a few exceptions, so far fro any uneasiness and fretfulness existing under the confinemen to which they are subjected, they have for the most part rea ized that they are placed in the school purely for their ow good, and they have on more than one or a few occasion expressed feelingly their gratitude for the kindness of whic they were the recipients, and their determination to repay it b good conduct and active exertion. The Trustees are ver reluctant to believe that this policy can prove a failure. It results thus far give the best promise for the future. In th development of the policy and in the organization of the establishment generally upon a permanent and successful basis the Trustees are aware that their constant attention an coöperation will be necessary. It is their determination, so fa as it is in their power, to give the enterprise a fair trial, and they have good reason to believe that the result will amply justify the expectations of the legislature and the people o Massachusetts.

B. C. CLARK,
E. S. TOBEY,
B. L. ALLEN,
WILLIAM FABENS,
WM. T. DAVIS,
Trustees.

Boston, October 3, 1860.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School, begs leave to report, that he received his appointment on the seventh day of August, 1860. Up to the thirtieth of September, the time to which by law he is required to make up his Report, he has charged himself with the following

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from the State Treasurer, September 10th,	$8,000 00

And he has credited himself with the following

PAYMENTS.

For Provisions,	$1,451 89	
Furniture,	1,291 92	
Repairs,	452 00	
Towage and lightering,	115 00	
Fuel,	162 75	
Clothing,	674 33	
Medicines,	19 75	
Ship chandlery,	362 31	
Sundries,	147 36	
Stationery,	91 80	
Wages and salaries,	1,806 98	
Cash on hand,	1,423 91	
		$8,000 00

The article of provisions comprises the following:

3	barrels of mess pork,	$60 00
	Carting,	25
25	barrels of medium bread,	93 00
5	barrels of pilot bread,	18 90
3	barrels of flour,	20 25
	Trucking and tolls,	3 00
20	barrels of mess beef,	240 00
5	barrels of mess pork,	90 00
½	barrel of tongues,	11 00
	Carting and tolls to East Boston,	2 35
6	covered hams and carting,	9 52
15,800	gallons of water,	59 25
5	boxes of chocolate,	24 75
47¼	bushels of potatoes,	42 18
	Bill of J. G. Sanderson, for fresh meat and vegetables,	156 82
1,024	pounds of sugar,	89 42
2	boxes of raisins,	7 25
	Sundry articles,	47 76
391	pounds of butter,	77 71
385	pounds of lard,	89 42
128	pounds of cheese,	15 87
	Split peas,	5 00
137	gallons of molasses,	55 44
1	barrel of crackers,	3 50
120	pounds of tea,	39 85
861	pounds of rice,	43 97
	Dried codfish,	17 00
	Salt,	4 37
10½	barrels of beans,	19 54
233	pounds of coffee,	32 34
1	box of prunes,	5 00
	Sundry articles,	11 48
2	barrels of vinegar,	12 94
137	pounds of saleratus,	8 27
	Vermicelli,	3 36
	Maccaroni,	1 68
2	barrels of meal,	9 75

	Dried apples,	$13 07
43	pounds of hams,	5 16
	Sundries,	1 47
		$1,451 89

Furniture.

6	cushions,	$15 00
1	mat,	1 25
	Curtains,	59 00
2	hair mattresses,	22 50
6	pillows,	8 50
2	comforters,	3 50
	Blankets, sheets and mattress,	17 00
84	pillow slips,	18 60
9	glasses,	9 33
	Upholstery,	37 50
2	lounges,	48 00
1	extension table,	25 00
6	office chairs,	11 25
12	stools,	10 50
58	yards of painted carpet,	33 64
	Bedding for 75 berths,	375 00
2	pairs of linen table-cloths,	8 00
2	pairs of white table-cloths,	9 25
½	dozen of napkins,	3 50
	Sundry articles,	49 20
22	yards of 3-ply carpet,	23 06
29	yards of sheet oil-cloth,	29 50
	Bedding for 12 berths extra,	67 50
	Sundry articles for the tender,	67 09
	Caboose and galley and pantry furniture,	339 25
		$1,291 92

Repairs and Improvements.

	Bill of Brown & Lovell, for work,	$417 50
	Bill of repairs of compasses,	34 50
		$452 00

Towage and Lightering.

	Towing moorings to Hull Roads,	$50 00
	Lightering moorings to Hull Roads,	25 00
	Towing ship to Long Island,	20 00
	Tow-boat waiting on ship,	20 00
		$115 00

Fuel.

31	tons of coal,	$162 75

Clothing.

112	flannel shirts,	$105 00
62	woollen trousers,	108 50
100	duck trousers,	58 33
60	sacks,	240 00
60	jackets,	140 00
96	caps,	22 50
		$674 33

Medicines.

	Medicine chest,	$19 75

Ship Chandlery.

	Paints, brooms, spoons, etc.,	$22 14
	Rope, leather, lines, halyards, crockery, oars, lamps, cordage, and sundry articles for the tender,	340 17
		$362 31

Sundries.

	Lumber,	$11 55
15	gallons sperm oil,	25 50
	Candles,	14 40
28½	gallons of oil,	17 67
6	boxes of soap,	24 90
	Carting,	4 53
	Fares, and other expenses,	48 81
		$147 36

Stationery.

Bill of Chase, Nichols & Hill,	$91 80

Wages and Salaries.

William H. Skinner, *First Officer*,	$83 00
M. L. Eldridge, *Teacher*,	50 55
William H. Skinner,	20 00
William A. Abbot, *Second Officer*,	83 00
David Thompson, *Third Officer*,	81 00
Charles E. Mitchell, *Boatswain*,	75 00
Samuel N. Diman, *Carpenter*,	75 00
Daniel Russell, *First Officer*,	11 20
John Allen, *Second Officer*,	14 93
Thomas Williams, *Cook*,	5 83
Charles Miller, *Seaman*,	43 63
William Seymour, *Seaman*,	37 80
William Jones, *Seaman*,	38 40
John Williams, *Seaman*,	83 00
D. H. Hall, *Seaman*,	74 00
James Drake, *Seaman*,	51 00
B. M. Fowler, *Seaman*,	54 00
John Hannault, *Seaman*,	52 80
Thomas Morris, *Seaman*,	52 80
Sidney S. Hallock, *Seaman*,	31 20
Andrew Sealrey, *Seaman*,	31 20
John Cushman, *Seaman*,	8 40
Arthur W. S. St. Clair, *Seaman*,	7 20
George Coffin, *Captain of Tender*,	100 00
Richard Girdler, *Superintendent*,	500 00
William Emerson,	37 78
David Thompson,	19 50
Richard Girdler,	61 00
B. Rich,	15 17
Labor,	5 25
A. S. Jordan,	3 34
	$1,806 98

WM. T. DAVIS,

Treasurer of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School

PLYMOUTH, October 15, 1860.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of the Treasurer of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School, and find them correctly cast and properly vouched.

B. L. ALLEN,
WILLIAM FABENS,
Trustees.

BOSTON, October 15, 1860.

Inventory of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School, September 30, 1860.

Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	$400 00
Other furniture in the same,	1,075 00
Personal property in Superintendent's department,	475 00
Ready made clothing,	600 00
Provisions and groceries,	600 00
Drugs and medicines,	30 00
Fuel,	200 00
Library and school books,	200 00
	$3,580 00

The above inventory does not include the boats, sails, and spare rigging on board the ship and tender.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—Agreeably to law I hereby offer a statement of transactions on board the ship Massachusetts, under my command since her inauguration.

On the fourth of June the ship was hauled into the stream and on the fifth dedicated by prayer from Rev. Mr. Burrill, and addresses by Hon. B. C. Clark, Chairman of Board of Trustees and by His Excellency Governor Banks. The ship was then formally delivered by the Commissioners to the Governor and by the Governor to the Board of Trustees.

The two following days the ship was opened to receive visitors; but few came on board, owing to the continued storm and rain.

June 11. The place appointed for the ship's moorings was Hull Roads, and on that day she was anchored there in five fathoms water with the small bower anchor. The ship was at this place until the third of July, when the moorings arrived from Boston and were placed by a steam tug in a proper position and the ship made fast to them accordingly. During the above interval all hands were busily employed in painting the ship, repairing and reeving the running rigging, fitting up a new fore-yard, bending the sails and repairing the boats, &c.

The tender "Wave" was at this period at Boston undergoing repairs under the orders and direction of the Trustees.

On the twenty-fifth of July fifty boys were selected at Westborough for the ship and were safely delivered on board on the twenty-sixth at three, P. M. On the twenty-seventh we removed the moorings slightly and again the ship was secured to them. The boys every day were employed in exercise with the boats as one of their principal duties. The "Wave" made frequent excur-

sions to different points in the bay, from ten to twelve boys or more attending. A well was dug near the anchorage thirteen feet deep and stoned by the crew, from which we obtained at times 2,500 gallons of water; our principal supplies for water, however, were from George's Island, very good, abundant and easy of access. On the sixth of August Mr. Eldridge, the teacher, came on board and immediately entered upon his duties, which have been most faithfully performed to this day. On the twenty-fifth of August Mr. Skinner, first officer, was discharged from the ship at his own request, in consequence of ill health. He was an able and accomplished officer.

August 13. From the period of the boys admission to the ship up to this day, they have been well disposed, regular and obedient; and much pleased with their condition. They are very far advanced from boys who first go on ship-board; seem generally fitted for their profession, though noisy and careless with their clothes. They seem willing to clear themselves from reproach and are patient listeners to reproof and advice. The first signs of insubordination appeared with two of the ship's crew and disappeared the next day without any serious consequences after their immediate discharge. The boys selected for all the ship's boats, especially for the launch, now fitted with a tank and in charge of Mr. Thompson, third officer, have made great progress in that department.

August 18. Mr. Abbott resigned his post as second officer and was immediately succeeded by Mr. John Allen, who has proved himself a vigilant and careful officer.

Mr. Daniel Russell of Nantucket, this day joined the ship and assumed the duties of first officer, which office he now fills with much acceptance.

September 5. Slipped our moorings in Hull Roads and anchored off Long Island wharf in six fathoms water.

September 11. The "Wave" being ordered to Hull Roads, at ten, A. M., got the ship under way, passed through Broad Sound and at five, P. M., anchored in Marblehead harbor. From thence the ship next visited Gloucester and Provincetown, and from thence Salem. At all these ports during an absence of eighteen days, the ship received many hundred visitors, who declared much satisfaction with her appearance and with that of her crew.

Upon a review of the incidents that have taken place since the boys were placed on board the ship, it is the opinion of the Superintendent that there has been a steady, marked progress from the beginning. Amidst the many sad remains of immorality, theft, profanity, &c., there seemed to be with very many of them an utter unconsciousness of the necessity of any moral principle whatever. This feeling has greatly changed since their introduction into the ship. They had a fear of the civil law for certain offences, but no fear of a higher law so long as crime could be committed and holden from human eyes. Nor were they conscious in general of the necessity of a good moral life as an assurance of future prosperity. They see and acknowledge this now, and very many of them when the day is past, desire to have these things explained. Their progress in nautical experience, but just begun, is daily improving. The first cutter's crew, ten in number, are fine oarsmen, and almost all of them are improving in that way. Knotting, splicing, the places of the leading ropes below and aloft they are familiar with. They furl all the light sails, manage the yards and the heaviest labor connected with anchors and chains they zealously engage in.

One pleasing feature is the readiness of the boys to do any particular service required of them. At a general order they rush in a body toward the point assigned, each one endeavoring to gain the lead and the supremacy. They are strong, muscular, their flesh hard and their general health excellent. They have a great deal of endurance and I have never heard one complaint of hard work. Mr. Eldridge, the teacher, has been regular and faithful. The work of instruction has been going on at stated hours and the boys in that department are regular and obedient. The officers of the ship understand and perform their duty and are valuable adjuncts in carrying out the purposes of the institution, and in cheerfully submitting to every phase of duty. They bear their part in the night watches, so necessary on board the ship, with a studied vigilance. The services of the Episcopal church have been performed every Sabbath day since the ship left dock, morning and evening, with very few exceptions. Very many persons attended from Hull before the boys arrived, but ceased after that period. The conduct of the boys during these seasons is always exem-

plary, and their attention would be creditable to any congregation. During the winter months the measurements of distances between the sun and moon and moon and stars, and their respective altitudes, although no distinct horizon may be had, will be taught; the practice will be made familiar and the boys will be glad to join in it. It will be pleasing to see those little boys calling the stars by name and talking of the "Sweet influences of the Pleiades, or loosing the bands of Orion."

They are fond of sacred history and listen with marked attention to the acts and sayings of the old and the teachings of the new dispensation. May it not be denied that the Bible will be their Rule of Faith and that their anchors of Hope may be surely cast.

RICHARD GIRDLER,

Superintendent.

October 1, 1860.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

B. C. CLARK, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM FABENS. | B. L. ALLEN.
E. S. TOBEY. | WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

TREASURER.
WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

SECRETARY.
WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

RICHARD GIRDLER, *Superintendent.* | DAVID THOMPSON, *Third Officer.*
DANIEL RUSSELL, *First Officer.* | M. L. ELDRIDGE, *Teacher.*
JOHN ALLEN, *Second Officer.* | CHARLES E. MITCHELL, *Boatswain.*

SAMUEL N. DIMAN, *Carpenter.*

A cabin Steward, general Cook, and eight Seamen, comprise, with the above, the whole ship's company.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT..... .....No. 24.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

AT WESTBOROUGH:

WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOSTON:
WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1861.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

In obedience to law, the undersigned, Trustees of the State Reform School, respectfully submit the following Report, for the year ending September 30, 1861:

The average number of boys in the institution was two hundred and seventy-three and one-half, which is much less than in previous years.

The general health has been good. There have been no epidemics, and no cases of fatal disease.

Besides a feeling of gratitude to God for this exemption from sickness and death, the Trustees have great satisfaction in the belief that there has been comparative freedom from those moral distempers which are apt to pervade reformatory establishments, especially in those where it is supposed to be necessary to use a certain amount of bodily restraint, and inflict bodily pain to effect moral reform.

There have been no violent outbreaks, and no cases of flagrant misconduct. On the contrary there has been a general and increasing feeling of quiet and contentment, and even cheerfulness, on the part of the boys. This arises in part, at least,

from growing confidence, not only in the benevolent object of the institution, but also in the wisdom and kindness of the officers. There has been manifest improvement in this respect since the commencement of the year.

The most important event during the year has been the election of a new Superintendent. The Trustees have tried to do their duty by frequent visits and examinations, and such other measures of information as satisfy them that the internal affairs of the institution have been administered honestly, diligently, and economically. Further than this they cannot do much. They would shrink from no responsibility, and assume no credit which does not properly belong to them; but it is clear that in the work of reformation, the Superintendent and his assistants have the real power and responsibility, and that in their hands mainly is the future weal or wo of the subjects of the school. No rules and no vigilance on the part of the Trustees can supply that watchful and affectionate oversight which is wanted daily and hourly, all the time, to soften the heart and mend the morals of these children of misfortune. This must come from the Superintendent, and can only come from a man of kind and fatherly disposition and a loving heart; who will continually invent and find out ways and means of promoting the happiness and true welfare of the boys. Such a man will surround himself with assistants of like disposition; men and women with kind hearts and gentle manners, who will instinctively turn from harsh and stern modes of treatment, and strive to draw the boys by cords of love into the paths of virtue, rather than to deter them from vice by threats and punishments.

The Trustees believe that they have found in Mr. Allen one who possesses in a rare degree that peculiar combination of qualities of the heart and of the mind which fit a man for such a post. He has been in charge since the 10th of January, and thus far has conducted the affairs of the institution to the satisfaction of the Trustees.

The experiment of subdividing the institution, and establishing separate households, has been fully tried during the year, and with most gratifying results. The farm house and garden house, having been prepared for the accommodation of thirty boys each: that number was selected from the most deserving, and sent out to colonize. Each house is under the charge of a

gentleman and his wife, who have control and management of the boys, subject to the general rules of the institution, and subordinate to the Superintendent. They form, in reality, separate institutions. They have their own domestic arrangements, and their own school; and the boys come into the main building only for Chapel services on Sunday, and for occasional lectures. They are under no physical restraint or confinement. Being employed mostly upon the farm they can run away at any time, if they like. They are not even subject to any more strict discipline or supervision than is desirable in well-managed boarding schools. They can get out of the house in the night, if they so incline. Nevertheless they do not run away, and are not disposed to do so. Only two have left during the year, and those under peculiar circumstances; rather straying off than escaping. They were small boys, just returned from a visit to their friends, and were homesick.

The boys feel that it is a privilege to be in these houses. It is a sort of promotion. They are not provoked to attempt to escape by the sight of bars and bolts, which seem to challenge a trial of ingenuity against strength. They feel that they are treated with confidence, and this calls for good faith on their part. They make part of the household, in which they take an interest and feel a pride. They live with the Master and Mistress, sit with them at the table, and fare as they fare. This mode of treatment, so just and reasonable, is made still more attractive by the kind and judicious treatment of the heads of the household, to whom great credit is due. Most of the boys really like their situation; and those of them who reflect at all feel that it is for their real and lasting interest to be where they are. Such may be considered as advancing steadily, with their own hearty good will, toward entire reformation.

They, very naturally, feel ashamed at being considered *State boys*, as they express it. They feel that a certain stigma attaches to the name, and fear that it may last for life. This, however, is one of the evils inherent in the very nature of the congregate system, upon which, for obvious motives, the institution is founded.

It is gratifying to find that the experiment of subdivision and separation into families, preparation for which was made last year, has worked so well. It fully supports the theory that

separation, and not congregation, should be the guiding principle in attempt at the reformation of youth. The Trustees would gladly see the principle carried out still farther, both by lessening the number of boys in the present houses, (from 30 to 20) and by the establishment of two more houses.

In regard to discipline, several circumstances have favored the wishes of the Trustees, in bringing about a near approach to a parental government, and the abandonment of all corporeal punishment and restraint. It has not been thought wise to forbid these ordinary and cheap modes of discipline; but while discouraging their use, to leave the Superintendent power to resort to them at his discretion, with full confidence that he will be led by his judgment, as well as his heart, to govern the boys as a wise and kind father governs his children.

The views and wishes of the Trustees in this matter are set forth in the fifteenth chapter of the By-Laws adopted by them June 10, 1861, and which is as follows:

"The object of the institution being reformatory, rather than penal, the government is intended to be parental and kind, and the law of love should be the ruling element in all the discipline of the establishment. The means of restraint and of punishment should be solely of a moral nature, except in the last resort."

The Trustees herewith submit the several reports of the Superintendent, Chaplain, Physician, Steward, Farmer, and Treasurer; in which are set forth minutely the condition of the several departments committed to their charge.

JULIUS A. PALMER.
HENRY CHICKERING.
ALDEN LELAND.
PLINY NICKERSON.
GEORGE C. DAVIS.
CARVER HOTCHKISS.
S. G. HOWE.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Treasurer of the State Reform School respectfully presents his fifteenth annual report.

He charges himself for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1861, as follows:

For cash on hand per last report,		$2,130 25
Amount received from the State treasury—		
October 25,	$3,000 00	
February 15, 1861,	1,500 00	
April 1, (for deficiency of 1860,)		10,000 00
April 15,	10,000 00	
June 7,	6,000 00	
September 2,	7,000 00	
October 10,	4,000 00	
		31,500 00
For amount received for labor of boys,	$2,483 80	
For sundries sold from the farm and institution,	3,452 00	
		5,935 80
For amount received of towns and cities for support of boys, (per schedule A,)		660 87
		$50,226 92

And he credits himself for the following payments:

For sundry bills which had accrued previous to September 30, 1860, (per schedule B,)		$9,683 42
clothing,	$3,194 83	
provisions and groceries,	8,855 34	

For general repairs,	$2,425 34	
furniture and bedding,	682 48	
fuel and lights,	6,085 43	
salaries and wages,	9,248 88	
leather and tools used in the shoe shop,	624 53	
school books and stationery,	463 94	
transportation,	318 14	
postage,	42 93	
hospital expenses,	28 98	
trustees' expenses,	540 91	
farm expenses,	4,151 68	
miscellaneous,	1,098 49	
		$37,761 90
State Treasurer—amount received for the support of boys,		660 87
Cash on hand,		2,120 73
		$50,226 92

"Detailed" Statement of Expenses.

Leather and Tools used in the Shoe Shop, include

Leather, 2,257¾ pounds,	$454 38
Leather, 578½ feet,	100 98
Rolling-mill,	7 00
Lasts, 18 pairs,	9 66
Grindstone,	2 00
Pegs and nails,	16 24
Cutting bench, knives, awls and other shoe tools,	24 72
Oil and blacking,	9 55
	$624 53

Clothing includes

Satinets, 1,916¾ yards, for the winter of 1861,	$1,106 04
Cottonade, 1,924¼ yards,	358 84
Clothing, for apprentices,	213 09
Cassimere, 666½ yards, for the winter of 1860,	465 12
Handkerchiefs and cravats, 28 dozen,	24 37

Suspenders, 6 dozen,	$5 70
Patterns, for clothing,	8 00
Cotton cloth, 468¾ yards,	41 54
Caps, 52½ dozen,	133 53
Jean, 771¼ yards,	64 89
Linen, 14 yards, $4.20; twist, $2,	6 20
Shears, $2.50; knitting needles, $1.50,	4 00
Frocking, $11.84; mittens, $1.72,	13 56
Yarn, 111 pounds,	98 42
Thread, 121 pounds,	47 94
Needles and thimbles,	3 15
Buttons, 6 gross,	22 36
Boots, 27 pairs,	72 75
Shoes, 609 pairs,	450 87
Slippers, 63 pairs,	29 00
Combs, 812,	22 36
Sundries,	3 10
	$3,194 83

Provisions and Groceries include

Flour, 432½ barrels,	$2,768 34
Rye meal, 84¾ bushels,	78 39
Indian meal, 489 bushels,	391 78
Hulled corn, 1,854 quarts,	92 70
Malt, $6.78; buckwheat, $5.25,	12 03
Bread and crackers,	137 91
Beef, 29,461 pounds,	1,789 50
Pork, 970½ pounds,	99 99
Ham, 501 pounds,	60 07
Lard, 928 pounds,	112 87
Sausages, $5.93; mutton, $11.11,	17 04
Veal, 1,230 pounds,	91 01
Salt, $21.81; eggs, 231 dozen, $44.36,	66 17
Tripe, 326 pounds,	21 20
Fish, 5,950 pounds, $213.97; oysters, $11.03,	225 00
Poultry, 326½ pounds,	43 96
Rice, 4,741 pounds,	223 77
Sugar, 5,581 pounds,	428 97
Molasses, 2,470 gallons,	629 76
Coffee, 421 pounds,	58 83

Tea, 163 pounds,	$69 35
Chocolate, 707 pounds,	140 86
Butter, 3,345 pounds,	617 91
Cheese, 276 pounds,	30 63
Ice,	14 75
Vinegar, 210½ gallons,	26 30
Apples, 9 barrels,	11 15
Soap, 2,769 pounds,	116 66
Potash, 1,046 pounds,	61 92
Raisins,	17 24
Saleratus, 162 pounds,	7 93
Tapioca, 39 pounds, $5.40; ginger, 50 pounds, $5.08,	10 48
Pepper, 25 pounds, $3.17; mustard, $2.50,	5 67
Peanuts, candy and lemons, for Christmas and the Fourth of July,	16 14
Potatoes, 360 bushels,	160 10
Beans, 73½ bushels,	128 15
Starch, 42 pounds; cassia, 25 pounds; nutmegs, 5 pounds; and other small groceries,	20 81
	$855 34

Furniture and Bedding include

Ticking, 184½ yards,	$22 14
Blankets, 6,	24 75
Prints and checks, 167 yards,	18 54
Crash, 25 yards,	2 50
Damask, 70½ yards, $35.25; napkins, 4 dozen, $7,	42 25
Straw for beds, 7,764 pounds,	31 06
Thread, 15 pounds,	15 58
Needles and thimbles,	4 01
Watchman's clock, $40; small clocks, 7, $29.37,	69 37
Mirror, $2.25; table cover, $3,	5 25
Repairing sofa,	4 00
Curtains,	16 70
Carpeting, 143⅝ yards,	155 21
Mats, 11,	13 90
Pails, $10.50; tubs, $2.50,	13 00
Brooms, 7¼ dozen,	16 42

Dust brushes, 1 dozen, $3.25; scrubbing brushes, 9 dozen,	$22 94
Baskets, 8,	3 92
Clothes lines, wash-boards, and other wooden ware,	15 37
Lanterns, 13; chimneys, 16; lamps, 5,	10 47
Glass, and earthen ware,	7 17
Tin, and copper ware,	72 56
Crockery,	23 28
Knives and forks, 12½ sets,	22 58
Stoves and funnel,	18 37
Lining two refrigerators,	12 66
Union scale, 240,	10 00
Faucets, tassels, and other small articles,	8 48
	$682 48

General Repairs include

Labor and materials,	$813 27
Lead pipe, pump, and repairing,	99 91
Stool seats, 312,	46 80
Repairing steam boilers,	200 47
Pulleys, 2,	3 03
Steam-whistle,	10 67
One bench of 3 gas retorts, and setting, Walker's Improved,	327 37
Gas retorts and setting, 3,	99 92
Paper hangings,	47 34
Whitewashing and brushes,	149 63
Paints, oil, lead and brushes,	435 52
Carpenters' and blacksmith's tools,	13 61
Glass,	24 91
Repairs on Chaplain's house,	65 09
Repairs on garden-house,	87 80
	$2,425 34

Books, Stationery and Printing, include

School books,	$195 73
Reference books,	40 99
Slates, 20 dozen,	16 11
Writing paper and envelopes,	40 50
Pens, ink and pencils,	19 06

Crayons, 8 gross,	$1 60
Printing 300 copies By-Laws and circulars,	22 00
School Records,	19 15
Daily Register,	10 00
Memorandums,	1 75
Tablets, and stand for same,	13 50
Mottoes, cards and maps,	23 75
North American Review, for 1861,	5 00
Atlantic Monthly, for 1861,	3 00
American Journal of Education, for 1861,	4 00
Child at Home, 75 copies, for 1861,	6 75
Child's Paper, 75 copies, for 1861,	6 75
Youth's Companion, 10 copies, for 1861,	8 30
S. S. Banner, 10 copies, for 1861,	4 00
Boston Journal, to October 1, 1861,	7 50
Evening Traveller, to October 1, 1861,	7 50
Whalemen's Shipping List, for 1860,	2 00
Country Gentleman, for 1861,	2 00
Homestead, for 1861,	2 00
American Agriculturist, for 1861,	1 00
	$463 94

Fuel and Lights include

Coal, 750 tons, for the winters of 1860 and 1861,	$5,781 09
Rosin, 110 barrels,	187 00
Rosin oil, 453 gallons,	78 44
Kerosene, 31 gallons,	26 50
Oil and fluid, 14½ gallons,	10 51
Wicks and matches,	1 89
	$6,085 43

Farm Expenses include

Grass seed, $39.31; garden seeds, $72.15,	$111 46
Corn to plant,	10 30
Potatoes to plant, 35½ bushels,	15 87
Oats, 100 bushels,	45 00
Strawberry plants, Wilson's, 2,875,	15 80
Grain,	364 71
Grinding, $49.30; threshing, $21.68,	70 98
Plaster, $42.80; phosphates, $4.23,	47 03

Cows, 6,	$247 37
Oxen, 6,	460 00
Ayrshire bull,	50 00
Hog, $25 ; shotes, 2, $10,	35 00
Difference in exchanging horses,	187 89
Salt, 7 sacks,	6 07
Milk cans, 6,	6 00
Examining lungs of cow,	7 00
Team wagon,	107 00
Ox wagon body, $12 ; cart-bodies, 2, $16,	28 00
Repairing carts and wagons,	41 50
Blacksmithing,	129 39
Repairing mowing machine,	8 37
Trace chains, repairing harnesses, and whips,	31 76
Yoke, $1.67 ; repairing hay-cutter, $4.85,	6 52
Horse-rake,	7 50
Grain cradle,	7 50
Plough, $12 ; points, $3.50,	15 50
Hayforks, $4.80 ; rakes, 30, $9.92,	14 72
Wheelbarrows, 6,	16 50
Shovels, 42 ; bog-hoes, 18,	43 13
Hoes, 45 ; manure-forks, 7,	29 50
Manure pullers, 4,	5 00
Sawing lumber, $16.15 ; sundry small articles, $18.43,	34 58
Boarding farmers, 80 weeks,	190 18
Wages,	1,754 55
	$4,151 68

Miscellaneous includes

Expenses in pursuing and returning elopers,	$109 23
Expenses in returning boys to friends,	39 99
Travelling expenses on business for the institution,	116 17
Expenses in pursuing and returning apprentices who have left their places,	4 62
Railroad fare of 36 boys, transferred to the Nautical Branch,	35 52
Conveying Sabbath school teachers to the institution,	138 80

Expenses at the dedication of the Chapel and new buildings,	$140 00
Portable printing press, $20; paper and ink, $2,	22 00
Coffin and expenses of funeral,	13 00
Tuning melodeon,	4 00
Drilling boys in military, $9; drum, $8.25,	17 25
Repairing carriages and sleigh,	37 85
Repairing harnesses and whips,	11 56
Saddle and bridle,	10 00
Buffalo robe,	6 50
Difference in exchanging horses,	106 25
Grain for horses,	163 66
Shoeing horses and blacksmithing,	40 47
Interest,	18 51
Axes, 2,	2 00
Painting engine,	46 00
Fireworks for the Fourth of July, $10.28; foot-ball, $2,	12 28
Sundries	2 83
	$1,098 49

GEO. C. DAVIS,
Treasurer of the State Reform School.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1861.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of the Treasurer, and find them correctly cast and properly vouched.

PLINY NICKERSON,
H. CHICKERING, } *Auditing Committee.*

WESTBOROUGH, October 11, 1861.

[A.]

Statement of Money received for the support of Boys at the State Reform School, from the time of their commitment to the Quarter ending June 30, 1861.

Of Athol,	$10 36	Of Lee,	$11 86
Auburn,	8 14	Millbury,	31 07
Boston,	51 58	New Salem,	29 21
Brighton,	8 57	Northampton,	57 43
Barre,	9 14	Provincetown,	17 29
Bridgewater,	2 21	Palmer,	6 14
Cambridge,	15 14	Sutton,	30 86
Chelsea,	27 43	Salem,	20 57
Charlestown,	24 71	Somerville,	19 50
Chicopee,	11 86	Salisbury,	10 50
Easton,	34 86	Taunton,	54 72
Fall River,	7 93	Westfield,	86
Fitchburg,	16 14	Williamstown,	11 50
Georgetown,	25 36	Woburn,	51 14
Gloucester,	14 79		
Lynn,	40 00		$660 87

[B.]

Schedule of bills unpaid, October 30, 1860.

S. K. Taylor & Co., for sole cutters,		$37 63
S. W. Norcross, for beef,		96 53
Simon Brown, for expenses as trustee,		25 00
Matthias Walker, for potatoes and eggs,		10 53
Homan & Child, for prints and powder,		15 99
American Telegraph Co., sending dispatches,		7 41
C. S. Hardy, for blacksmithing,		29 47
Thos. Burdett, for meat, straw and labor,		31 46
H. A. Aldrich, for boots and shoes,		35 94
Penniman & Co., for paints and groceries,		49 38
Z. Gleason, for vinegar,		15 87
Samuel H. Brown, for boarding,		1 50
Thomas A. Greene, for expenses as trustee,	$87 64	
and for library books,	54 23	
		141 87
A. P. Hillman, for chapel services,		20 00
Tarbell, Dana & Co., for flour, sugar, salt and other groceries,		2,563 85

Allen, Whiting & Co., materials for clothing and bedding,	$1,906 24
Nourse & Co., for wheelbarrows, phosphates and seeds,	42 84
A. F. Chandler, for gas oil,	61 91
Nickerson & Co., for fish,	34 75
Thomas Groom & Co., for blank book,	7 00
John Preston, for chocolate,	46 53
Horton, Hall & Co., for shovels, rakes, knives and forks, scales, &c.,	126 51
Brown & Taggard, for school books and stationery,	148 31
Francis A. Fogg & Co., for rice, sugar, tea and soap,	488 78
William A. Wheeler, for 153 feet aqueduct pipe,	119 91
S. M. Griggs, for camphene, fluid and sundries,	39 43
John E. Eaton, for lightning rods and repairing,	10 00
C. Hayden and other workmen, for covering water course,	39 00
Boston & Worcester Railroad, and Winslow's Express, for cartage,	31 39
S. H. & M. C. Walker & Co., for two gas retorts, tile, &c.,	50 52
Hunneman & Co., for repairing engine hose,	3 50
Timothy A. Smith, for beef and veal,	168 10
J. A. Trowbridge, for clothing for apprentices,	147 22
C. Whiting, for bread, flour and grain,	551 10
Abijah Wood, for milk and straw,	27 72
T. F. Brigham, for sundry expenses,	29 95
Pierce, Brigham & Co., for meal and grain,	401 00
J. B. Kimball, for leather, shoes and findings,	243 60
C. P. Rice, for provisions and groceries,	471 36
A. W. Gilbert, for lead pipe, glass and sundries,	112 16
Herman Newton, for board,	7 00
William H. Sibley, for repairing carts and wagon,	9 19
B. B. Nourse, for carpenter work,	5 57
M. B. Greene, for bug poison,	4 38
Rufus Carter, for telegraph dispatches,	3 53
Jonas Longley, for ladders,	2 83
Marcus Greenwood, for rocking-chair,	2 50
Elmer Brigham, for cows, rent of pasture, and sundry farm expenses,	199 23
Daniel McManus, for covering water course,	6 00
G. W. Parker, for meats and sundry provisions,	30 74
Davis & Bullard, for carrying persons to the institution,	8 50
Daniel Cummings & Co., for brooms, brushes, baskets, pails and other wooden ware,	67 93
Otis Norcross, for paper hangings, crockery, and glass ware,	81 53
Mills & Forristall, for sundries,	17 46
Young, Heslor & Co., for flour, butter and cheese,	302 79
Samuel Emms & Co., for 30 dozen caps,	120 00
Moses Harris, for paper hangings,	5 10
Blake, Ware & Co., for bedstead and springs,	4 13
Braman, Perham & Co., steam pipes, labor in fitting, &c.,	413 75
	$9,683 42

RECONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

Appropriation "for the erection of certain buildings for the State Reform School."

Appropriation for reconstructing the original building,		$18,000 00
Received of the State Treasurer—		
January 14, 1860,	$6,900 00	
June 6, 1860,	5,000 00	
July 27, 1860,	2,000 00	
October 24, 1860,	4,100 00	
		$18,000 00
Amount thus far expended,	$15,770 53	
Cash on hand,	2,229 47	
		$18,000 00

"*Detached House.*"

Appropriation,		$6,000 00
Received of the State Treasurer—		
April, 1860,	$3,000 00	
July, 1860,	3,000 00	
Received amount appropriated by the Trustees from the income of the Lyman Fund,	432 00	
		$6,432 00
Amount expended in erecting and furnishing the house,		$6,432 00

"*Farm House.*"

Appropriation,		$3,000 00
Received of the State Treasurer—		
April, 1860,	$3,000 00	
Amount appropriated by the Trustees from the income of the Lyman Fund,	136 10	
		$3,136 10
Amount expended in enlarging and furnishing said house,		$3,136 10

GEORGE C. DAVIS,

Treasurer of the State Reform School.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1861.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account kept Mr. Davis, and find the same to be correctly cast and properly vouched.

PLINY NICKERSON,
H. CHICKERING, } *Auditing Committee.*

WESTBOROUGH, October 11, 1861.

LYMAN FUND.

The principal of this fund is in the same investments as the previous year, at the nominal value of		$20,000 00
Amount of income as per last report, .	$399 00	
Received dividends Boston and Worcester Railroad stock, ...	480 00	
Received dividends Fitchburg Railroad stock, ...	318 00	
Received coupons Rutland and Burlington Railroad, ...	280 00	
Received for interest on income, . .	24 51	
		$1,501 51
Paid Oliver Ditson & Co., for melodeons,	$91 65	
balance for constructing brick house,	432 11	
" " " farm house,	136 10	
Cash on hand, ...	841 65	
		$1,501 51

GEORGE C. DAVIS,
Treasurer of the Lyman Fund.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1861.

MARY LAMB FUND.

The principal of this fund is invested in a note of		$1,000 00
Income on hand September 30, 1860,	$30 00	
Received interest,	39 17	
		$69 17
Paid American Tract Society, for library books,	$15 90	
Paid Methodist Depository, for library books,	17 72	
Paid American S. S. Union, for library books,	17 05	
	$50 67	
Cash on hand to balance,	18 50	
		$69 17

GEORGE C. DAVIS,
Treasurer of the Mary Lamb Fund.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1861.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of the Mary Lamb, and Lyman Funds, and find them correctly cast and properly vouched.

PLINY NICKERSON,
H. CHICKERING, } *Auditing Committee.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—According to the regulations of your Board, it becomes my duty to prepare the fifteenth annual report of this institution. The following are the usual statistics, which are respectfully submitted:

TABLE No. 1,

Showing the number received and discharged, and the general condition of the School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1861.

Boys in School October 1, 1860,		332
since committed,	48	
received from Nautical Branch,	6	
Apprentices returned by masters,	7	
returned by trustees,	1	
returned by selectmen,	1	
returned voluntarily,	10	
Eloped previous year, returned,	1	
		74
Whole number in school during the year,		406
Discharged or apprenticed,	106	
Transferred to Nautical Branch,	36	
Hired out, or visiting friends on probation,	5	
Remanded to alternative sentences,	3	
Escaped,	2	
Died,	1	
		153
Remaining in school, September 30, 1861,		253

Table No. 2,

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties, the past year, and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Barnstable,	1	16	17
Berkshire,	5	104	109
Bristol,	2	259	261
Dukes,	–	5	5
Essex,	10	501	511
Franklin,	1	22	23
Hampden,	4	162	166
Hampshire,	–	44	44
Middlesex,	2	463	465
Nantucket,	–	15	15
Norfolk,	2	247	249
Plymouth,	–	37	37
Suffolk,	18	481	499
Worcester,	9	277	286
Totals,	54	2,633	2,687

Table No. 3,

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and average number for each month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	AverageNo.
October,	1	39	322.6
November,	5	7	294.
December,	3	3	292.5
January,	7	12	289.5
February,	2	10	282.7
March,	3	17	273.
April,	4	12	259.3
May,	9	13	250.
June,	10	8	253.9
July,	12	7	254.3
August,	5	10	256.8
September,	13	15	254.
Totals,	74	153	273.5

Table No. 4,

Showing the disposal of those discharged the past year and previously.

DISPOSAL.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged by Board of Trustees,	33	523	556
expiration of sentence,	24	287	311
Remanded to alternative sentence,	3	131	134
Returned to masters,	–	19	19
Discharged by order of Court,	–	9	9
Committed to State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester,	–	2	2
Discharged, to be tried for burning the institution,	–	6	6
Pardoned by Executive,	–	2	2
Hired out, or visiting friends on probation,	5	22	27
Transferred to Nautical Branch of the State Reform School,	36	50	86
Escaped,	2	32	34
Died,	1	45	46
Indented to Bakers,	1	11	12
Barbers,	–	22	22
Blacksmiths,	–	16	16
Boiler-makers,	–	2	2
Bookbinders,	–	1	1
Boot and shoemakers,	1	496	497
Brass Founders,	–	2	2
Brick-makers,	–	1	1
Broom-makers,	–	1	1
Butchers,	2	4	6
Cabinet-makers,	–	9	9
Calico Printers,	1	1	2
Carpenters,	2	57	59
Caterers,	–	1	1
Cigar-makers,	–	1	1
Clergymen,	–	1	1
Clerks,	–	14	14
Comb-makers,	–	4	4
Coopers,	–	10	10
Cotton manufacturers,	–	9	9
Daguerreotypists,	–	1	1
Engineers,	–	1	1
Engravers,	–	1	1
Farmers and Gardeners,	19	469	587
Farmers and Shoemakers,	–	41	41
File-makers,	–	2	2
Fresco Cleaners,	–	1	1
Gun and Locksmiths,	–	1	1
Harness-makers,	–	6	6
Hotel-keepers,	–	1	1
Japanners,	–	1	1
Jewellers,	–	3	3

TABLE No. 4—Concluded.

DISPOSAL.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Indented to Lumber Dealers,	–	1	1
Machine Card-makers,	–	1	1
Machinists,	1	19	20
Mahogany Chair-makers,	–	2	2
Marble Workers,	–	4	4
Masons,	–	19	19
Merchants,	–	5	5
Millers,	–	2	2
Moulders,	–	7	7
Mule-spinners,	1	–	1
Musical Instrument makers,	–	1	1
Nail Cutters,	–	1	1
Painters,	–	21	21
Paper Hangers,	–	2	2
Piano-forte makers,	–	1	1
Plumbers,	–	2	2
Pocket-Book makers,	–	1	1
Printers,	–	7	7
Prussian Blue manufacturers,	–	1	1
Pump and Block makers,	–	1	1
Reed and Harness makers,	–	1	1
Riggers,	–	1	1
Rope-makers,	–	2	2
Sail-makers,	–	4	4
Saw-makers,	–	1	1
School, to attend,	8	113	121
Sea Captains,	1	13	14
Ship Carpenters and Boat-builders,	–	6	6
Shoe Tool makers,	–	3	3
Silver Platers,	–	6	6
Sleigh-makers,	–	1	1
Soap and Candle makers,	–	1	1
Spool-makers,	1	–	1
Stone Cutters,	–	7	7
Tack-makers,	–	1	1
Tailors,	3	22	25
Tanners and Curriers,	–	18	18
Teamsters,	1	2	3
Tin and Coppersmiths,	–	5	5
Trunk-makers,	–	4	4
Upholsterers,	1	–	1
Veneer Sawyers,	–	1	1
Wheelwrights,	–	13	13
Wire Workers,	–	1	1
Wood Turners,	–	2	2
Woollen Weavers,	–	3	3
Totals,	153	2,648	2,801

Table No. 5,

Showing the length of time the Boys had been in the Institution, who left during the past year, and during the preceding four years and ten months.

TIME.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In School less than 1 month,	–	10	10
1 month,	–	16	16
2 months,	–	21	21
3 "	–	22	22
4 "	–	27	27
5 "	1	27	28
6 "	–	41	41
7 "	–	24	24
8 "	–	33	33
9 "	–	36	36
10 "	1	44	45
11 "	1	50	51
12 "	–	170	170
13 "	1	68	69
14 "	2	66	68
15 "	3	64	67
16 "	2	54	56
17 "	2	68	70
18 "	4	67	71
19 "	4	51	55
20 "	3	54	57
21 "	2	45	47
22 "	4	53	57
23 "	2	45	47
24 "	13	109	122
25 "	4	55	59
26 "	3	50	53
27 "	1	39	40
28 "	5	33	38
29 "	2	19	21
30 "	5	37	42
31 "	6	25	31
32 "	7	33	40
33 "	3	26	29
34 "	2	28	30
35 "	2	17	19
36 "	–	68	68
37 "	2	16	18
38 "	4	17	21
39 "	1	10	11
40 "	–	17	17
41 "	5	24	29
42 "	2	11	13

TABLE No. 5—Concluded.

TIME.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In School 43 months,	1	8	9
44 "	3	13	16
45 "	3	13	16
46 "	3	17	20
47 "	1	8	9
48 "	3	16	19
49 "	1	10	11
50 "	1	8	9
51 "	1	10	11
52 "	1	6	7
53 "	1	6	7
54 "	–	1	1
55 "	–	5	5
56 "	3	8	11
57 "	–	5	5
58 "	3	5	8
59 "	–	5	5
60 "	2	9	11
61 "	1	3	4
62 "	1	1	2
63 "	–	5	5
64 "	–	3	3
65 "	3	4	7
66 "	1	5	6
67 "	2	3	5
68 "	1	–	1
69 "	–	2	2
70 "	1	1	2
71 "	–	2	2
72 "	–	6	6
73 "	–	1	1
75 "	–	1	1
76 "	–	1	1
77 "	1	–	1
79 "	–	1	1
80 "	1	1	2
81 "	1	–	1
86 "	–	1	1
90 "	–	1	1
92 "	–	1	1
96 "	–	1	1
98 "	1	–	1
Totals,	153	1,987	2,140

Table No. 6,

Showing by what authority the Commitments have been made the past year, and previously.

COMMITMENTS.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
By Court of Common Pleas,	–	124	124
Boston Municipal Court,	–	184	184
Boston Police "	–	252	252
Adams " "	–	6	6
Blackstone " "	–	1	1
Cambridge " "	–	25	25
Chelsea " "	–	17	17
Chicopee " "	–	–	–
Fall River " "	–	86	86
Gloucester " "	–	4	4
Haverhill " "	–	6	6
Lawrence " "	–	106	106
Lee " "	–	7	7
Lowell " "	–	78	78
Lynn " "	–	53	53
Milford " "	–	6	6
New Bedford " "	–	73	73
Newburyport " "	–	76	76
Pittsfield " "	–	49	49
Roxbury " "	–	53	53
Salem " "	–	146	146
Springfield " "	–	45	45
Taunton " "	–	18	18
Williamstown " "	–	4	4
Worcester " "	–	114	114
Justices of the Peace and Trial Justices,	–	1,049	1,049
The Superior Court,	2	6	8
Judges of the Superior Court,	1	2	3
Judges of Probate Courts,	45	20	65
Transferred from Nautical Branch,	6	–	6
Totals,	54	2,633	2,687

Table No. 7,

Showing the Offences of those committed during the past year, and previously.

OFFENCES.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Accessory to larceny,	–	2	2
Arson,	–	4	4
Assault,	–	16	16
Assault and battery,	–	22	22
Attempt to burn a building,	–	2	2
Attempt at larceny,	–	3	3
Attempt to pass counterfeit money,	–	1	1
Attempt to commit rape,	–	1	1
Attempt at robbery,	–	1	1
Barnburning,	–	2	2
Being suitable subjects,	–	5	5
Breaking and entering, with intent to steal,	2	47	49
Burglary,	1	10	11
Burning a building,	–	2	2
Burning a stack of hay,	–	1	1
Common drunkard,	1	13	14
Concealing stolen goods,	–	2	2
Disturbing a school,	–	2	2
Disturbing the peace,	–	1	1
Forgery,	–	4	4
Giving spirits to persons under arrest,	–	1	1
Having obscene books and prints for circulation,	–	2	2
Housebreaking,	–	12	12
Idle and disorderly,	–	113	113
Larceny,	33	920	953
Malicious mischief,	1	59	60
Nuisance,	–	1	1
No offence mentioned,	–	1	1
Obtaining goods by false pretences,	–	1	1
Pilfering,	–	13	13
Quarrelling and profanity,	–	1	1
Robbery from persons,	–	5	5
Runaway,	–	24	24
Shopbreaking and stealing,	–	35	35
Shopbreaking, with intent to steal,	–	27	27
Stubbornness,	14	1,115	1,129
Selling intoxicating liquors,	–	1	1
Trespass,	–	13	13
Vagrancy,	2	145	147
Totals,	54	2,633	2,687

Table No. 8,

Showing the length of Sentences the past year, and previously.

SENTENCES.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,	54	1,876	1,930
Until 20 years old,	–	5	5
19 " "	–	1	1
18 " "	–	17	17
17 " "	–	5	5
16 " "	–	5	5
15 " "	–	1	1
14 " "	–	2	2
For one year,	–	131	131
one year and four months,	–	1	1
one year and six months,	–	5	5
two years,	–	167	167
two years and six months,	–	5	5
two years and eight months,	–	2	2
two years nine months and eight days,	–	1	1
two years and ten months,	–	2	2
three years,	–	166	166
three years and three months,	–	2	2
three years and six months,	–	1	1
three years and eight months,	–	2	2
four years,	–	91	91
four years and six months,	–	1	1
five years,	–	82	82
six years,	–	41	41
six years and seven months,	–	1	1
seven years,	–	6	6
eight years,	–	9	9
nine years,	–	1	1
ten years,	–	4	4
Totals,	54	2,633	2,687

Table No. 9,

Showing the length of Alternative Sentences.

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCES.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,	–	27	27
For seven years,	–	2	2
six years,	–	1	1
five years and three months,	–	1	1
five years,	–	7	7
four years,	–	11	11
three years and six months,	–	1	1
three years,	–	33	33
two years nine months and eight days,	–	1	1
two years and six months,	–	8	8
two years,	–	84	84
one year and six months,	–	27	27
one year and three months,	–	21	21
one year,	–	119	119
ten months,	–	3	3
nine "	–	5	5
eight "	–	7	7
six "	–	737	737
five "	–	17	17
four "	–	65	65
three "	–	412	412
two "	–	460	460
one month,	1	424	425
forty days,	–	1	1
less than one month,	–	133	133
unexpired portion of sentence,	–	1	1
Totals,	1	2,608	2,609

Table No. 10,

Showing the Nativity of those committed this year, and previously.

NATIVITY.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Canada,	–	27	27
England,	1	55	56
France,	–	1	1
Germany,	–	1	1
Ireland,	3	341	344
Italy,	–	3	3
New Brunswick,	–	52	52
Newfoundland,	–	4	4
Nova Scotia,	1	36	37
Prince Edward Island,	–	1	1
Scotland,	–	11	11
West Indies,	–	2	2
Mexico,	1	–	1
Foreigners,	6	534	540
Born in Connecticut,	–	43	43
District of Columbia,	–	2	2
Georgia,	–	2	2
Illinois,	–	5	5
Louisiana,	–	3	3
Maine,	–	89	89
Maryland,	–	4	4
Massachusetts,	47	1,646	1,693
Missouri,	–	1	1
New Hampshire,	1	72	73
New Jersey,	–	7	7
New York,	–	111	111
Ohio,	–	1	1
Pennsylvania,	–	12	12
Rhode Island,	–	33	33
Vermont,	–	35	35
Virginia,	–		
Natives,	48	2,073	2,121

Of the 48 boys reported above as born in the United States, 22 are of American parentage, 24 of Irish, 1 of English, and 1 of German.

Table No. 11,

Showing the Ages of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Six years,	1	4	5
Seven years,	–	18	18
Eight years,	1	66	67
Nine years,	1	139	140
Ten years,	8	240	248
Eleven years,	12	284	296
Twelve years,	12	353	364
Thirteen years,	10	401	411
Fourteen years,	6	436	442
Fifteen years,	1	520	521
Sixteen years,	2	120	122
Seventeen years,	–	40	40
Unknown,	–	12	12
Totals,	54	2,633	2,687

Table No. 12,

Showing the Average Employment of the Boys during the year.

Employed making shoes,	4.4
seating chairs,	59.
in farming and gardening,	59.7
in domestic work,	21.5
in sewing and knitting,	57.7
in the laundry,	14.5
in baking, cooking, and care of dining-room,	12.5
at the steam mill,	3.6
at subsoiling,	22.
at miscellaneous work,	12.
Confined to the hospital,	2.3
Without employment,	4.3
Total,	273.5

In the chair-shop, 51,270 seats and 3,240 backs have been made.

In the shoe-shop, 1,161 pairs of shoes have been made, and 1,519 repaired.

In the laundry, 79,433 articles have been washed and ironed.

TABLE No. 13,

Showing the Amount of Work in the Sewing and Knitting Department.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons,	70	72
Bedticks,	32	160
Blankets,	24	–
Collars,	22	–
Curtains,	9	–
Caps,	7	72
Frocks,	9	–
Handkerchiefs,	301	–
Holders,	33	–
Jackets,	736	2,366
Mittens,	767	–
Pantaloons,	593	3,447
Pillows,	33	328
Pillow-cases,	148	–
Sheets and Spreads,	93	432
Socks,	1,485	4,587
Suspenders,	150	–
Slippers,	24	–
Towels,	54	–
Vests,	18	–
Totals,	4,608	11,464

Inventory.

Personal property in Superintendent's department, consisting of beds, bedding, carpets, tables, sofas, stoves, etc., for the use of officers,	$1,800 00
Beds and bedding in boys' department,	1,500 00
Other furniture in boys' department,	1,600 00
Ready-made clothing,	1,300 00
Dry goods,	1,271 00
School books and stationery,	463 94
Library for boys,	375 00
Furniture in farm house,	800 00
Furniture in garden house,	1,137 43
Drugs and medicines,	25 00
Groceries and provisions, not products of the farm,	741 88

Gas, Steam and Machine Departments.

Gasometer, retorts and gas fixtures,	$1,000 00
2 steam boilers,	2,000 00

1 steam boiler, not in use,	$200 00
2 steam pumps,	500 00
Steam and gas pipe on hand,	125 00
Grist-mill,	200 00
Circular saws, bench and arbor,	20 00
Shafting and belting,	25 00
Dies and plate, for cutting steam pipe,	15 00
Pullies and machinery, not in use,	10 00
Carpenters' and machinists' tools,	300 00
47 pieces Scotch tile, for draining,	20 00
27 barrels rosin,	81 00
300 tons coal,	1,800 00

Fire Department.

1 engine,	$200 00
Hose,	250 00
164 feet of ladder,	16 00

List of Salaried Officers, with their Salaries.

Joseph A. Allen, *Superintendent*,	$1,200 00
Orville K. Hutchinson, *Assistant Superintendent*,	600 00
Nelson Scott, *Chaplain*,	600 00
Henry H. Rising, *Physician*,	100 00
Lavinia W. Pierce, *Matron*,	260 00
Wright Stratton, *Master of Farm House and Farmer*,	600 00
Henry A. Cobb, *Master of Garden House & Gardener*,	600 00
Charles A. Johnson, *Teacher*,	400 00
Joseph G. Longley, *Teacher*,	400 00
George K. Daniell, *Teacher*,	400 00
Lucy M. Davis, *Teacher*,	200 00
Charles B. Johnson, *Teacher in Farm House*,	400 00
Jefferson K. Cole, *Teacher in Garden House*,	400 00
Frederick Morrison, *Overseer*,	400 00
William G. Fairbank, *Overseer and Teacher*,	400 00
George H. Child, *Overseer*,	300 00
Joseph E. Bridges, *Baker and Overseer Culinary Department*,	300 00

Since my appointment here in January last, the schools have been re-organized and thoroughly classified. Experienced teachers have been employed, maps and charts purchased, the rooms

painted, and every thing done to render them cheerful and attractive. A new course of study has been arranged, introducing much more oral instruction than heretofore, especially in the primary departments. The phonetic method of teaching children to read, has been adopted in the primary, with the best results. By this method, the boys not only become more interested and learn faster, but the peculiarities of brogue incident to foreign parentage, are overcome.

Of the 253 boys in the institution, all study arithmetic in some manner. Most of them know the multiplication table, and some in the higher departments are well advanced, and capable of doing the ordinary business of life.

In reading, our boys will compare favorably with those of other schools. All make use of the ordinary Readers, with the exception of a class of 20, who read from the phonetic cards and First Reader.

Nearly all the boys study geography and draw maps. The remainder receive oral instruction in this branch daily.

In writing most of the boys have a regular exercise. Those who are not sufficiently advanced to engage in it, spend a great deal of time in printing.

On account of the general depression of business, the chair shop was closed in May. Since that time most of the boys have been at work upon the farm. This has been, doubtless, for their good, though not a pecuniary benefit to the institution. The kind of work we were able to provide, was not suited to their strength. As it is the intention to increase the garden work, we shall employ a larger number of boys in a more pleasant and profitable way another summer.

Recognizing the love of play, as a natural want of childhood which must be provided for, by those who would discipline wisely, we have fitted up a small gymnasium in the yard, which has more than answered our expectations. And when the spacious yard outside the building, now inclosing, shall be completed, the boys will be able to engage in more general sports, without being shut out from the beautiful scenery by which we are surrounded. All such influences we regard as efficient, though indirect aids, in the judicious management of the boys.

Something has been done to improve the quality and increase the variety of the food for the boys, but still not enough, in my

judgment. Childhood is the season when the desires of the appetite are the most pressing, and the source of the keenest pleasure; and as we are so created, we shall do well to recognize the fact, and provide for it. To reform boys, we must make them happy, and this cannot be done while these legitimate sources of pleasure are unprovided for.

Among the various influences which may be brought to bear upon the young for their good, I regard that of music as one of the most important and effective. Accordingly I have made singing a part of the regular exercises of the school-room, and as far as practicable, of the workshop, thus rendering them more attractive and cheerful.

Our thanks are due to the ladies and gentlemen of Westborough, for their continued and valuable services in our Sabbath school, and also for the social privileges they have from time to time afforded the boys.

I am happy to express my entire satisfaction with the manner in which the officers and employees of the institution have performed their various duties, and for their hearty co-operation in the changes I have instituted. Without such skilful and efficient aid, the best of plans must fail of success.

Having been in the institution but a part of the year, it will not become me to make many suggestions in relation to plans for the future. A longer experience will enable me to speak with greater confidence. Allow me to say, however, that the great design of the school should be to make it, as much as possible, like a family,—to have the boys stand to the officers in the relation of children to parents. Any thing short of this will certainly fail of accomplishing the high purpose for which such an institution is designed.

Allow me to congratulate you, gentlemen, on being engaged in the highest and most Christian labor,—that of reforming the vicious. Trusting that my connection with this institution may aid you somewhat in carrying out your benevolent designs,

I am yours very respectfully,

JOSEPH A. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

Westborough, September 30, 1861.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Trustees of the Reform School, Westborough:—

GENTLEMEN,—My connection with this institution having been merely temporary for more than half the period covered by this report, and the affairs of the institution having been in a transition state during nearly the whole period, little will be expected of me at this time beyond a general statement.

A Chaplain's connection with such an institution, though it cannot be dispensed with, without serious detriment to the systematic, moral and religious instruction of the inmates, is yet one of great delicacy at all times, and especially so, during the incoming of a new administration. Every man has his own peculiarities, his own plans, and his own modes,—all perhaps good for him, but not for another,—and this renders *time* necessary, in order to bring two departments, like those of the Superintendent and Chaplain, so into harmony as to co-operate with the greatest efficiency. The Chaplain's system, must obviously follow and be built upon that of the Superintendent. Harmony of aims and efforts, is a prerequisite of mutual confidence and cheerful labor.

I am happy in reporting an obvious mutual study of adaptation thus far, between Superintendent and Chaplain, and in giving testimony to his uniform courtesy and gentlemanly bearing towards myself, thus giving a moral aid, that has not gone unappreciated.

The Sabbath school has just commenced under a system well received at present, and promising well for its usefulness. The system embraces two or three texts of Scripture relating to a chosen subject, and original questions bearing on the subject selected. These are followed by a topic to be used as a general

exercise. The whole are printed under the direction of the Chaplain, on a six by four sheet, and distributed to all the members of the school, at a weekly cost of about ten cents. The work is done at the institution, on one of Lowe's twenty dollar presses, ordered by the Trustees for the use of the institution. The setting of the type, and working off the weekly edition by the inmates, as is intended, cannot fail to be of great service to those who may be called to it.

The usual religious exercises morning and evening, attended with occasional remarks, and in the evening with singing, have been regularly sustained. Great prominence is wisely given by the Superintendent to singing, which is having a marked effect on the manners and good feeling of the boys. Two public services have been sustained on the Sabbath, and the attention given by the inmates is all that can be reasonably expected from youths of the class here gathered.

The respect uniformly shown me by the boys, has rendered my connection with them extremely pleasant, and I trust contributed not a little to my usefulness among them.

Now that other things have been brought into system, and a room convenient for the purpose kindly assigned me by the Superintendent, a systematic personal effort will be instituted as here especially a necessary accompaniment of the public preaching of the gospel.

In our chapel exercises I have endeavored to bear in mind that we are there educating the boys for life, as to their ideas of the sacredness of the Sabbath, and the proprieties of the sanctuary. I have hence felt a necessity upon me, for making my sermons truly *religious*, rather than merely *amusing;* a distinction that is sometimes unfortunately lost sight of by persons addressing this class of hearers. With me it is by no means certain that I have done these boys good, simply because I have succeeded in interesting them or bringing them into a pleasant mood. From my stand point I judge that the Sabbath and the sanctuary ought to be Sabbath and sanctuary here, as truly as elsewhere. The real and permanent reform of these dear youths will doubtless require a kind, faithful and persevering appliance of those influences, which God himself has especially designed and created as *fundamental* in the business and causes of reform among men everywhere.

My course here as Chaplain, has been chosen on the supposition, right or wrong, that genuine, effective, reformatory influences, such as will develop a conscience and permanently fortify the heart against evil, are not found so much in mere amusement, or mere mental education, as in God's own institutions, God's own truth, and God's own character, all brought to bear on the mind in God's own method.

Respectfully submitted,

NELSON SCOTT, *Chaplain.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—For the purpose of giving you some account of the state of health of this institution for the closing year, the following table will enumerate the most important diseases for which medical treatment has been adopted:

Inflammation of the eyes,	8	Sunstroke,	1
Inflammation of the bowels,	1	Consumption,	1
Scarlatina,	9	Fractures,	2

No diseases have occurred during the year to give any serious apprehension of a fatal termination, except the case of the consumptive boy, Hoyt, who left the institution for home in July, in a fast declining state, his time of sentence having expired. The average daily number of boys during each month of the year, sufficiently ill to require some medical aid and the quiet of the hospital, is given in the table which follows:

October,	1	April,	2½
November,	2	May,	2
December,	2	June,	3
January,	4	July,	1½
February,	2	August,	2
March,	4	September,	3

A case of inflammation of the eyes, lengthened by relapses, has been under medical care for the longest period. During the prevalence of scarlatina, in March, several of the boys had unusually severe colds, attaining to mild pneumonia in a few instances, which happily soon disappeared without further progress.

Yours, respectfully,

HENRY H. RISING.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—The whole number of days' work performed by the boys in this department of the State Reform School, during the year ending September 30, 1861, has been 8,669. Of this number, 3,574 were under the direction of Mr. Cobb, who has charge of the gardens, 2,092 upon the gardens, and 1,482 devoted to improvements. The balance, 5,088 were devoted to the farming department, 3,855 to ordinary farm work, 800 to improvements, and 433 to the institution. There have been three men employed on the farm from the first of October to the first of December, two men to the first of February, one man to the first of April, and four men from that to the present time.

The boys generally have been interested in the work of the farm. Each one has been provided with a journal, in which he makes a daily entry, stating on what particular work he has been employed during the day, and recording whatever he has learned in regard to work, which will hereafter be useful to him as a practical farmer. To encourage them in well-doing, they have been allowed the use of a square rod of ground to cultivate in their own way, and for their own benefit. This has been a matter of pleasure to the boys, has made them cheerful and contented, and desirous of knowing how to cultivate the soil to the greatest profit.

In addition to the above, boys from the institution have been employed on the Warren lot, under the direction of two officers, 3,345 days, of eight hours each, in removing stone, and subsoiling about five acres of hitherto worthless land, which is now in good condition for cultivation. Of the stone removed from

this lot, a part has been used filling trenches necessary to draining the land, and of the balance there has been constructed about ninety rods of wall on the north side of the field.

The time spent in work for the institution has been 161 days of men, 126 of oxen, and 186 of horses; and in hauling stone for walls and other improvements, 70 days of men, 150 of oxen, and 56 of horses.

There have been purchased during the year, five pairs oxen, $610.50, three cows, $108.50,	$719 00	
Two swine, $14, and given in exchange for horses, $130,	144 00	
		$863 00
One plough, $12, shovels, forks and rakes, $60.13		$72 13

The live stock, produce of the farm, carriages and agricultural implements now on hand, as appraised by men selected by the Trustees, are as follows, viz.:

6 oxen,	$350 00	
27 cows,	950 00	
1 bull,	40 00	
5 horses,	340 00	
30 hogs and 87 pigs,	610 50	
Live stock,		$2,290 50
108 tons English hay and rowen,		$1,296 00
12 tons stock hay,		96 00
18 tons meadow hay,		108 00
14 tons straw,		98 00
11 tons bedding,		55 00
Hay and bedding,		$1,653 00
380 bushels corn, at 75 cts.,	$285 00	
400 bushels oats, at 40 cts.,	160 00	
27 tons mangold wurzels,	162 00	
18 tons ruta-bagas,	126 00	
17 tons carrots,	170 00	

70 bushels parsnips,	$17 50	
140 bushels garden beets,	35 00	
16 bushels vegetable oysters,	4 00	
700 bushels turnips,	87 50	
7,000 pounds squashes,	70 00	
1 ton pie pumpkin,	10 00	
1 ton common pumpkin,	1 50	
900 bushels potatoes, at 33 cts.,	297 00	
10 bushels beans, at $2,	20 00	
210 bushels old corn,	130 00	
2,500 pounds shorts,	18 75	
2,000 heads cabbage, at 6 cts.,	120 00	
32 bushels onions, at $1,	32 00	
18 barrels apples, at $3,	54 00	
		$1,800 25
Amount of produce on hand,		$3,453 25

Besides the above, we have raised and sold, or consumed at the institution, milk, meat, and early vegetables, as follows, viz.:

70 bushels cucumbers, at 50 cts.,	$35 00
125 bushels summer squashes, at 50 cts.,	62 50
24 bushels green beans, at 66⅔ cts.,	16 00
41 bushels tomatoes, at 50 cts.,	20 50
2 bushels onions, at $1.25,	2 50
13 bushels early beets, at 30 cts.,	3 90
83 bushels green peas, at $1.50,	124 50
4½ bushels pears, at $5,	22 50
65 bushels early potatoes, at 75 cts.,	48 75
10 bushels apples, at $1,	10 00
51 bushels green corn, at 50 cts.,	25 50
9 bushels early turnips, at 30 cts.,	2 70
110 boxes raspberries, at 20 cts.,	22 00
64 boxes strawberries, at 20 cts.,	12 80
93 boxes currants, at 10 cts.,	9 30
80 early cabbages, at 10 cts.,	8 00
Peppers, asparagus, lettuce, pie plants, &c.,	50 00
13,951 gallons milk, at 11½ cts.,	1,594 36

9,174 pounds beef, at 6¾ cts.,	$619 41	
2,213 pounds pork, at 9 cts.,	199 17	
4,177 pounds pork, at 8½ cts.,	360 04	
230 pounds veal, at 7 cts.,	16 10	
Swine sold alive,	155 51	
Calves sold alive,	34 42	
2 cows sold,	40 00	
2 horses sold,	175 00	
		$3,670 46
Amount raised on the farm,		$7,123 71

The carriages and farming implements, as per inventory, amount to—

On the farm,	$1,276 36
At the institution,	1,063 42
	$2,339 78

We have twenty acres seeded to grass, for mowing another year, which now looks well. Four thousand strawberry plants, and one hundred and thirty grape vines have been planted, and one-half acre planted with currant bushes. We have a large amount of manure on hand, and anticipate a large increase to our present stock before the first of May, 1862.

WRIGHT STRATTON, *Farmer.*

INVENTORY

Of Personal Property on the State Farm, Westborough, September 30, 1861.

Carriages and Farming Implements on the Farm.	
1 team wagon,	$105 00
1 ox hay wagon,	50 00
1 horse hay wagon,	35 00
1 express wagon,	30 00
1 swill wagon,	20 00
5 horse carts,	90 00
4 ox carts,	125 00
2 ox sleds,	10 00
1 horse sled,	8 00
1 wheel drag,	6 00
2 stone drags,	6 00
2 single sleighs,	10 00
1 traverse runner sleigh,	25 00
1 traverse runner sled,	12 00
1 pung,	12 00
13 ploughs,	77 00
2 horse hoes,	4 00
2 cultivators,	2 00
5 harrows,	25 00
1 iron roller,	6 00
9 ox yokes,	22 00
1 ox shovel,	2 50
3 pairs ox muzzles,	75
1 mower, (Manny's,)	75 00
1 horse hay rake,	7 00
1 fanning mill,	5 00
2 dozen hay forks,	8 00
10 hand rakes,	1 75
20 wheelbarrows,	50 00
1 corn sheller,	4 50
1 hay knife,	1 50
1 cross-cut saw,	2 00
Lot carpenters' tools,	12 25
1 air pump,	2 00
1 surveyor's chain,	1 50
11 chains,	$20 00
6 stake chains,	2 00
34 manure forks,	24 50
47 shovels,	25 80
$3\frac{7}{12}$ dozen hoes,	14 00
12 hoes,	1 50
2 wheel hoes,	1 50
14 spades,	9 00
1 root cutter,	8 00
4 hay cutters and feed trough,	20 00
2 feed troughs,	12 00
1 ditching knife,	1 00
14 iron bars,	12 00
3 manure hooks,	3 00
16 iron rakes,	2 75
3 stone hammers,	2 50
2 nail hammers and wrench,	1 25
Ice tools,	4 00
Beetle and wedges,	1 50
3 grain cradles,	9 00
100 hay caps,	25 00
4 ladders,	5 00
2 wheel jacks,	1 00
4 axes and 3 hatchets,	2 75
2 coal shovels,	1 00
20 snaths, (scythe,)	8 00
10 scythes,	3 00
2 flails,	75
1 water tub,	2 00
1 dozen bags,	2 00
2 grindstones,	5 00
18 baskets,	4 50
Steelyards,	2 50
2 tree scrapers,	1 00
10 corn cutters,	1 50
4 measures,	1 00

INVENTORY—Concluded.

16 milk cans,	$13 50
6 milk pails,	2 00
Drills and hammers,	3 00
1 seed sower,	5 00
50 picks and bog hoes,	25 00
6 picks and 4 shovels,	4 25
2 garden rods and lines,	2 00
4 wood saws, and 2 saw-horses,	2 50
1 silver mounted harness,	25 00
1 lot double harnesses,	15 00
3 single harnesses,	12 00
1 lot double harnesses,	10 00
2 plough harnesses,	7 00
4 horse cart harnesses,	33 00
1 evener, 4 whiffletrees and chain,	3 00
Parts of harness and 3 strings bells,	9 00
Cart rope,	75
2,500 pounds plaster,	7 81
1 buffalo robe,	1 50
	$1,276 36

Horses, Carriages, Harnesses, &c., used at the Institution.

2 horses,	$225 00
1 large carriage,	50 00
1 chaise,	85 00
1 large express wagon,	30 00
1 light wagon,	35 00
1 sleigh,	4 00
1 handcart,	8 00
1 fire engine and hose,	200 00
1 chaise harness,	$15 00
1 black harness,	10 00
1 black harness,	6 00
1 pair double harnesses,	45 00
Parts of harness and bells,	6 00
Horse blanket, fly-net, &c.,	2 50
Saddle and bridle,	10 00
3 buffalo robes,	12 00
Lot ropes and pullies,	7 00
164 feet of ladders,	16 40
hay cutter and trough,	4 50
3 baskets,	1 50
2 forks and 1 rake,	1 25
1 shovel,	75
3 pails,	50
15 bags,	2 00
1 curry-comb and brush,	50
Steelyards,	50
Skids,	75
2 bags salt,	2 62
3 halters,	2 00
400 gallons soap,	40 00
3 axes and 2 hatchets,	3 50
1 boat,	12 00
2,000 feet oak plank,	36 00
4,500 feet pine lumber,	63 00
2,000 feet pine lumber,	70 00
75 bushels corn,	47 25
8 bushels rye,	6 40
2 bushels beans,	1 50
	$1,063 42

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from its commencement to the present time.

Date of Commission.	Names.	Residences.	Date of Retirement.
1847.	Nahum Fisher,	Westborough,	1849.
1847.	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849.
1847.	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853.
1847.	Thomas A. Greene,	New Bedford,	1860.
1847.	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851.
1847.	George Denny,*	Westborough,	1851.
1847.	William T. Andrews,	Boston,	1851.
1849.	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851.
1849.	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853.
1851.	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855.
1851.	J. B. French,	Lowell,	1854.
1851.	Daniel H. Forbes,*	Westborough,	1854.
1851.	Edward B. Bigelow,	Grafton,	1855.
1853.	J. H. W. Page,	New Bedford,	1856.
1853.	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1857.
1854.	G. Howland Shaw,	Boston,	1856.
1854.	Henry W. Cushman,	Bernardston,	1860.
1855.	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855.
1855.	John A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858.
1855.	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860.
1856.	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860.
1856.	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859.
1857.	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860.
1858.	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860.
1859.	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860.
1860.	George C. Davis,	Northborough,	Still in office.
1860.	Carver Hotchkiss,	Shelburne,	Still in office.
1860.	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	Still in office.
1860.	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	Still in office.
1860.	George W, Bentley,	Worcester,	1861.
1860.	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	Still in office.
1861.	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	Still in office.
1861.	Dr. S. G. Howe,	Boston,	Still in office.

* Deceased.

OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

JULIUS A. PALMER.
HENRY CHICKERING.
PLINY NICKERSON.
S. G. HOWE.
ALDEN LELAND.
CARVER HOTCHKISS.
GEORGE C. DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CARVER HOTCHKISS.
HENRY CHICKERING.
S. G. HOWE.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

JULIUS A. PALMER.
HENRY CHICKERING.
PLINY NICKERSON.

FARM COMMITTEE.

GEORGE C. DAVIS.
ALDEN LELAND.
CARVER HOTCHKISS.

SECRETARY.

HENRY CHICKERING.

TREASURER.

GEORGE C. DAVIS.

JOSEPH A. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*
O. K. HUTCHINSON, *Assistant Superintend't.*
NELSON SCOTT, *Chaplain.*
WRIGHT STRATTON, *Farmer.*
HENRY A. COBB, *Gardener.*
LOIS B. STRATTON, *Matron at Farm House.*
KATE E. COBB, *Matron at Garden House.*
EBER O. BAILEY, *Engineer.*
LAVINIA W. PIERCE, *Matron.*
MARY B. BAILEY, *Nurse and Seamstress.*
MARY E. BRIDGES, *Seamstress.*
ADALINE S. SHEPARD, *Laundress.*
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, *Watchman.*
LUTHER G. SHEPARD, *Man of All Work.*
WM. H. JOHNSON, " "
B. C. HATHAWAY, *Carpenter having charge of the rebuilding of the Institution.*

TEACHERS.

CHARLES A. JOHNSON.
J. G. LONGLEY.
GEORGE K. DANIELL, JR.
LUCY M. DAVIS.
JEFFERSON K. COLE, *at Garden House.*
CHARLES B. JOHNSON, *at Farm House.*

OVERSEERS.

FREDERICK MORRISON.
GEORGE H. CHILD.
WILLIAM G. FAIRBANK.
JOSEPH E. BRIDGES.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

Nautical Branch of the State Reform School,

OCTOBER 1, 1861.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

At the time of the last Report of the Trustees of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School, the institution had been so recently established that the Trustees were unable to express any decided opinion, based upon actual experiment, as to its efficacy and success. The experience of the last year however, has served to convince them of its practical utility, and of its right to be considered one of the many permanent institutions which reflect honor upon the people of our Commonwealth.

As was stated in that Report, the number of boys on board the ship on the 1st of October, 1860, was fifty-eight. Fifty of these were received from the State Reform School at Westborough, and eight by commitments from different towns. On the twenty-sixth of October thirty more boys were received from Westborough, since which time the school has received only that natural growth which commitments from the courts have given to it. In some instances, where boys have exhibited a marked unfitness for a sailor's life, exchanges have been effected by the co-operation of the Trustees of the State Reform School, and such boys have been received in their places as are anxious to follow the sea. As will be seen in the Report of the Superintendent, the number of boys on board the School Ship on the 30th of September, 1861, was one hundred and twelve. The number

committed during the year has been eighty-seven, and the number discharged, shipped, and escaped, sixty-three. The number for which, under the law establishing the school, accommodations can be provided on board the ship, is one hundred and fifty, and it is probable that during the coming year the commitments to the school will furnish that number, and admit of the discharge and shipment of forty or fifty beside.

Among the boys committed it may be proper to state that forty-four were fourteen years of age or under, while the average age, as stated by the Superintendent, was about thirteen. The remarks of the Superintendent on this subject are fully concurred in by the Trustees, and they believe that the interests of the school render it desirable that some age should be fixed by law, under which boys shall not be sent to the institution. They believe that the object of this institution is to prepare boys for sea, and not to furnish *general* means of punishment and reformation. These can be found at the Reform School at Westborough. And in addition to the fact that it is impossible to discover the aptitude or fancy of a boy of ten years of age for this or that course of life, the Trustees are firm in the belief that the long term of imprisonment, if it may be so called, on board ship, to which such young boys must be subjected, before they can be shipped as ordinary seamen, cannot fail to produce an unhealthy state of mind and disposition, which must affect their whole career in life. It is the earnest desire of the Trustees, and their prominent object to relieve the inmates of the school as much as possible from the idea of punishment, and to make them feel that they are only subject to the discipline of a school where they are placed for their own moral, intellectual, and physical good; to keep away from them all crushing morbid tendencies; to preserve a perfect ventilation of the moral atmosphere around them, and to afford to them as speedily as possible, before the taint and mortification of imprisonment shall have touched them, all the moral and intellectual training possible under the circumstances, and to place them without delay in some situation where an honorable and useful life is open to them. In this way they are confident the school will accomplish all that is expected of it, and become an honor to the Commonwealth. The provision of law suggested is the

only one occurring to the Trustees, and this they are confident will place the institution in its true sphere of usefulness.

By proclamation of the governor in December, 1860, the school was located at Salem. Prior to that time the ship had been stationed in Hull Roads, where, during her temporary absences on cruises, the tender remained to receive such boys as might be committed to the institution. In pursuance of the proclamation the ship was at once removed to Salem and attached to her moorings. The schooner was laid up for the winter, and her officers discharged. In the early part of May, of this year, while the matter of coast guard service was agitated, it was suggested to the Trustees that the ship might perform valuable public service as a guard ship in Boston Harbor. The General Government had stationed at the different entrances of New York harbor three revenue steamers to examine the clearances of suspicious vessels leaving that port, and it was thought that the School Ship Massachusetts might perform the same duty at Boston, and thus save the government the expense of a special guard ship for that station. Acting upon that suggestion the Trustees at once applied to your Excellency for permission to use the ship in such a service. Permission was readily granted, with instructions to arm her as economically as the circumstances would permit, and place her at the disposal of the Collector of the Port, taking care that the new duties imposed upon her should not interfere with the legitimate operations of the institution. Four guns, furnished by the State and mounted by the Trustees, were placed on board, and an Aid to the Revenue was appointed by the collector, to render such services as the government might require. The schooner remained at Salem, as the receiving vessel of the institution. The expenses attendant upon the performance of this duty have somewhat increased the current expenses of the school, but though they to a small amount exceed the appropriation for the year, the Trustees feel confident that important services have been rendered, which have been far more than an equivalent. At a proper time a fair and exact statement of these services will be rendered to the Treasury Department of the National Government, and an application made for a proper compensation. It is believed that the expense of performing this same duty in the harbor of New York has been considerable more than the whole

expense of the school for the year, and that the General Government cannot hesitate to make some allowance for the services rendered. The ship will continue to act as a guard ship as long as the Collector deems expedient, or until your Excellency shall order otherwise.

Under the Resolves of the legislature providing for the purchase of a ship and tender by Commissioners appointed for that purpose, it is well known by your Excellency that in addition to the ship Massachusetts, the Wave, a schooner of about one hundred tons, was purchased and equipped by the Commissioners, and with her passed into the hands of the Trustees, as part and parcel of the material of the institution. In carrying out as they supposed the intentions of the legislature, the Trustees appointed a distinct list of officers and men to the schooner. As was intimated in their last Report, they soon saw, however, that a separate command involved useless expenditure, and upon laying up the schooner for the winter they discharged all connected with her. Upon placing her in commission again in the spring, one of the officers of the ship was detached for service on board of her, and has remained with her up to this time. Further experience soon satisfied the Trustees that the schooner was a useless appendage to the institution, and though she has remained at Salem as a receiving vessel, most of her men were discharged early in the season, and her expenses reduced to the lowest possible point consistent with her performance of any duty. The Trustees believe that her longer continuance as a part of the establishment is unnecessary. She will be laid up for the winter without expense, and they recommend that power be given them to dispose of her at as early a date as will be consistent with a favorable sale, and that she be no longer used as a tender to the School Ship.

The practical results of the Nautical School cannot as yet be presented to your Excellency in an exact form. The rapid acquirement by the boys of nautical knowledge, their general good behavior, and the ready development of their minds under the teachings of their instructor, are matters of which all are cognizant, who have visited the institution. But in order to demonstrate the practical workings of the school, it will be necessary to await the reports of those ship masters with whom boys have been shipped for sea. In addition to boys discharged, escaped and

placed in the army, fifteen have been sent on voyages to Australia and California, and twelve, after careful examination by navy officers, have passed into the navy as ordinary seamen. If the confident hopes of the Trustees with regard to these boys are realized, we shall know exactly what the institution is worth, and be able to give it its proper place among the reformatory institutions of the Commonwealth. The theory upon which it is founded is doubtless correct. Wherever the ship has cruised all have been ready to realize the possibility of great results from its operation. The boy on the wharf at Salem, who, when urged to improve an opportunity to escape, was heard to reply that he should stick by the ship, for it was his only chance to make a man of himself, exposed the beneficent designs of those who conceived the idea of this Nautical School. The Trustees await with perfect confidence the time when they can show to the people of Massachusetts the men they have made.

WILLIAM FABENS,
ALFRED C. HERSEY,
B. L. ALLEN,
OSBORN HOWES,
WILLIAM T. DAVIS,
Trustees.

Boston, October 15, 1861.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School, begs leave to present his Second Annual Report.

He has charged himself during the year, from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, inclusive, with the following

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, as per last Report,	$1,423 91
Amount received from the State Treasurer,	25,000 00
from cities and towns,	469 86
from old chain and anchor,	77 27
	$26,971 04

PAYMENTS.

Wages,	$7,669 15	
Clothing,	2,740 74	
Provisions,	5,283 22	
Ship chandlery,	3,037 54	
Equipment and repairs,	3,518 38	
Sundries,	1,880 48	
Furniture,	1,133 15	
Insurance,	519 62	
Fuel,	454 78	
Stationery,	40 57	
Expenses of Trustees,	435 10	
Medicines,	11 15	
Cash on hand,	247 16	
		$26,971 04

The article of provisions includes—

106,300	gallons of water,	$286 53
53	barrels of flour,	330 30
277	pounds of butter,	58 70
73	pounds of cheese,	8 03
	Fresh meats and vegetables,	51 00
6	barrels of chocolate,	256 97
838	pounds of bread,	33 52
160	barrels of bread,	589 00
5	barrels of pilot bread,	18 08
	Sundries,	363 76
	Dried fish and mackerel,	54 82
	Fresh provisions and vegetables,	911 13
	Fins, tongues and sounds,	18 00
1	barrel of shells,	13 64
10	barrels of beef,	125 00
5	barrels of pork,	86 00
	Bill of Birchard & Torrey, for beef, pork and flour,	243 93
	Bill of Birchard & Torrey, for beef, pork and flour,	105 21
	Bill of Worcester, Dupee & Co., for beef and pork,	909 72
101	barrels of potatoes,	137 62
242	pounds of tea,	43 80
8	barrels of pork,	151 50
1,195	pounds of sugar,	96 25
283	pounds of coffee,	38 10
350	gallons of molasses,	88 50
111	pounds of ham,	11 66
42	gallons of vinegar,	5 25
460	pounds of rice,	21 85
	Vegetables,	142 44
148	pounds of turkies,	22 00
	Dried fish,	23 25
227	pounds of lard,	27 66
½	barrel of tongues,	10 00
		$5,283 22

Furniture.

1 set of signals,	$66 00
22 mattresses,	38 50
32 pillows,	22 75
16 blankets,	30 50
4 gun carriages,	120 00
Bedding for 50 berths,	262 50
Writing desk for cabin,	25 00
12 fire buckets,	22 50
School-room furniture,	190 00
Stoves,	158 72
Sheets, pillow-cases and towels,	13 20
Quadrant,	20 00
Barometer,	20 00
Charts, thermometer, etc.,	22 50
Sundries,	120 98
	$1,133 15

Fuel.

63¼ tons of coal,	$352 28
Coal and wood,	7 25
12½ cords of wood,	95 25
	$454 78

Stationery.

1 Bible,	$6 00
Paper, pens, etc.,	4 11
Sundries,	4 78
Thermometer, table bell, pencils, maps, etc.,	25 68
	$40 57

Insurance.

New England Insurance Company,	$361 00
Equitable Safety Insurance Company,	158 62
	$519 62

Equipment and Repairs.

Repairing pumps,	$4 25
Iron work,	38 42
Work on spars,	22 78
Sailmaker's work,	44 69

Brown & Lovell, on schooner,	$133 06
Hayward & McLaren, (carpenter work,)	343 39
Dockage,	65 60
Lumber and planing,	621 12
Cooper's work,	163 78
Copper bill,	111 28
Carpenter's work,	56 77
Ship carpenter's work,	62 66
Sailmaker's bill,	200 93
Carver's bill,	128 50
Sails,	298 23
Boat,	73 25
Glass and setting,	8 67
Use of blocks,	6 00
Sundries,	542 39
Iron tanks for water,	592 61
	$3,518 38

Ship Chandlery.

Whiton, Brown & Wheelright's bill,	$1,368 04
" " " "	97 69
" " " "	290 67
J. Baker's bill,	93 76
Fearing, Thacher, & Co.,	19 30
F. L. Perry,	40 30
H. C. Brooks & Co.,	443 30
William P. Goodhue's bill,	684 48
	$3,037 54

Clothing.

138 shirts,	$147 75
Making shirts,	169 92
6 dozen comforters,	6 75
6 dozen mittens,	13 00
17 dozen socks,	30 14
1 dozen oil suits,	18 00
1 dozen oil hats,	3 50
311 pairs brogans,	292 45
8 pieces of flannel,	94 76
8 pieces of satinet,	122 83
55 pairs of trousers,	54 25

53 yards of flannel,	$13 25
48¼ yards of satinet,	26 82
82 jackets,	246 00
Cloth and flannel,	187 96
Clothing and overalls,	646 20
81 pairs of trousers,	182 25
Making 55 pairs,	34 30
47 pairs,	105 75
8 dozen plush caps,	22 00
12 Petersham wrappers,	36 00
156½ yards of flannel,	35 21
12 Petersham jackets,	36 00
23 pilot jackets,	51 75
10 reefing jackets,	30 00
19 coats,	61 75
204½ yards of flannel,	46 98
Sundries,	25 17
	$2,740 74

Sundries.

One cannon,	$112 75
Powder,	67 08
Ship-keeping,	69 00
Disbursements by Superintendent,	397 98
Tonnage,	270 00
Interest,	26 25
Postage stamps,	16 00
Ballast,	52 50
Uniforms for officers,	150 00
Omnibus for boys from Reform School,	15 00
Tickets to panorama,	8 20
Fireworks,	20 00
Services of pilots,	340 09
Sundries,	335 63
	$1,880 48

WM. T. DAVIS,

Treasurer of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School.

BOSTON, October 15, 1861.

We have examined the accounts of the Treasurer, and find them correct, and the charges properly vouched.

WILLIAM FABENS,
B. L. ALLEN,
Auditing Committee.

Inventory of articles on board the School Ship Massachusetts and Schooner Wave.

Cabin furniture,	$250 00
Dining-room furniture,	200 00
School-room furniture,	210 00
Mess-room furniture,	160 00
Officers' room furniture,	75 00
Upper deck furniture,	125 00
Clothing, old and new,	1,300 00
Provisions,	375 00
Bedding,	500 00
Material on board the Wave,	350 00
Orlop deck stuff, including ballast, fuel, tanks, casks, etc.,	950 00
Cables and anchors, including moorings,	500 00
Boatswain's department,	135 00
Carpenter's department,	40 00
Cook's department,	150 00
Gunner's department,	950 00
	$6,270 00

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the provisions of law, I herewith submit to you the Second Annual Report of this institution, with such tabular statistics as will exhibit the condition of the school at the present time, and which may be useful in its future management.

TABLE No. 1,

Showing the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1861.

Boys in the School October 1, 1860,	58	
transferred from State Reform School, October 26, 1860,	30	
" " " March 27, 1861,	2	
" " " September 12, 1861,	4	
committed during the year,	87	
Whole number in School during the year,		181
Boys transferred to State Reform School,	6	
discharged and shipped on voyages at sea,	51	
escaped during the year,	12	
Remaining in School, September 30, 1861,	112	
		181

Table No. 2,

Showing the Commitments for each month in the year.

October, 1860,	3	May, 1861,	14
November, "	3	June, "	9
December, "	4	July, "	10
January, 1861,	2	August, "	11
February, "	1	Sept., "	22
March, "	4	Total,	87
April, "	4		

Table No. 3,

Showing the Age of those committed during the year.

Ten,	4	Fourteen,	19
Eleven,	2	Fifteen,	36
Twelve,	7	Sixteen,	7
Thirteen,	12	Average age,	13.9

Table No. 4,

Showing the Cause of commitment.

Assault and battery,	3	Malicious mischief,	2
Breaking and entering to steal,	3	Stubbornness,	20
Idle and dissolute,	12	Vagrancy,	1
Larceny,	46	Total,	87

TABLE No. 5,

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties.

Barnstable,	1	Middlesex,	17
Berkshire,	2	Nantucket,	–
Bristol,	1	Norfolk,	2
Dukes,	–	Plymouth,	6
Essex,	14	Suffolk,	41
Franklin,	1	Worcester,	1
Hampden,	1	Total,	87
Hampshire,	–		

TABLE No. 6,

Showing by what authority the Commitments have been made the past year.

Judge of Probate for Suffolk County,	28
Middlesex "	12
Essex "	10
Norfolk "	12
Plymouth "	3
Bristol "	1
Worcester "	1
Hampden "	1
Justice of Police Court, Boston,	1
Superior Court,	18
Total,	87

List of Salaried Officers, with their Salaries.

Richard Matthews, Superintendent,	$1,200 00
Daniel Russell, First Officer,	500 00
Charles E. Mitchell, Second Officer,	384 00
F. W. Towne, Third Officer,	300 00
John Gray, Boatswain,	300 00
Charles Barbour, Steward,	300 00
D. Schroder, Carpenter,	300 00
G. Mandleff, Cook,	360 00
M. L. Eldridge, Teacher,	700 00
David Caswell, Quartermaster,	216 00
C. W. Buffum, Seaman,	240 00
A. W. St. Clair, "	240 00
Charles Anderson, "	192 00
Erastus Salisbury, "	192 00
Tully Wise, "	192 00
W. F. Rens, "	192 00

CRUISES.

The ship has visited the ports of New Bedford, Gloucester, Plymouth, Marblehead, Provincetown, Beverly, Manchester, and Portland, Me. At each of these ports invitations have been extended to the inhabitants to visit the ship, and very many have accepted the invitations. The officers and crew of the ship have received very courteous attentions at these ports, and the maritime population of the Commonwealth has expressed much gratification at the degree of success which has thus far attended the interesting experiment of a State Nautical School.

The boys have performed their duties on these several cruises with great promptness, and have manifested a laudable desire to become thoroughly acquainted with the various branches of labor pertaining to the vocation of seamen.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL.

The whole ship's company have attended religious worship in the school-room regularly on the Sabbath. The Superintendent or other officer has conducted the exercises on these occasions.

Generally, the service of the Episcopal Church has been read morning and evening. Several clergymen and other gentlemen of different religious denominations have addressed the boys on the Sabbath. The boys have been uniformly attentive and interested. They have learned to sing a number of excellent hymns, which adds much to the interest of our services.

It has been our aim to make the religious instructions as practical as possible, enforcing by familiar illustration those great truths which pertain to religious, moral, and social duty. We can but believe that some good aspirations have been awakened, some pious resolutions strengthened by the counsels and encouragements thus given. In this connection we desire to express our thanks to those individuals and societies who have so generously supplied us with books, newspapers, sacred songs, &c., all of which have much assisted us in the work of moral instruction.

To Joseph S. Tillinghast, Rachel Howland, Mrs. A. J. Phipps, and James B. Congdon, of New Bedford, Hon. B. C. Clark, Joseph Hockey, William H. Leatherbee, Andrew Bartlett, Judge Russell, Rev. M. Barnes, and Mr. Bridget, of Boston, the American Bible Society, and the publishers of the Salem Register, we are under especial obligations for generous donations of books and papers, and for other favors.

HEALTH.

By the blessing of Divine Providence our boys have enjoyed a wonderful exemption from severe sickness or serious accidents. Dr. David Thayer has our thanks for a fine chest of homœopathic remedies, and also for gratuitous professional services, as has also Dr. Falts, of East Boston. None of our number have died during the year.

CONCLUSION.

In closing my Report, I beg leave to make a single suggestion in regard to commitments to the institution. The average age of the boys on board one year ago was 16.64 years; now it is only 14.45.

Many of the duties required of boys on ship-board, are of such a nature as to require more strength than boys at ten or twelve years of age are endowed with, while the same boys

could well perform many of the duties required in the usual avocations on shore. A boy sent to the ship at the age of ten or twelve, would of necessity have to remain in the ship from four to six years before he could obtain a voyage at sea; while, on the other hand, he might be employed usefully and profitably much sooner on shore. Might not the true interests of the class of boys committed to our care, and the usefulness of the institution be essentially promoted by a provision of law which shall determine the minimum age at which boys may be committed to this branch of the Reform School.

The observable improvement which the boys have made the past year, gives us great courage to hope for a bright and prosperous future for the school, which, under the blessing of God, may prove of inestimable value to the unfortunate class for whose advantage it was established.

RICHARD MATTHEWS,

Superintendent.

Ship Massachusetts, Boston Harbor,
September 30, 1861.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT..... .....No. 24.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

AT WESTBOROUGH:

WITH THE

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

NAUTICAL BRANCH.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
No. 4 Spring Lane.
1863.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

In conformity with the requirements of the General Statutes, the Trustees of the State Reform School, at Westborough, respectfully submit the following as their Annual Report, for the year ending September 30th, 1862.

The health of the institution has been remarkably good. Not only has there been no death in the school during the year, but there has been no case of serious or alarming illness. There have been a few cases of measles and whooping cough, but being attended to early, very slight illness has been the result. While we believe this exemption from disease has been largely owing to the great care taken for the proper ventilation and neatness of the apartments, and the cleanliness, good diet, regular habits and exercise of the boys, we would not fail to remember and acknowledge our great indebtedness and gratitude to the All-Wise Dispenser of life and health, who often makes use of human instrumentalities to accomplish his own ends, but without whose blessing all human efforts are vain.

The institution has been in a flourishing condition during the year. Its success of course has been mainly owing to the zeal and discretion with which the officers in charge have performed their various duties. They accept the theory that reformation is to be effected mainly through kind and gentle influences; and the effects of this show themselves in the moral condition of the boys, and in the state of the various departments.

Those at the head of the institution have applied themselves assiduously to its interests, studying constantly the good of the boys, and giving to the work of reformation their whole heart and energies. They have been efficiently aided by a corps of intelligent, honest, and earnest men and women, whose patient labors in their several departments would be poorly compensated if they had no other reward than their scanty wages. To these worthy persons the thanks of the Trustees are heartily accorded.

The buildings have been well taken care of, such repairs as were necessary made, the "farm-house," barn and out-buildings painted, reservoirs improved; and every thing connected with the real estate is in a satisfactory condition.

The discipline of the institution has been generally good, and the kind and parental mode of treatment, in which the law of love is the ruling element, has in almost every instance proved sufficient, without resort to any thing like harshness or physical restraint. The improvement in the physical condition of the boys is apparent, and a general feeling of contentment has been manifest. The efforts made to provide sources of amusement for the boys; to gratify all proper natural desires of the young; to develop the physical and intellectual faculties; and to remove, as much as possible, those outward causes which would tend to remind them of a place of punishment, and surround them with such as to make them feel that it is rather a school for the erring — making it approximate, as nearly as circumstances will admit, to that of a good home — have evidently had a very beneficial effect, and to considerable extent the desired result. Within the last two or three months there has been manifest something of an inclination for running away—a sort of periodical mania—and a little more of restless-

ness among the boys than in the earlier months of the year. This is attributable in part, perhaps, to the general excitement consequent upon the war, enlistments, etc., participated in by the officers here as well as by persons elsewhere, and which has naturally communicated itself to the boys; yet but one has escaped during the year that has not been returned, and there has been no case of united or individual flagrant or persistent violation of rules, or resistance to authority.

Earnest, continued efforts made to procure good homes for boys, have been quite successful, and in addition to the large number put out, several have enlisted (who upon being mustered into the service of their country have been promptly and fully discharged) and many been discharged as reformed, or placed, upon probation, in charge of their friends; so that one hundred and sixty-seven have left the institution during the year, leaving but about one hundred who were here a year ago. Notwithstanding this, the present number of inmates is larger than at that time; two hundred and twelve having been received during the year, making the average for the year two hundred and sixty-seven and seven-tenths. The increase in the number committed to the institution during the last two or three months has been quite rapid, owing in some measure, perhaps, to so many fathers and older brothers to whom young lads have looked for support and counsel, having gone to the war and left them without sufficient protection and restraint. More familiarity with the necessary forms of examination and commitment under the new law, and perhaps it may not be too much to claim, an increasing confidence in the management of the institution, have also contributed to the same result. Should this increase continue, as it now seems likely to do, some legislation may be necessary to restrict, or provide for it, or the institution will very soon be taxed beyond its present capacity, as it is now quite full.

The system and course of study pursued in the schools during the year, has shown very satisfactory results. The Superintendent, a large portion of whose life has been devoted to the cause of education, has introduced into the schools much more of oral and object instruction, and made several other desirable changes. He has been seconded in his efforts by an able corps

of teachers, and notwithstanding the great and constant changes consequent upon so many boys leaving and new ones coming, the progress has been very perceptible and commendable, and it is believed the schools will compare favorably with others of like grade in the State.

Mr. Scott, who had been employed as Chaplain of the institution for eighteen months, closed his labors here in May last, the term for which he was engaged, limited at time of contract by vote of the Board of Trustees, having expired. Since that time the institution has been without the usual resident Chaplain. The Sabbath school has been continued as usual however, and one service each Sabbath has been provided for by means of temporary supplies, mostly by clergymen from Westborough and the neighboring towns. The institution is under renewed obligations to those Christian ladies and gentlemen from Westborough whose desire for the good of the boys, leads them, with a self-sacrificing devotion, to volunteer from year to year as regular teachers in our Sabbath school.

The library for the benefit of the boys has been re-arranged, put in good order and large additions made to it during the year. A new catalogue has also been prepared with great care by the Assistant-Superintendent.

The farm crops of nearly all kinds, have been abundant, if not unequalled in any former year. Some land has also been reclaimed, and much has been done towards saving and making fertilizing manures, and the land is in far better condition than a year ago. Of fruit there has been an abundant supply for all desirable purposes.

The location of the garden has been changed from the front of the main building, to the plain, west, a large amount of land put under cultivation for garden purposes, and large quantities of grapes and small fruits set out. The yield in garden vegetables has been good, much larger than could reasonably have been expected from the lightness and somewhat exhausted condition of the soil; and its thorough cultivation, and the fertilizers with which it has been enriched, have much improved the condition of the land for future crops.

There is, perhaps, no department in which there is more unanswered demand for labor than gardening. There are in

almost every considerable town and village, large numbers of persons wanting the services of young men who practically understand the care of a garden and matters about a house and barn. In view of this, and the fact that our facilities for instruction in this branch are better than any other now pursued at the institution, while it promises better returns to those who shall engage in it, the Trustees have adopted the plan of making selections of boys for the "garden house," with particular reference to their fitness for this pursuit and to training them specially for it, believing it the best thing that can be done for a certain number of boys. Additional advantages would be afforded by the construction of a green-house, where the boys might be instructed in the cultivation of small plants, flowers, etc., which would afford them a very pleasant employment and help develop a taste for the beautiful. We have from the ruins of the fire, a large amount of the material necessary for its construction, and we would respectfully recommend an appropriation for this purpose.

The farm-house and garden-house, each of which is inhabited by thirty boys, colonized from the main house, have been well managed, and the results show the wisdom of their establishment. Every thing about the houses is in excellent order, the boys are happy and contented, and their improvement has been marked.

The advantages of the family over the congregate system have been further demonstrated during the year, in the results, and for a long time the Trustees and Superintendent have felt the desirableness of gathering several of the smallest boys—those of quite tender years—into a family by themselves. The large increase in numbers lately has led them to the decision that it should be done at once, and they have therefore caused such alterations to be made in the "Peters' house" as were necessary to fit it for this purpose, and it is now nearly ready for a family of about twenty-five small boys. An appropriation was made by the legislature in 1860, to fit this house for a family; but upon examination it was then thought it could hardly be done without too much expense. Such alterations have now been made, however, as it is believed will make it both comfortable and convenient, and at comparatively small

outlay, and which it is proposed to pay from the income of the "Lyman Fund."

So apparent are the advantages of the family system to all who are conversant with the institution, that the Trustees cannot but express the hope that it may be further adopted by the building of additional houses, especially should the increase in the number of commitments continue. The present location of the hospital over the boys' kitchen is a bad one, and in case of additional buildings, provision ought to be made for it elsewhere.

The large play-ground in the rear of the institution has been graded, and a neat fence, for which an appropriation was made by the legislature of 1861, erected.

Additional security against fire has been provided, by attaching hose to the water-pipes in different parts of the buildings.

One of the great wants of the institution and one difficult to supply, is a pleasant, healthy and remunerative employment for the great majority of the boys. This is a want which has been long felt, and which a committee of the Trustees now have under special consideration, with the hope that it may in part, at least, be provided for. At present, besides those employed about the kitchen, halls, etc., about eighty are in the sewing and knitting room. Although they do most of the work in these branches required for the institution, yet it does not seem to be the proper thing for the daily employment of boys for any great length of time. In the shoe shop, eight are employed making and mending most of the shoes required for the boys; but beyond that, this branch of business was abandoned three or four years since on the ground of unhealthiness. Messrs. Greenwood, Hogan & Co. employ about sixty-five boys in seating chairs; but the distance which all the stock has to be transported each way, and the margin for profits to the employers, leaves us it is believed, a smaller remuneration for the boys' labor than might be realized from some other business that brought us into more immediate contact with the consumer.

The cost per individual of maintaining the boys for the year, including those in the separate families, has been $113.50. This is less than statistics have shown it to be in most similar

institutions, even where the congregate system is the only one pursued. The very nature of the work this institution undertakes, involves a larger per capita expense than most others. It should be born in mind that in a reformatory institution like this, there is required, in addition to the usual officers, a corps of competent teachers. The family system also requires a larger proportion of officers. It is undoubtedly true that the highest order of talent is required for the proper training of the young. As we would guard this asylum for erring and misguided youth with parental solicitude, it is highly important that the boys should be constantly surrounded by such a class of officers in every department as will have a constant and watchful care of their moral, intellectual and physical welfare, and whose character and culture is such as to exert at all times the most salutary influence over them. Such qualifications will command handsome remuneration anywhere. The constant confinement to an officer here, the comparative seclusion from the rest of the world, and the absence of that stimulus to the intellectual faculties which would be found in schools of a different class and higher grade, make the situation not specially desirable to one who has not something of the true missionary spirit. And yet, although we require a larger *number* of officers, especially under the family system,—and those of a high grade,—than some other public institutions, we believe a comparison will show that our salaries are not as large as some others, though it must be admitted that it is difficult to keep our corps of officers filled with the class of persons *needed*, at the salaries we now pay.

While for the reasons before stated, the expense connected with the right training and proper education of the youth in such an institution for the discharge of the important duties of life must be greater than those for the support of indigent persons in our almshouses, yet good, early instruction largely diminishes pauperism and crime; and it may be safely argued that all the State judiciously expends for reformatory purposes, is returned to her many fold pecuniarily, in the decreased demand upon her for pauper and penal expenses; while we should also take the higher view, that the work of reforming and saving the young is a noble, philanthropic and Christian one, to be

engaged in which, exalts a State as well as individuals, and the results of which cannot be computed by dollars and cents.

In conclusion, we would commend this institution to your fostering care and frequent examination, and the kind protection of our Heavenly Father, with the hope that we may ever remember that the true foundation of all permanent reform is the religion of Jesus.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY CHICKERING.
ALDEN LELAND.
CARVER HOTCHKISS.
GEORGE C. DAVIS.
SAMUEL G. HOWE.
PLINY NICKERSON.
BENJAMIN BOYNTON.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The Treasurer of the State Reform School respectfully presents his sixteenth annual report.

He charges himself for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1862, as follows:

For cash on hand per last report, ...		$2,120 73
Amount received from the State treasury—		
December 17, 1861, ...		4,000 00
February 17, 1862, ...		2,000 00
May 12, 1862, ...	$10,306 27	
July 23, 1862, ...	6,441 35	
October 18, 1862, ...	7,513 62	
		24,261 24
Appropriation from the income of the Lyman Fund, ...		63 99
For amount received for labor of boys, .		726 97
For sundries sold from the farm and institution, ...		2,552 68
For amount received of cities and towns for support of boys, (per schedule,) .		2,476 13
		$38,201 74

And he credits himself for the following payments:

For provisions and groceries, . .	$9,080 60	
clothing, ...	1,992 56	
leather and tools used in the shoe shop, ...	537 87	

For furniture and bedding,	$558 40	
fuel and lights,	3,156 18	
general repairs,	1,833 37	
salaries and wages,	8,449 69	
school books and stationery,	421 05	
postage,	41 92	
hospital expenses and filling teeth for boys,	61 15	
cartage,	186 72	
trustees' expenses,	323 60	
farm expenses,	5,865 55	
miscellaneous,	1,044 62	
salary of Treasurer,	200 00	
		$33,753 28
To State Treasurer—amount received for the support of boys,		2,476 13
Cash on hand,		1,972 33
		$38,201 74

"Detailed" Statement of Expenses.

Provisions and Groceries include

Flour, 506 barrels,	$3,356 60
Rye meal, 104 bushels,	91 75
Indian meal, 389 bushels,	286 86
Malt, 14 bushels,	21 46
Buckwheat flour, 256 pounds,	7 75
Crackers, 7½ barrels, and buns,	33 99
Pilot bread, 95 pounds,	4 99
Beef, 34,819 pounds,	2,004 64
Veal, 945 pounds,	76 48
Tripe, 300 pounds,	20 50
Mutton, 890¾ pounds,	46 59
Ham, 96¼ pounds,	9 54
Sausages, 72 pounds,	8 64
Fish, 4,283 lbs., $175.11; oysters, 10 gals., $11.43,	186 54
Poultry, 407 pounds,	47 28
Eggs, 357½ dozen,	65 75
Salt,	56 19

Rice, 3,879 pounds,	$245 70
Sugar, 4,035 pounds,	400 55
Molasses, 1,499 gallons,	397 69
Molasses sugar, 442 pounds,	26 20
Coffee, 185 pounds,	36 92
Tea, 306 pounds,	171 79
Chocolate, 697 pounds,	151 00
Barley coffee, 429 pounds,	20 16
Butter, 3,070¼ pounds,	469 59
Cheese, 446 pounds,	33 45
Beans, 96¾ bushels,	230 91
Potatoes, 133 bushels,	54 15
Vegetables from boys' gardens,	10 82
Cranberries and barberries, 1 bushel each,	2 75
Apple sauce, $3; dried apple, 138 pounds, $14,	17 00
Apples, 7 barrels,	7 00
Vinegar, 369½ gallons,	46 19
Ice,	18 75
Soap, 1,904 pounds,	200 35
Potash, 1,143 pounds,	78 63
Starch, 92 pounds, $5.69; indigo, 3 pounds, $4.50,	10 19
Copperas, 128 pounds,	2 56
Saleratus, 172 pounds,	8 75
Raisins, $43.10; currants, $1.07,	44 17
Prunes, 75 pounds,	7 00
Cassia, 26 pounds; ginger, 25 pounds,	12 45
Nutmegs, $3.30; citron and cloves,	3 88
Mustard, 25 boxes, $3; horse radish, $1.50,	4 50
Dates, 78 pounds; chestnuts, 2½ bushels,	9 77
Peanuts, candy, oranges and lemons for the Fourth of July,	18 26
Cream tartar, 19 pounds; sago, $1.40,	1 90
Alum, 50 pounds; soda, 30 pounds; and other small groceries,	12 02
	$9,080 60

Clothing includes

Satinets, 709 yards,	$402 65
Cassimere, 1,043 yards,	642 75
Denims, 676 yards,	108 09

Jean and other linings, 1,328 yards,	$163 24
Clothing for apprentices,	20 78
Caps, 20¾ dozen, $39.33; Canada hats, 8 dozen,	47 33
Handkerchiefs and cravats,	10 30
Suspenders, 6 dozen,	14 25
Cotton cloth, 690¼ yards,	88 77
Linen, 31 yards,	10 07
Patterns for clothing,	2 00
Frocking, 49¾ yards,	17 42
Yarn, 180 pounds, $173.75; socks, 6 dozen,	182 00
Thread, 31 pounds linen, and 18 dozen spool,	43 67
Silk and twist,	10 90
Needles and thimbles,	3 75
Buttons, 8 gross,	11 03
Boots, 58 pairs,	113 63
Shoes, 91 pairs,	74 75
Slippers, 52 pairs,	21 27
Pasteboard and braid,	1 66
Combs, 5 dozen pocket,	2 25
	$1,992 56

Leather and Tools used in the Shoe Shop, include

Leather, 1,466½ pounds,	$315 77
Leather, 826¾ feet,	142 34
Pegs, $2.10; tacks, $1.05,	3 15
Thread, 6 pounds,	4 20
Lasts,	10 18
Knives, awls and other tools,	17 38
Nails, 377 pounds,	31 84
Rivets,	5 60
Oil and blacking,	7 41
	$537 87

Furniture and Bedding include

Crash and towels,	$2 50
Napkins, 4 dozen,	6 40
Table cover, and mats, $1.25,	3 75
Feather dusters, 102 in.,	5 61
Carpeting, 61½ yards,	61 50

Mats, 20,	$23 03
Straw for beds, 1,970 pounds,	8 87
Brooms, 25 dozen,	59 00
Dust brushes, 3½ dozen,	4 75
Scrubbing brushes, 8 dozen,	16 00
Blacking brushes, 2 dozen,	1 00
Clothes baskets, 15,	16 88
Clothes lines, 25,	8 00
Chairs, 1 dozen,	11 00
Repairing chairs, bedsteads and clocks,	6 39
Pails, 3 dozen,	6 75
Barrels,	3 50
Wash-boards, mop-handles, and other wooden ware,	4 43
Sponge,	3 67
Gas bracket and stand,	7 00
Changing oil lamps to kerosene, &c.,	53 31
Lanterns, 15,	11 62
Chimneys,	13 73
Glass, stone and earthen ware,	15 09
Tin and iron ware,	37 50
Slop jars, 2,	4 00
Crockery,	65 48
Scissors, 16 pairs,	6 44
Knives and forks,	2 00
Plated spoons, 3 dozen,	19 50
Spoons, 1 gross, $5.25; ladles, 2, $3.50,	8 75
Sadirons, 70½ pounds,	2 82
Stove and funnel for farm-house,	33 00
Coal hods and repairing stoves,	13 03
Combs,	7 90
Microscope, $1.75; apple parer and other small articles,	4 20
	$558 40

General Repairs include

Labor and materials,	$365 78
Machinist's and carpenter's tools,	103 10
Crosscut-saw,	3 50
Repairing steam boilers and pipes,	65 38
Repairing steam pump,	30 12

Lead pipe, pump, and repairing,	$82 47
Repairing pulleys, oil, sand and emery,	10 95
Mason work, enlarging gasometer,	65 50
Stove and pipe at gas-house,	11 50
Grate for range,	5 50
Tin roofing,	26 60
Paper hangings,	6 50
Paints,	28 32
Glass,	39 38
Locks,	14 63
Paving yard,	193 38
Moving, painting and repairing barn, grading and enclosing new yard,	780 76
	$1,833 37

Books, Stationery and Printing include

School books, 460,	$82 47
Social psalmists, 182,	36 40
Reference books and songsters,	16 28
Dictionaries, Worcester's Unabridged, 2,	10 00
Library books,	35 00
Pictures for primary school-room,	4 07
Map of Massachusetts,	6 00
Writing books, 50 dozen,	60 00
Writing paper and envelopes,	13 88
Journals, 15 dozen,	27 12
Ink wells, $3.75, and stands, 2,	4 75
Pens, 16 gross; ink, 7 gallons, and pencils,	21 09
Crayons, 18 gross,	5 40
Slates, 10 dozen; pencils 3,200, $9.60,	20 13
Type and printing paper,	5 34
Blank books,	13 27
Printing and binding,	10 75
Memorandums,	1 25
North American Review, for 1862,	4 00
Atlantic Monthly, for 1862,	2 50
Child at Home, 75 copies, for 1862,	6 75
Child's Paper, 50 copies, for 1862,	4 50
Youth's Companion, 10 copies, for 1862,	8 30

Child's World, 100 copies, for 1862,	$6 00
Little Pilgrim, 10 copies, for 1862,	3 80
Boston Journal, to April 1, 1862,	3 00
Evening Traveller, to April 1, 1862,	3 00
Working Farmer, for 1862,	1 00
Country Gentleman, for 1862,	2 00
Homestead, $2, and American Agriculturist, for 1862,	3 00
	$421 05

Farm Expenses include

Grass and garden seeds,	$95 87
Corn to plant, 6 bushels,	5 40
Potatoes to plant, 150 bushels,	69 16
Wheat to sow, 2 bushels,	3 50
Currant bushes, 170,	13 50
Asparagus roots, 4,512,	20 68
Grape roots, 154,	55 05
Strawberry plants,	15 55
Rose bushes, 25,	7 77
Guano, 161 pounds,	4 83
Plaster, 6 tons,	33 00
Oyster shells, 4 barrels, and waste lime,	4 80
Phosphate, 2,957 pounds,	62 40
Mineral salt, 28,550 pounds,	89 65
Grain,	657 50
Cows, 8,	343 25
Oxen for work and beef, 10,	678 97
Ayrshire bulls, 2,	121 00
Horses, 2,	250 00
Hens, 14,	4 25
Salt,	3 00
Cart bodies, 2,	20 00
Stone drag,	3 50
Cultivator,	6 25
Repairing carts, ploughs, wheelbarrows, hay-cutters, and other farm tools,	63 30
Blacksmithing,	152 35
Rakes, 12, and repairing,	3 10
Painting and repairing sleighs,	18 75
Repairing harnesses, $7.08, and whips,	11 48

Buffalo robes, 2,	$14 00
Baskets, 2½ dozen,	7 88
Flower and water pots, 60,	4 82
Trowels, 24, $4.32; border knife, 75 cents,	5 07
Laying wall,	142 57
Blasting,	17 41
Lead pipe and faucets,	14 02
Lime, and cement for drain,	3 04
Axes and hatchets, 4,	2 43
Scythes, 12; whetstones, 12, 83 cents,	9 33
Shovels, 14,	14 64
Bog hoes, 18,	9 00
Steel rakes,	4 50
Tie chains,	2 59
Lanterns, 3; brooms, 12, $2.50,	4 75
Cauldron kettle, 1,	6 50
Shingling shed, and repairing barn,	139 59
Painting steam mill, barn, piggery, and other out-buildings,	304 80
Appraising farm produce and personal property,	10 00
Butchering, $1.75; travelling expenses,	4 81
Expense for horses and oxen,	32 23
Boarding farmers,	154 58
Wages,	2,132 41
Oil for wheels, $3, and sundry small articles,	6 72
	$5,865 55

Fuel and Lights include

Coal, 387¼ tons,	$2,692 86
Rosin, 32 barrels, $213.25; coal oil, 506 gallons,	285 11
Fluid, 51 gallons,	43 18
Oil, 43⅞ gallons, $34.61; kerosene, 246 gallons,	130 96
Wicks and matches,	4 07
	$3,156 18

Miscellaneous includes

Expenses in returning boys to friends,	$26 45
Expenses in pursuing and returning elopers,	186 65
Travelling on business for the institution,	56 05

Conveying Sabbath school teachers to the institution,	$187 50
Conveying governor and council to the institution,	11 00
Railroad fare of boys transferred to the nautical branch,	34 45
Grain for horses, 157 bushels,	103 62
Use of horse,	34 00
Difference in exchanging horses,	20 00
Shoeing horses,	30 16
Expense of lecturers,	5 00
Difference in exchanging carryalls,	125 00
Sleigh,	32 00
Repairing wagon, carriages and sleigh,	10 60
Whips, 4; currycomb and brush,	3 50
Horse blanket and surcingle,	10 00
Scale, Fairbanks',	40 00
Wheelbarrow,	5 50
Cauldron kettle,	6 50
Repairing and fitting up gymnasium,	13 60
Skates and repairing,	18 25
Footballs, 10, $5.91; dumb-bells, $6.13,	11 04
Admission fee of boys to agricultural exhibitions,	3 00
Fireworks for the Fourth of July,	5 75
Sewing machine, Grover & Baker,	65 00
	$1,044 62

GEO. C. DAVIS,
Treasurer of the State Reform School.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1862.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of the Treasurer, and find them correctly cast and properly vouched.

BENJ. BOYNTON,
PLINY NICKERSON, } *Auditing Committee.*

WESTBOROUGH, October, 1862.

Statement of Cash received of Cities and Towns for support of Boys at the State Reform School, for Quarters ending 30th June, 1862.

Athol,	$7 14	Marblehead,	$19 65
Auburn,	38 21	New Salem,	5 14
Adams,	11 50	Needham,	18 00
Ashburnham,	9 00	Northborough,	19 50
Barre,	26 00	Northampton,	54 79
Brighton,	19 71	Newburyport,	32 64
Bridgewater,	42 29	North Adams,	6 50
Boston,	913 32	Orange,	86
Berlin,	8 14	Palmer,	26 00
Brewster,	6 50	Provincetown,	28 21
Chelsea,	45 35	Pittsfield,	42 92
Clinton,	20 86	Springfield,	76 73
Cambridge,	161 92	Sutton,	26 00
Chicopee,	27 50	Salem,	60 43
Charlestown,	33 21	Somerville,	5 57
Easton,	8 29	Shrewsbury,	13 79
Fall River,	32 50	Sudbury,	14 08
Fitchburg,	26 00	Sterling,	5 79
Georgetown,	19 50	Taunton,	52 00
Gloucester,	26 00	Woburn,	52 00
Hardwick,	21 29	Westfield,	58 01
Holyoke,	10 36	Williamstown,	13 00
Haverhill,	6 50	West Roxbury,	27 43
Lawrence,	103 79	Wareham,	14 50
Lee,	32 50	Winchester,	1 00
Lynn,	78 93	West Stockbridge,	2 64
Lanesborough,	24 21		
Lynnfield,	17 79		$2,476 13
Millbury,	20 64		

RECONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand 30th September, 1861, per last report, . . .			$2,229 47
1861.			
Nov. 12. Paid Braman Perham & Co., for steam-pipes and fitting, ...	$79 58		
Paid W. A. Wingate, for lime and cement, .	16 10		
1862.			
March 8. Paid J. G. Loring, for copper gutter, . .	13 24		
Lockwood and Lumb, for crockery, . .	8 00		
Aug. 18. Paid A. W. Gilbert, for lead pipe and plumbing,	99 66		
	$216 58		
Cash on hand, ...	2,012 89		
			$2,229 47

GEO. C. DAVIS,
Treasurer State Reform School.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1862.

This is to certify that we have examined the above account, and find the same to be correct.

BENJ. BOYNTON,
PLINY NICKERSON, } *Auditing Committee.*

LYMAN FUND.

The principal of this fund is in the same investments as last year, at the nominal value of		$20,000 00
Amount of income per last report,	$841 65	
1862.		
Jan. 28. Received dividend on B. and W. Railroad stock,	240 00	
Received dividend on Fitchburg Railroad stock,	159 00	
July 18. Received dividend on B. and W. Railroad stock,	240 00	
23. Received dividend on Fitchburg Railroad stock,	159 00	
		$1,639 65
1862.		
Feb. 10. Paid J. H. Carter, for enlarging gas works,	$338 53	
Paid Oliver Ditson & Co., for melodeon,	45 00	
Paid balance in current expenses of 1861, appropriated by vote of trustees,	63 99	
Cash on hand,	1,192 13	
		$1,639 65

GEO. C. DAVIS,
Treasurer of the Lyman Fund.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1862.

MARY LAMB FUND.

Principal, ...			$1,000 00
1861.			
Sept. 30. Income on hand, . . .		$18 50	
Dec. 16. Principal paid, . . .		1,000 00	
Received interest, . . .		33 83	
1862.			
Aug. 18. Received interest, . . .		30 00	
			$1,082 33
Feb. 18. Re-invested the fund-note from the town of Northborough, .	$1,000 00		
May 14. Paid Lee & Shepard for library books, ...		94 40	
			$1,094 40
Balance due the Treasurer, . . .			$12 07

GEO. C. DAVIS,
Treasurer of the Mary Lamb Fund.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1862.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of the Lyman and Mary Lamb Funds, and find them correct.

BENJ. BOYNTON,
PLINY NICKERSON, } *Auditing Committee.*

WESTBOROUGH, October, 1862.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the regulations of your Board, I have prepared the Sixteenth Annual Report of this institution, which is respectfully submitted.

TABLE NO. 1,

Showing the number received and discharged, and the general condition of the School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1862.

Boys in school October 1, 1861,		253
since committed,	142	
received from Nautical Branch,	53	
Apprentices returned by masters,	12	
returned voluntarily,	5	
		212
Whole number in school during the year,		465
Discharged or apprenticed,	57	
by expiration of sentence,	12	
Transferred to Nautical Branch,	41	
Pardoned by Governor,	4	
Enlisted and discharged,	11	
Hired out or visiting friends,	41	
Eloped,	1	
		167
Remaining in school September 30, 1862,		298

Table No. 2,

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties, the past Year, and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Barnstable,	1	17	18
Berkshire,	5	109	114
Bristol,	1	261	262
Dukes,	–	5	5
Essex,	18	511	529
Franklin,	1	23	24
Hampden,	13	166	179
Hampshire,	1	44	45
Middlesex,	35	465	500
Nantucket,	–	15	15
Norfolk,	25	249	274
Plymouth,	2	37	39
Suffolk,	81	499	580
Worcester,	14	286	300
Totals,	197	2,687	2,884

Table No. 3,

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and average number for each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
October,	33	23	255.
November,	5	9	260.2
December,	9	3	263·1
January,	10	7	265.7
February,	7	6	269.4
March,	6	11	268.1
April,	35	37	265.
May,	17	17	261.
June,	14	6	264.2
July,	2	14	273.
August,	24	13	282.
September,	25	15	283.6
Totals,	207	161	267.7

Table No. 4,

Showing the disposal of those discharged the past Year and previously.

DISPOSAL.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged by Board of Trustees,	13	556	569
expiration of sentence,	12	311	323
Remanded to alternative sentence,	–	134	134
Returned to masters,	–	19	19
Discharged by order of Court,	–	9	9
Committed to State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester,	–	2	2
Discharged, to be tried for burning the institution,	–	6	6
Pardoned by Executive,	4	2	6
Hired out, or visiting friends on probation,	41	27	68
Transferred to Nautical Branch of the State Reform School,	41	86	127
Escaped,	1	34	35
Died,	–	46	46
Indentured to Bakers,	1	12	13
Barbers,	2	22	24
Blacksmiths,	1	16	17
Boiler-makers,	–	2	2
Bookbinders,	–	1	1
Boot and shoemakers,	9	497	506
Brass Founders,	–	2	2
Brick-makers,	–	1	1
Broom-makers,	–	1	1
Butchers,	–	6	6
Cabinet-makers,	–	9	9
Calico Printers,	–	2	2
Carpenters,	1	59	60
Caterers,	–	1	1
Cigar-makers,	–	1	1
Clergymen,	–	1	1
Clerks,	–	14	14
Comb-makers,	1	4	5
Coopers,	–	10	10
Cotton manufacturers,	–	9	9
Daguerreotypists,	–	1	1
Engineers,	–	1	1
Engravers,	–	1	1
Farmers and Gardeners,	20	587	607
Farmers and Shoemakers,	–	41	41
File-makers,	–	2	2
Fresco Cleaners,	–	1	1
Gun and Locksmiths,	–	1	1
Harness-makers,	–	6	6
Hotel-keepers,	–	1	1
Japanners,	–	1	1
Jewellers,	–	3	3

TABLE No. 4—Concluded.

DISPOSAL.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Indentured to Lumber Dealers,	–	1	1
Machine Card-makers,	–	1	1
Machinists,	1	20	21
Mahogany Chair-makers,	–	2	2
Marble-workers,	–	4	4
Masons,	–	19	19
Merchants,	1	5	6
Millers,	–	2	2
Moulders,	–	7	7
Mule-spinners,	–	1	1
Musical Instrument-makers,	–	1	1
Nail-cutters,	–	1	1
Painters,	–	21	21
Paper-hangers,	–	2	2
Piano-forte makers,	–	1	1
Plumbers,	–	2	2
Pocket-Book makers,	–	1	1
Printers,	–	7	7
Prussian Blue manufactur's,	–	1	1
Pump and Block makers,	–	1	1
Reed and Harness makers,	–	1	1
Riggers,	–	1	1
Rope-makers,	–	2	2
Sail-makers,	–	4	4
Saw-makers,	–	1	1
School, to attend,	5	121	126
Sea Captains,	–	14	14
Ship Carpenters, and Boat Builders,	–	6	6
Shoe Tool-makers,	–	3	3
Silver Platers,	–	6	6
Sleigh-makers,	–	1	1
Soap and Candle makers,	–	1	1
Spool-makers,	–	1	1
Stone Cutters,	–	7	7
Tack-makers,	–	1	1
Tailors,	1	25	26
Tanners and Curriers,	–	18	18
Teamsters,	–	3	3
Tin and Coppersmiths,	–	5	5
Trunk-makers,	–	4	4
Upholsterers,	–	1	1
Veneer Sawyers,	–	1	1
Wheelwrights,	1	13	14
Wire Workers,	–	1	1
Wood Turners,	–	2	2
Woollen Weavers,	–	3	3
Totals,	167	2,801	2,968

Table No. 5,

Showing the length of time the Boys had been in the Institution, who left during the past Year, and during the preceding Four Years and Ten Months.

TIME.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In School less than 1 month,	–	10	10
1 month,	6	16	22
2 months,	4	21	25
3 "	–	22	22
4 "	1	27	28
5 "	–	28	28
6 "	1	41	42
7 "	1	24	25
8 "	–	33	33
9 "	–	36	36
10 "	2	45	47
11 "	–	51	51
12 "	–	170	170
13 "	2	69	71
14 "	1	68	69
15 "	1	67	68
16 "	1	56	57
17 "	1	70	71
18 "	1	71	72
19 "	–	55	55
20 "	1	57	58
21 "	2	47	49
22 "	2	57	59
23 "	4	47	51
24 "	2	122	124
25 "	1	59	60
26 "	1	53	54
27 "	3	40	43
28 "	–	38	38
29 "	–	21	21
30 "	2	42	44
31 "	3	31	34
32 "	–	40	40
33 "	3	29	32
34 "	1	30	31
35 "	3	19	22
36 "	7	68	75
37 "	7	18	25
38 "	3	21	24
39 "	6	11	17
40 "	3	17	20
41 "	1	29	30
42 "	1	13	14

TABLE No. 5—Concluded.

TIME.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In School 43 months,	2	9	11
44 "	4	16	20
45 "	2	16	18
46 "	9	20	29
47 "	4	9	13
48 "	7	19	26
49 "	2	11	13
50 "	7	9	16
51 "	3	11	14
52 "	3	7	10
53 "	2	7	9
54 "	4	1	5
55 "	3	5	8
56 "	–	11	11
57 "	3	5	8
58 "	2	8	10
59 "	4	5	9
60 "	1	4	5
61 "	2	2	4
62 "	5	5	10
63 "	1	3	4
64 "	–	7	7
65 "	1	6	7
66 "	–	5	5
67 "	2	1	3
68 "	–	2	2
69 "	5	2	7
70 "	2	2	4
71 "	1	6	7
72 "	–	1	1
73 "	–	1	1
75 "	1	1	2
76 "	–	1	1
77 "	–	1	1
78 "	1	–	1
79 "	1	1	2
80 "	1	2	3
81 "	1	1	2
82 "	1	–	1
86 "	–	1	1
90 "	–	1	1
92 "	–	1	1
96 "	1	1	2
98 "	–	1	1
117 "	1	–	1
Totals,	167	2,140	2,307

Table No. 6,

Showing by what authority the Commitments have been made the past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past year.
By the Superior Court,	13
Judges of the Superior Court,	1
Judges of Probate Courts,	130
Transferred from Nautical Branch,	53
Total,	197

Table No. 7,

Showing the Nativity of those committed this Year and previously.

NATIVITY.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Canada,	–	27	27
England,	2	56	58
France,	–	1	1
Germany,	–	1	1
Ireland,	24	344	368
Italy,	–	3	3
New Brunswick,	1	52	53
Newfoundland,	–	4	4
Nova Scotia,	–	37	37
Prince Edward Island,	–	1	1
Scotland,	–	11	11
West Indies,	–	2	2
Mexico,	–	1	1
Foreigners,	27	540	567
Born in Connecticut,	–	43	43
District of Columbia,	–	2	2
Georgia,	1	2	3
Illinois,	–	5	5
Kentucky,	1	–	1
Louisiana,	–	3	3
Maine,	4	89	93
Maryland,	–	4	4
Massachusetts,	148	1,693	1,841
Missouri,	–	1	1
New Hampshire,	5	73	78

TABLE No. 7—Concluded.

NATIVITY.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in New Jersey,	1	7	8
New York,	7	111	118
Ohio,	–	1	1
Pennsylvania,	1	12	13
Rhode Island,	1	33	34
Vermont,	–	35	35
Virginia,	–	–	–
Wisconsin,	1	–	1
Natives,	170	2,121	2,291

Of the 170 reported as born in the United States, most are of Irish parentage.

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the Ages of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Six years,	–	5	5
Seven years,	–	18	18
Eight years,	11	67	78
Nine years,	21	140	161
Ten years,	23	248	271
Eleven years,	33	296	329
Twelve years,	38	364	402
Thirteen years,	47	411	458
Fourteen years,	13	442	455
Fifteen years,	11	521	532
Sixteen years,	–	122	122
Seventeen years,	–	40	40
Unknown,	–	12	12
Totals,	197	2,687	2,884

Table No. 9,

Showing the Average Employment of the Boys during the Year.

Employed making shoes,	5.6
seating chairs,	56.4
in farming and gardening,	59.
in domestic work,	20.
in sewing and knitting,	71.5
in the laundry,	15.
in baking, cooking, and care of dining-room,	14.
at the steam mill,	4.
at subsoiling,	3.
at miscellaneous work,	13.5
Confined to the hospital,	2.1
Without employment,	2.3
Total,	267.7

In the chair-shop, 27,527 seats and 2,580 backs have been made.

In the shoe-shop, 383 pairs of shoes have been made, and 905 repaired.

In the laundry, 97,373 articles have been washed and ironed.

Table No. 10,

Showing the amount of Work in the Sewing and Knitting Department.

ARTICLES.	Made.
Aprons,	38
Blankets,	25
Coats,	2
Collars,	41
Caps,	363
Handkerchiefs,	68
Holders,	38
Jackets,	508
Mittens,	113
Napkins,	36
Overalls,	8
Pantaloons,	463
Pillow-cases,	71

TABLE No. 10—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	Made.
Sheets,	13
Shirts,	320
Stockings,	571
Suspenders,	227
Towels,	94
Vests,	6
Total,	3,005

Inventory.

Personal property in Superintendent's department, consisting of beds, bedding, carpets, tables, sofas, stoves, etc., for the use of officers,	$1,600 00
Beds and bedding in boys' department,	1,500 00
Other furniture in boys' department,	1,600 00
Ready-made clothing,	1,500 00
Dry goods,	1,200 00
School books and stationery,	400 00
Library for boys,	400 00
Furniture in farm house,	800 00
Furniture in garden house,	1,000 00
Drugs and medicines,	25 00
Groceries and provisions, not products of the farm,	800 00

Gas, Steam and Machine Departments.

Gasometer, retorts and gas fixtures,	$1,000 00
2 steam-boilers,	2,000 00
1 steam-engine,	300 00
1 large steam-pump,	200 00
1 small steam-pump,	100 00
Steam and gas pipe on hand,	50 00
Grist-mill,	
Circular saws, bench and arbor,	20 00
Dies and plate, for cutting steam-pipe,	45 00
Grind-stone,	5 00
Carpenters' and Machinists' tools,	250 00
4 barrels of oil,	20 00
150 tons coal,	1,350 00

Fire Department.

1 engine,	$200 00
Hose pipe,	250 00
Ladders,	16 00

List of Salaried Officers and all employees, with their Salaries.

Joseph A. Allen, *Superintendent*,	$1,200 00
Orville H. Hutchinson, *Assist. Superintendent*,	600 00
Henry H. Rising, *Physician*,	100 00
Charles A. Johnson, *Teacher*,	400 00
Joseph G. Longley, *Teacher*,	400 00
George K. Daniell, *Teacher*,	400 00
Miss Lucy Coe, *Teacher*,	200 00
Frederick Morrison, *Overseer Chair Shop*,	400 00
George H. Child, *Overseer Shoe Shop*,	300 00
William G. Fairbank, *Overseer Halls, Yard, &c.*,	300 00
Alexander Johnston, *Overseer*,	300 00
Joseph E. Bridges, *Baker and Overseer Culinary Department*,	300 00
William C. Allen, *Machinist*,	400 00
Luther G. Shepard, *Man of all work*,	240 00
George Partridge, *Watchman*,	216 00
Mrs. Lavinia W. Pierce, *Matron*,	300 00
Mrs. Helen M. Johnson, *Assist. Matron*,	104 00
Mrs. Adaline S. Shepard, *Laundress*,	208 00
Mrs. Emily A. Child, *Nurse and Seamstress*,	156 00
Mrs. Lizzie M. Bridges, *Tailoress*,	156 00
Miss Margie E. Lefler, *Seamstress*,	156 00
Miss Sarah E. Houghton, *Cook*,	156 00
Miss Olive L. Houghton, *Assist. Cook*,	104 00
Wright Stratton,* Mrs. Lois Stratton,* Miss Lydia Stratton,*	600 00
Charles B. Johnson, *Teacher in Farm House*,	400 00
Henry A. Cobb,† Mrs. Kate E. Cobb,†	600 00
Jefferson K. Cole, *Teacher in Garden House*,	400 00
George T. Lewis, *Farm laborer*,	275 00
George Morse, *Farm laborer*,	240 00

* Having charge of Farm, Farm House, and family of thirty boys.

† Having charge of Garden, Garden House, and family of thirty boys.

By the foregoing tables it will be seen that an uncommonly large number of commitments has been made during the year—more than two-thirds of the whole number in the institution, at the present time. This was of course unavoidable, but it has nevertheless interfered very much with regular and systematic progress in our schools and with the amount of labor in the workshops. This rapid influx of new boys, in connection with the unsettled state of the country, which affects all classes, has made our boys somewhat uneasy and restless. Still, we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon their general good conduct.

As the boys sent here are very backward in their studies, a majority not being able to read with any degree of facility, we look upon the schools as of the utmost importance. We have therefore given much time to them, keeping them as thoroughly graded as possible, and making the course of study as attractive as we could—and perhaps as good progress has been made as could reasonably be expected. Several changes have been made in our corps of teachers, which has interrupted somewhat the regularity of study ; but all have been faithful, and in the main, efficient. The boys generally come to us confirmed truants, with a hatred of school and every thing connected with it, and it requires not only a fine teacher, but a person of ready sympathies and genial manner, to overcome this, and create in its place a love of study ; and until this is accomplished, his labor will be mostly thrown away.

We have given particular attention to the boys' food, making it palatable, and giving to it as much variety as was practicable. We have had an abundance of all kinds of vegetables during the summer, and this fall as much fruit as could be desired. We also have the milk of over thirty cows, which is entirely consumed by the family, and we think the boys have a generous, though not expensive diet.

It will be seen by the Physician's report, how little sickness we have had, although whooping cough and measles have been through the school. Most cases have been disposed of by the simple but efficient management of our excellent nurse.

The farm and garden, under their respective heads, have been arranged with great skill, as our abundant crops will testify. As was contemplated last season, the garden has been

greatly enlarged, and further additions are in progress for the coming year. This kind of labor seems to us the best suited to the boys, and profitable to the institution. The plan of educating certain boys to be thorough gardeners, with reference to making it a business, we think will be found practicable and very desirable. The "Manual of Agriculture" has been studied by the lads in these houses, and no branch of their studies gave them more pleasure or profit—for the theories of the book could be put in practice in the fields and gardens.

The family system, as carried on in our farm and garden houses, we think eminently successful. During the year, one hundred and fifteen different boys have enjoyed for a time the advantages they afford. The family consists of the master, his wife, a teacher, and thirty boys. They live in every respect like a family, all eating at the same table and of the same food. During the summer the boys rise at five o'clock, and have a school session of one hour before breakfast, and work about eight hours a day. In winter, but little can be attended to, beside their studies and their play, which last we deem of great importance, and for which we always make provision. Each boy has had two square rods of land to cultivate as he pleased, in his leisure time, and for his own benefit. Most have manifested great interest in these gardens, and have cultivated them with considerable skill. As this labor has been voluntary, it has been more attractive and profitable. Besides these vegetable gardens, each boy has had a small spot for the culture of flowers, for which they manifest great fondness. They have the usual freedom of farmers' sons or of boys away from home at school. They are not under lock and key, but go about as such boys usually do, attending celebrations, agricultural fairs, and church, generally once a Sabbath, in one of the neighboring villages. Yet only four out of the one hundred and fifteen boys have made the least attempt to run away, and two of them were enticed by some miserable young men from a neighboring city, with the promise of employment and good pay. Boys that leave the institution for homes found for them, are generally taken from these families, and their places are supplied by others selected from the main building. Should a boy in a family behave improperly, he is returned to the main building and his place supplied by

another, and this is found to be all the punishment necessary to maintain proper discipline. The gentlemen and ladies in charge of our family houses are entitled to great credit for the skill they have shown in making such pleasant homes for the boys. I am in constant receipt of letters from those who have had the benefit of their labors, and they express but one feeling—that of gratitude. We trust and believe these good influences will be a blessing to them through life. It is to be regretted that we have but two of these houses, and we hope the State will be willing to give us two more the coming year. These, with the Peters House, now nearly ready for occupancy, would reduce the number in the main building so that more and better things could be done for those that remain. It is a pity to have boys brought together here in such numbers that it is impossible for the officers to make themselves acquainted with their peculiarities. Boys are not to be reformed in masses, but by laboring with them individually.

Since May last, the services of a resident Chaplain have been dispensed with ; and for the time being, clergymen of the various religious denominations in the neighborhood have spoken to the boys once every Sabbath. This service, with the regular Sabbath school in the morning, under the superintendence of one of our number, has resulted, we think, in more benefit to the boys and satisfaction to the officers, than the former plan. In developing the religious sentiment in these boys, much more depends upon surrounding them with persons who illustrate in their lives and conversation the beauty of holiness, and on the judicious management of them in the little troubles which are constantly overtaking them, than upon formal instructions at set times and places, however able ; and while we think both essential, we rely mainly upon the untiring labor of competent officers, inspired by love and sustained by patience, " here a little and there a little, in season and out of season," for their reformation.

The ladies and gentlemen from Westborough have continued their valuable labors as teachers in the Sabbath school, and have done much to render the exercises pleasant and profitable, for which they will receive the thanks of every friend of the school, in addition to the satisfaction they must feel in laboring

for those who need their labor most of all—the poor and friendless.

In closing this report, we would say that the officers have been faithful and mainly efficient, and have done what they could to aid in making this school a home for the boys, and to have them treated like children of a family. How far we have succeeded, others must judge. Our theory is that the law of kindness should be the higher law by which all should be governed in their intercourse with those they would improve—that although fear may restrain, love only can reform.

The best report of such an institution is that given by the boys who leave it, and to the nearly two hundred, scattered over the State, who have left us during the past year, we must refer for perhaps a more impartial account than it would be possible for us to give.

Having had the advice and co-operation of every member of your Board, upon all matters of importance, we can but think something has been done during the year to carry out the benevolent purposes of the founder of this institution, and to return to our good old State some equivalent for the liberal appropriation she yearly makes for the benefit of the boys committed to our care.

I am yours very respectfully,

JOSEPH A. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1862.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—I submit to you, in this communication, a report upon the health of this institution for the year 1862. Like the years preceding, this has not been an exception in affording an exemption from disease or accident. It is, however, gratifying to record the fact that no death has occurred during the year, nor any disease evincing a dangerous tendency. The following list will include all cases of any importance requiring surgical or medical treatment:

Typhoid Fever,	3	Whooping Cough,	3
Fracture,	2	Pneumonia,	1
Acute Rheumatism,	3	Dysentery,	1
Inflammation of the Eyes,	2	Measles,	19

The average number sick in the hospital per day for each month of the year, will be shown in the following table:

October,	$1\frac{1}{2}$	April,	1
November,	$1\frac{1}{2}$	May,	$2\frac{1}{2}$
December,	1	June,	$1\frac{1}{10}$
January,	2	July,	$\frac{2}{5}$
February,	$1\frac{1}{2}$	August,	3
March,	$1\frac{1}{2}$	September,	2

Enjoining quiet and abstinence from food simply, sufficed for recovery to health in a large number of the cases.

Yours, respectfully,

H. H. RISING.

WESTBOROUGH, October 1, 1862.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—The whole number of days' work performed by the boys in this department of the school, for the year ending September 30, 1862, is 8,640. Of this number, 4,932 were under the direction of Mr. Cobb, who has charge of the gardens, and the reservoirs (for making manure,) 3,679 upon the gardens, 791 on improvements, and 462 on reservoirs. One yoke oxen and one horse, used by Mr. Cobb, are credited for work, as follows:—To the oxen, 70 days' work on the gardens, 83 on the reservoirs, and 6 on improvements. The balance, 3,708, were devoted to the farming department, 3,136 to ordinary farm work, 363 to improvements, and 209 to the institution.

There have been two men employed during the year, and three for seven months, during the busy season.

We have 16 acres seeded to grass, for mowing another year, which is now looking well. The work for improvement on the Warren lot is still going on; 100 rods wall have been built, and the stones nearly all removed from the surface. The large stone were used for the wall, and the small for filling trenches, necessary to draining the land. We have cut the brush in the Warren lot pasture, and the old wall will be removed immediately, leaving the lot in fine condition for future cultivation. We have thoroughly ditched the meadow back of steam-mill, hoping it will be of great advantage to the quality, as well as quantity of hay in the future.

The time spent in work for the institution has been 83 days of men, 78½ of oxen, and 28 of horses, and in hauling stone for walls and other improvements, 124½ days of men, 100 of oxen, and 4 of horses.

Great credit is due to Mr. Cobb for the very excellent management of the gardens and reservoirs.

The expenses of the farm may be found by referring to the report of the Treasurer.

The live stock, produce of the farm, carriages and agricultural implements now on hand, as appraised by men selected by the trustees, are as follows, viz.:

3 horses,		$275 00
8 oxen,		505 00
31 cows,		1,085 00
1 bull,		75 00
1 bull calf,		15 00
4 calves,		10 00
29 hogs, and 67 pigs,		575 00
Live stock,		$2,540 00
70 tons English hay and rowen,	$921 78	
22 tons meadow hay,	110 00	
5 tons meadow rowen,	35 00	
15 tons oats,	189 28	
3 tons bedding,	15 00	
35 tons corn stover,	100 00	
4,344 corn stalks,	43 44	
Amount of hay, &c.,		$1,414 50
565 bushels corn,	$452 00	
118 bushels old corn,	82 60	
30 tons mangold wurzels,	180 00	
19 tons ruta-bagas,	108 00	
31 tons carrots,	310 00	
67 bushels parsnips,	16 62	
167 bushels garden beets,	41 75	
150 bushels turnips,	18 75	
700 head celery,	28 00	
5,000 head cabbages,	250 00	
425 bushels onions,	318 75	
20 bushels beans,	60 00	
250 barrels apples,	187 50	
800 bushels potatoes,	320 00	
5,000 pounds squash, (marrow,)	75 00	
		2,448 97
Amount of produce on hand,		$3,863 47

Besides the above, we have raised and sold, or consumed at the institution, milk, meal and early vegetables, as follows, viz.:

96 bushels cucumbers, at 50 cts., .	$48 00	
84 bush. summer squashes, at 50 cts.,	42 00	
17 bushels green beans, at 66⅔ cts.,	11 26	
65 bushels tomatoes, at 50 cts., .	32 50	
3½ bushels onions, at $1.25, . .	4 37	
18 bushels early beets, at 30 cts., .	5 40	
54 bushels green peas, at $1.50, .	81 00	
61 bushels pears, at 75 cts., . .	45 75	
13 bushels peaches, at $1, . .	13 00	
27 bushels early potatoes, at 75 cts,	20 25	
94 bushels green corn, at 50 cts., .	47 00	
10 bushels early turnips, at 30 cts.,	3 00	
29 boxes raspberries, at 20 cts., .	5 80	
233 boxes currants, at 10 cts., . .	23 30	
300 pounds grapes, at 3 cts., . .	9 00	
72 heads early cabbage, at 10 cts., .	7 20	
Peppers, asparagus, lettuce, pie-plant, sage, &c., . . .	100 00	
13,589 gallons milk, at 12½ cts., . .	1,698 62	
11,280 pounds beef, at 7 cts., . .	789 60	
1,516 pounds beef, at 6 cts., . .	90 96	
8,389 pounds pork, at 6½ cts. . .	545 33	
630 pounds veal, at 7 cts., . .	44 10	
Swine sold alive, . . .	556 82	
18 calves sold alive, . . .	27 00	
2 cows sold, ...	40 00	
3 horses sold, ...	180 00	
5 calves on hand, . . .	25 00	
		$4,487 26
Amount raised on farm, . . .		$8,350 73

The carriages and farming implements, as per inventory, amount to—

On the farm, ...	$1,393 39
At the institution, ...	1,099 47
	$2,492 86

We have about 700 loads manure on hand, and about 400 loads muck thrown up, which will be fit for use next season. The increase in the products of the farm over last year is $1,237.52.

WRIGHT STRATTON, *Farmer.*

INVENTORY

Of Personal Property on the State Farm, Westborough, September 30, 1862.

Carriages and Farming Implements on the Farm.	
1 silver mounted harness,	$15 00
1 double harness,	15 00
1 brass mounted harness,	7 00
1 set heavy double harness,	20 00
3 horse carts,	30 00
2 ploughs,	5 00
Long reins,	3 00
2 strings bells,	2 00
3 blankets and surcingle,	2 00
Cards and brushes,	1 50
2 buffalo robes,	10 00
1 express wagon,	15 00
1 horse hay wagon,	32 50
1 ox wagon,	35 00
1 team wagon,	120 00
5 horse carts,	80 00
4 ox carts,	160 00
1 swill wagon,	15 00
1 sleigh,	12 00
2 sleighs,	15 00
1 traverse runner sleigh,	25 00
2 ox sleds,	10 00
1 wheel drag,	5 00
24 wheelbarrows,	48 00
1 Manny's mower,	50 00
1 horse rake,	5 00
1 fanning mill,	8 00
1 seed sower,	5 00
2 wheel hoes,	1 00
2 carriage jacks,	1 00
14 ploughs,	75 00
4 cultivators,	11 00
1 hand cultivator,	1 50
5 harrows,	20 00
1 ox shovel,	$2 00
1 iron roller,	5 00
2 stone drags,	3 00
3 cradles,	8 00
1 corn sheller,	4 00
8 ox yokes,	18 00
Whiffletree and eveners,	1 50
1 ladder,	1 30
2 stone hammers,	4 00
1 water tub,	2 00
Lot carpenter's tools,	12 25
1 cross-cut saw,	3 00
Lot lumber,	21 50
100 hay caps,	50 00
16 hay rakes,	2 66
Surveyor's chain,	1 50
Steelyards,	5 00
2 feed troughs,	12 00
1 root cutter,	8 00
4 hay cutters,	16 00
4 axes,	1 50
1 hand and 1 butchering axe,	2 50
3 pails and 2 saws,	1 00
Lot big rope,	4 00
Scalding tub and form,	1 00
71 spades and shovels,	38 63
34 forks,	29 75
50 hoes,	10 50
24 hay forks,	10 30
1 corn fork,	50
3 manure hooks,	3 00
18 iron rakes,	6 00
Lot bog hoes,	5 00
34 picks,	29 50
1 feed trough,	1 50

INVENTORY—Concluded.

2 hay knives,	$2 00
Ice tools,	4 00
Air pump,	2 00
Lot baskets,	8 00
3 brush scythes,	3 00
12 scythes and snaths,	12 00
10 corn cutters,	1 50
14 iron bars,	12 00
11 chains,	25 00
6 stake chains,	3 00
2 monkey wrenches,	75
3 tree scrapers,	50
2 grindstones,	3 50
Snatch block and rope,	5 00
Lot Whetstones,	50
4 measures,	50
1 dozen bags,	1 50
13 tons salt,	94 25
Iron roller,	7 00
4 saws, 3 axes, and 21 trowels,	8 25
16 milk cans,	12 00
5 pails,	1 25
	$1,593 39

Horses, Carriages, Harnesses, &c., used at Institution.

3 horses,	$200 00
1 carriage,	175 00
1 chaise,	50 00
1 heavy express wagon,	$30 00
1 light express wagon,	30 00
2 sleighs,	30 00
1 light double harness,	30 00
1 light single harness,	22 00
2 light single harnesses,	22 00
1 harness,	5 00
1 horse cart harness,	8 00
Lot old harness,	5 00
1 saddle and bridle,	10 00
Fly net, 3 blankets and surcingles,	3 00
Combs and brushes,	1 75
5 halters,	2 50
3 buffalo robes,	10 00
1 pung,	12 00
1 carriage jack,	50
Basket and pail,	50
Fire engine, (Lyman,)	300 00
164 feet of ladders,	13 12
Hay cutter and feed-trough,	3 00
Steelyards and skids,	1 00
1 handcart,	7 00
15 bags,	1 50
125 bushels corn,	87 50
2 bushels rye,	2 00
540 gallons soap,	54 00
	$1,099 47

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

Nautical Branch of the State Reform School,

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF ITS OFFICERS.

OCTOBER 1, 1862.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

More than two years have now elapsed since the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School commenced its operations. Dedicated on the 5th of June, 1860, it contained, on the 30th of September of the same year, fifty-eight boys. On the 30th of September, 1861, the number on its roll was one hundred and twelve, while on the 30th of September of the present year, the Superintendent reports one hundred and sixty-three. In obedience to the requirements of the Resolves of the legislature providing for the establishment of the institution, the Commissioners appointed to purchase the ship provided accommodations for one hundred and fifty boys. These accommodations have been, without inconvenience, adapted to the number above specified. Thus it will be seen, that in the short time of a little more than two years, the Nautical School has reached, so far as numbers are concerned, the extent of its usefulness. Nor has this number been reached through any effort to hasten the completion of the complement of the ship, as it will be seen, upon reference to the report of the Superintendent, that the whole number in the school during the year has been three hundred and sixty-nine. Indeed, the Trustees have used every exertion to limit the number, as closely as possible, to that specified in the Resolves, for upon that number are predicated not only the accommodations of the school, but also the appropriations for its support. In order to effect this limitation, they

have been obliged to notify the Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, by whom a majority of the commitments is made, that the ship is full and can receive no more at present.

But the Trustees are not prepared to say that a larger ship is required. They would rather incline to the opinion that the passage of a law by the legislature, preventing commitments of boys under fourteen years of age, would, while overcoming evils to which the Trustees will hereafter advert, render the capacity of the ship sufficient for the wants of the institution. In order to show this, it will be necessary to refer to the ages of the boys, as specified in Table No. 3, of the report of the Superintendent, and also to the contents of Table No. 1, of the same report. The whole number committed during the year has been two hundred and eighteen, and there is no reason to doubt that, through a series of years, this number would be about the average. Deducting eighty-one from this number for those under fourteen years of age, one hundred and thirty-seven remain as the probable number to be committed under the proposed law. The same Table No. 1 shows, that one hundred and forty were discharged during the year, and thus, as this number also would, through a series of years, be about the average of discharges, we have one hundred and thirty-seven commitments and one hundred and forty discharges, leaving to the institution, year in and year out, about the number now contained on its rolls, which does not much exceed the one hundred and fifty contemplated in the Resolves.

It has been found, also, that a predominance of very young boys, not sufficiently strong to handle sails and rigging, renders it necessary to have a stronger crew of hired sailors at an increased expense to the institution. In order to meet the wants of the institution in this particular, and to subserve, as the Trustees believe, the interests of the community, it is urged that the limitation of commitments to sixteen years, as now fixed by law, be extended to eighteen years of age. The introduction of the class of boys reached by such a change of the law, will reduce expenditures for hired men to the lowest point, and make the beneficial influences of the School more efficient by directing them upon boys at the precise age when it may be said the fork of their lives is reached, and when a push in the right direction will incline them further and further, as they go

on, from the path of idleness and sin. The increased number of commitments consequent upon such a change in the law, would not affect the result of the calculation concerning the accommodations of the ship, as the terms of probation and instruction of boys of advanced ages would be necessarily short, and an increased number of commitments would be attended by an increased number of discharges.

But a deeper objection exists to early commitments than a mere economical one, with which the Trustees are more and more impressed as they become better acquainted with the designs and capabilities for good of the institution. It is to be kept in mind that the peculiar and single object of the Nautical School is to prepare boys for the sea. There are many boys, to be sure, whom the Trustees for good reasons discharge, sending them back to their parents and homes, or placing them under the care of responsible persons, who are willing to vouch for their good conduct. These however are exceptions, and do not impair the general rule that the prime object is to make sailors. In order to do this with the very young boys, and give them such proficiency as will make them acceptable in the merchant service or navy, it will be necessary to keep them five or six years, and though during this time they will reap the benefits of the school education, there is great danger that their minds in the pliant stage of their development will be susceptible to those morbid tendencies, which any species of imprisonment, however mild or beneficent, is always likely to engender. The Trustees are convinced of the importance of holding up to the minds of the boys the brightest views of the world; of letting them live, and breathe, and enjoy *in* it, instead of compelling them to look out *at* it through prison bars; of using every exertion to make them feel that they are a part of it, and that we are showing them the paths of happy usefulness through it instead of restraining them from their free and natural development. A long confinement sows the seeds of discontent, moroseness, jealousy, bitterness and a disposition to form secret plans of revenge against what they have come to look upon as a hostile and cold-hearted world.

A majority of the inmates are committed for idleness, stubbornness and vagrancy, and during the last year one hundred and eighty-five were committed by the various judges of probate,

while only thirty-three were committed by the superior court. This fact shows that to a very great extent the boys are not criminals. Indeed *their seeming* offences are often the *actual* offences of their parents, who, idle and dissolute themselves, encourage truancy and vagrancy in their children. What is called stubbornness may often be nothing more than an unwillingness to obey unnatural demands of wicked parents, or, where parents are well disposed, the nature and disposition of the child may be misunderstood, and stubbornness prove to be not a tendency to idleness and crime, but merely the process of development of some strong natural bent or inclination. The Trustees being thus aware of the material confided to their charge, are opposed to such a length of imprisonment as would be necessary to make seamen of these younger boys. They believe that the office of the Nautical School is to arrest evil tendencies where they exist, to change the paths of the boys in life from wrong to right, and at the same time, as speedily as possible, to give them such an impetus by means of the school education, as shall help and cheer them on their way. For these reasons they urge the passage of a law prohibiting commitments of boys under fourteen, and authorizing commitments to the limit of eighteen instead of sixteen years of age, the limit now fixed by law. Unless such a change in the law is made the Trustees are unanimously of the opinion that a larger ship will be required to meet the permanent wants of the institution.

In this connection, the Trustees would recommend a change of the name of the institution to the State Nautical School.

During the year, the management of the institution by Capt. Richard Matthews, of Cambridge, the Superintendent, has met the entire approval of the Trustees. His high character commands the respect and obedience of the boys, and lends dignity to the institution. The ship has made several cruises during the summer, and the boys have made rapid advances in nautical knowledge.

The school department, as heretofore since its commencement, has been during the year under the charge of Mr. Martin L. Eldridge, of Acushnet, and there is good reason to congratulate the State upon its possession of so valuable an officer. He has the fullest appreciation of the designs and purposes of the institution, and is thoroughly imbued with the

spirit which suggested and established it. The rapid advance made by the boys in the different studies pursued in the school have left no room for criticism and little for suggestion on the part of the Trustees, and have been frequent cause of surprise among the visitors to the ship. The Trustees beg leave to refer your Excellency and the Council to the report of Mr. Eldridge, communicated herewith.

The first officer, Mr. Daniel Russell, of Nantucket, has been attached to the ship almost from the commencement of the school, and has largely aided in developing its efficiency. His performance of official duties has secured the entire approbation of the Trustees.

During the year, forty-six boys have been shipped in the naval, and thirty in the merchant service. From many of these such reports have been received as satisfy the Trustees that the school has already performed a valuable service. During the last few months the shipments have been less in number, in consequence of the extreme youth of the boys; but an order for fifteeen or twenty boys for the navy has been received, which during the next two months will be filled.

The expenses of the institution, which during the first eighteen months seemed large, in consequence of the payment of bills for various matters of equipment, have been materially reduced, and will, it is believed, be brought within the appropriation for the year. It is almost impossible in the early operations of an institution like this, to calculate exactly its current expenses, but it is now believed that, with some addition for a suit of copper,—which, owing to the present high price of the article, will be delayed as long as possible,—and for other necessary repairs, the appropriation of last year will very nearly meet the wants of the institution. Premiums of insurance, which form an important item of expenditure, ought, however, in the opinion of the Trustees, to be provided for by a separate appropriation, as they do not properly form a part of the expense of supporting the institution. The ship is now insured for $20,000 at the Alliance, Washington and New England offices in Boston, and the Old Colony office in Plymouth, at a premium of four and a half per cent. per annum.

In accordance with the suggestions of the Trustees in their last Annual Report, the legislature authorized the sale of the schooner "Wave," by a Resolve passed March 19, 1862. After due advertisement the schooner was sold by auction, in Boston, by John Tyler, for the net sum, after deducting expenses attendant upon the sale, of fourteen hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-one cents, which sum was paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth, as required by the Resolve above mentioned.

The good health of the boys is worthy of mention. Out of three hundred and sixty-nine boys in the school during the year, but a single death has occurred; and this is the only death of an inmate since the opening of the school in June, 1860. No casualty of consequence has taken place.

In the Sabbath exercises of the school the Trustees have availed themselves of the voluntary services of clergymen of different persuasions in the various places where the ship may be stationed. The Rev. Mr. Barnes and the Rev. Mr. Mason, of Boston, have placed the institution under especial obligations for the repeated and most acceptable services rendered by them. Hon. Thomas Russell, of the Superior Court, has felt an early and constant interest in the school, and the many Sabbath addresses he has made have been peculiarly interesting and instructive to the boys.

The Trustees desire to express their thanks thus publicly to these benevolent gentlemen for their disinterested and invaluable services.

In conclusion, the Trustees beg leave to express their conviction that the institution is fully satisfying the hopes of those through whose instrumentality it was established, and their desire that it may be recognized as not the least useful among those munificent charities which characterize and distinguish our beloved Commonwealth.

WILLIAM FABENS,
BENJ. L. ALLEN,
ALFRED C. HERSEY,
OSBORN HOWES,
WILLIAM T. DAVIS,
Trustees.

October 15, 1862.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School, begs leave to present his third annual report.

The Treasurer charges himself, from October 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862, inclusive, as follows:

For cash on hand, as per last report,	$216 47
amount received from the State treasury,	21,927 71
from cities and towns,*	1,525 79
for advance of boys shipped,	244 00
sundries,	177 50
Net amount received from sale of tender,	1,448 61
	$25,540 08

And he has credited himself with the following

PAYMENTS.

For provisions,	$8,630 61
furniture,	557 45
trustees' expenses,	282 33
repairs and improvements,	478 42
towage,	66 82
fuel and lights,	430 71

* $146.27 of this amount was received prior to January 1, 1862, and went into the treasury of the institution. The remainder is payable into the State treasury.

For medicines,	$40 54	
stationery,	77 05	
clothing,	2,835 37	
ship chandlery,	1,521 63	
wages and salaries,	6,335 83	
sundries,	1,399 76	
Cash paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth for money received from cities and towns,	743 88	
Cash paid into the treasury for money received from sale of schooner "Wave," after deducting expense of sale,	1,448 61	
Cash on hand,	691 07	
		$25,540 08

Provisions.

47 barrels mess beef,	$652 12
10 barrels extra beef,	135 00
2½ barrels family beef,	37 50
49 barrels prime pork,	541 05
10 barrels mess pork,	167 50
3 barrels tongues,	61 25
88 hams,	119 06
3,335 pounds dried fish,	96 28
Pickled fish,	61 46
Fresh fish,	53 37
Fresh meat,	1,817 71
57 barrels flour,	389 00
4½ barrels corn and rye meal,	18 87
460 barrels medium bread,	1,673 08
18 barrels pilot bread,	76 48
803 pounds rice,	57 76
225 pounds macaroni,	37 93
12 bushels split peas,	22 75
25 bushels beans,	44 12
238 dozen eggs,	36 93
105 barrels potatoes,	167 15

Vegetables,	$61 75
232 pounds cheese,	26 35
1,460 pounds butter,	323 51
411 pounds lard,	44 02
3 barrels vinegar,	17 97
1,374 gallons molasses,	432 16
2,650 pounds sugar,	275 56
128 pounds tea,	64 75
1,121 pounds chocolate,	223 00
1,612 coffee,	298 94
Milk,	10 39
Water,	345 83
Ice,	34 53
Apples,	33 02
7 boxes raisins,	22 08
Pickles,	22 20
Spice,	19 52
202 pounds cream tartar, salæratus, and soda,	51 64
Sundries,	39 39
Carting,	17 73
14 barrels potatoes,	21 00
23 barrels turnips,	28 75
Freight,	2 50
Barrels,	3 50
	$8,630 61

Furniture.

72 mattresses,	$101 70
3 bales mattress filling,	8 20
6 pillows and cases,	8 16
6 pairs sheets,	6 00
50 pairs blankets,	116 25
Towels and napkins,	11 55
Carpet,	13 30
Book-case,	12 00
Curtains,	7 13
Caboose, galley and pantry,	264 66
Sundries,	8 50
	$557 45

Trustees' Expenses.

B. L. Allen,	$35 21
William T. Davis,	74 17
William Fabens,	111 44
Alfred C. Hersey,	61 51
	$282 33

Repairs and Improvements.

B. M. Clark & Co., bill, paints and labor,	$56 79
Samuel J. Ellis, bill, paints and labor,	47 74
Badger & Bailey, shipwrights and caulkers,	89 30
E. J. Cleavland & Co., blacksmiths,	86 80
G. W. Robinson & Co., bill of glass,	41 67
Fitting rigging,	35 75
Fore top gallant mast,	17 00
Water closet,	10 00
Sundries,	37 10
T. Hogan,	28 77
J. H. Dalton,	27 50
	$478 42

Towage.

Schooner "Wave" to Boston,	$7 82
In and out Portland,	22 00
Boston Light to anchorage,	25 00
Tow-boat "Walpole,"	12 00
	$66 82

Fuel and Lights.

32 tons coal,	$175 50
9½ cords wood,	68 00
143½ gallons whale oil,	109 68
42 gallons lard oil,	42 00
15 gallons sperm oil,	21 75
18 gallons kerosene oil,	12 02
Wicking,	1 76
	$430 71

Medicines.

Medical attendance,	$1 00
2 trusses,	5 00
Medicine chest,	19 54
E. B. Pierson,	15 00
	$40 54

Stationery.

Newspapers,	$15 15
M. L. Eldridge, bills,	56 17
B. L. Allen, bills,	3 75
Paper,	1 98
	$77 05

Clothing.

1,212¾ yards blue flannel,	$410 40
570⅜ yards red flannel,	132 03
420 yards cotton flannel,	52 19
1,188¼ yards satinet,	692 26
201 yards jeans,	62 07
Cotton cloth,	9 61
199 pairs pants,	249 25
127 reefing jackets,	407 75
12 flannel shirts,	10 50
153 pairs socks,	36 35
24 pairs mittens,	6 00
343 pairs shoes,	274 05
Making and trimming 411 pairs pants,	235 06
Making and trimming 35 jackets,	24 50
Making and trimming 516 flannel shirts,	142 95
Oil clothes,	50 42
Bands, badges, buttons and belts,	20 04
Sundries,	19 94
	$2,835 37

Ship Chandlery.

22½ dozen corn and scrub brooms,	$57 06
Leather,	40 83
Sheath knives,	6 80
Ammunition,	249 61

Whiton, Browne & Wheelwright, bills of cordage, duck, paints, &c.,	$566 62
Baxter, Sumner & Co., bills of cordage, duck, paints, &c.,	316 13
Fearing, Thacher & Co., bills of duck,	238 67
Sundries,	45 91
	$1,521 63

Wages and Salaries.

Richard Matthews, *Superintendent*,	$1,200 00
M. L. Eldridge, *Teacher*,	783 31
Daniel Russell, *First Officer*,	620 99
Isaiah Crowell, *First Officer*,*	21 00
Asa Blaney, *Second Officer*,	195 99
Charles E. Mitchell, *Second Officer*,	192 00
Asa Blaney, *Third Officer*,	66 66
Benjamin B. Swasey, *Third Officer*,	125 00
F. W. Towne, *Third Officer*,	82 50
O. H. Parker, *Boatswain*,	75 00
George North, *Boatswain*,	72 60
John Gray, *Boatswain*,	110 83
Asa Blaney, *Boatswain*,	21 66
Asa Blaney, *Boatswain's Mate*,	20 00
William H. Hill, *Boatswain's Mate*,	20 00
Daniel P. Caswell, *Coxswain*,	35 34
Albert Alvig, *Coxswain*,	52 66
William Symonds, *Coxswain*,	36 00
John Flinn, *Coxswain*,	18 00
Asa Blaney, *Coxswain*,	28 40
Robert McElroy, *Carpenter*,	94 35
John Lovely, *Carpenter*,	18 33
D. Schrider, *Carpenter*,	150 00
Stephen B. Perkins, *Carpenter*,	25 00
Arthur G. St. Clair, *Captain B. Deck*,	255 00
E. Salsbury, *Captain B. Deck*,	16 66
G. Lovett, *Captain M. Deck*,	118 05
Tully Mizzen, *Captain M. Deck*,	36 00

* Where the same officer is mentioned more than once, changes have been made during the year.

E. Salsbury, *Captain M. Deck*,	$17 15
C. H. Buffum, *Captain M. Deck*,	40 00
Charles H. Barbour, *Steward*,	315 00
William Moore, *Cook*,	25 00
George Mandleff, *Cook*,	217 75
Charles Francis, *Cook*,	29 98
Lewis Gannet, *Cook*,	5 83
Stephen B. Perkins, *Shoemaker*,	13 20
John W. Wessell, *Seaman*,	68 00
Davis Kelly, *Seaman*,	16 20
Thomas S. Bryant, *Seaman*,	16 20
Charles Elliott, *Seaman*,	15 00
Charles Henderson, *Seaman*,	29 86
Edwin Kallock *Seaman*,	36 00
Joseph Pomroy, *Seaman*,	34 20
Andrew Smith, *Seaman*,	17 17
John Wells, *Seaman*,	16 20
William Symonds, *Seaman*,	8 12
Israel Pierce, *Seaman*,	31 20
O. H. Parker, *Seaman*,	5 40
William P. Rens, *Seaman*,	29 86
Edward Hines, *Seaman*,	11 40
Tully Mizzen, *Seaman*,	36 60
E. Salsbury, *Seaman*,	70 66
Stephen B. Perkins, *Seaman*,	36 00
John Smith, *Seaman*,	58 23
Lewis Gannet, *Seaman*,	17 50
David Lusk, *Seaman*,	16 68
David P. Caswell, *Seaman*,	69 50
Maxwell Carpenter, *Seaman*,	36 00
David Thompson, *Captain of tender*,	96 00
David Thompson, *for care of tender*,	16 50
James M. Dolliver,	122 00
Pilotage,	106 25
Shipping Masters,	10 75
Washing,	67 64
Sundry wages and labor,	18 80
Treasurer's salary, (in part,)	66 67
	$6,335 83

Sundries.

Insurance,	$888 00
1,338 pounds soap,	84 55
Conveying boys to Westborough,	25 20
Police arresting runaways,	72 57
Shoe findings and tools,	49 50
Bristol brick, $4.70; whiting, $4.70,	9 40
Sand, $10.63; blacking, $2.43,	13 06
Fire-works, $10.75; matches, $3.11,	13 86
Interest on money hired,	54 50
Lime, $4.60; fares, $15.69; express, 75 cts.,	21 04
Telegrams, $2.32; postages, $19.54,	21 86
Dockage, $7.59; cartage, 75 cts.,	8 34
Cash to boys, lumber, nails, &c., &c.,	65 31
Sundries,	72 57
	$1,399 76

The amounts received from cities and towns were as follows, between October 1, 1861, and September 30, 1862:

From West Stockbridge,	$11 50	From Wareham,	$6 57
Taunton,	3 07	Fall River,	34 89
Brewster,	19 56	Littleton,	12 21
Nantucket,	16 56	Quincy,	4 07
Stoughton,	19 56	Pawtucket,	12 42
Lynnfield,	8 35	Holyoke,	1 71
Danvers,	9 43	Springfield,	6 18
Lawrence,	31 19	Westfield,	23 89
Marblehead,	13 14	Chelsea,	39 88
Weymouth,	30 34	Boston,	861 20
Lowell,	39 75	Pittsfield,	9 42
Lynn,	77 79	Middleborough,	6 00
Cambridge,	117 57	Chicopee,	6 42
Salem,	62 22	Worcester,	15 28
Woburn,	14 42		
Easton,	11 20		$1,525 79

The amounts received under the head of sundries, were as follows:

Cash received for expenses of boys discharged after a short detention, who were committed at the request of their parents, and released upon their request,	$25 00
Cash received from the sale of slush,	30 00
" " " return premium,	2 00
" " " the sale of boat,	25 00
" " " " " " clothing,	6 00
" " " various sales,	89 50
	$177 50

The amounts received for advances of boys shipped, were as follows:

Four boys in ship " Albert Gallatin,"	$56 00
Four boys in ship " Beverly,"	64 00
Two boys in ship " Southern Cross,"	32 00
Four boys in bark " Sarah N. Snow,"	40 00
Three boys in ship " William H. Prescott,"	52 00
	$244 00

The gross amount received from sale of schooner " Wave,"		$1,500 00
Paid auctioneer, (J. Tyler,)	$31 00	
Paid bill of painting,	20 39	
		51 39
Net amount received as above,		$1,448 61

Inventory of property belonging to the Commonwealth, attached to the institution, appraised by Messrs. B. L. Allen and Osborn Howes, a Committee of the Trustees, on the 30th of September, 1862:

Hull, spars, rigging, one suit of sails, anchors, chains, boats, water casks, etc.,	$16,000 00
Two mooring anchors, weighing 4,500 lbs. each, and 190 fathoms of 2-inch chain,	800 00
360 tons of stone ballast,	250 00
Property in the boatswain's department,	150 00
" " carpenter's "	100 00
140 hammocks,	210 00
School department,	180 00
Mess-room department,	100 00
Cook's department,	220 00
Steward's "	20 00
4 brass cannon,	400 00
1 iron "	30 00
100 lbs. powder,	12 00
4 boxes of canister shot,	6 00
3 boxes of round "	7 00
54 muskets,	500 00
24 boarding pikes,	20 00
Mattresses, (for boys,)	100 00
230 blankets,	200 00
14 new reefing jackets,	45 00
155 short jackets,	310 00
125 blue trousers,	250 00
120 old "	120 00
190 pairs of new shoes,	170 00
315 blue shirts, half worn,	472 00
25 new blue caps,	6 00
160 old blue caps,	10 00
2 bbls. of bread,	6 00
11 " flour,	66 00
6 " potatoes,	6 00
2 " molasses,	29 00
3 " salt provisions,	36 00
1 bbl. of peas,	5 00

3 quintals of fish,	$7 00
½ box of soap,	6 00
3 boxes of coffee,	32 00
1 bbl. of sugar,	25 00
1 box of coffee,	15 00
12 cabin mattresses,	48 00
30 new cabin blankets,	90 00
12 pillows,	18 00
2 sofas,	20 00
1 desk,	15 00
8 chairs,	8 00
6 table cloths,	12 00
24 napkins,	3 00
	$21,135 00

WILLIAM T. DAVIS,
Treasurer of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School.

PLYMOUTH, October 15, 1862.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of the Treasurer, and find them correctly cast and properly vouched.

WILLIAM FABENS.
BENJAMIN L. ALLEN.

BOSTON, October 15, 1862.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith submit to you the third annual report of this institution, with such statistics as I have deemed important.

TABLE No. 1,

Showing the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1862.

Boys in the School October 1, 1861,		112
committed during the year,		218
transferred from the State Reform School,		39
Whole number in School during the year,		——369
Boys transferred to State Reform School,		59
shipped in United States Naval service,		46
" in merchant service,		30
discharged as reformed,		47
escaped,		6
Remanded to alternative sentence,		1
Term of sentence expired,		1
Enlisted in the army,		15
Died at Rainsford Island Hospital,		1
Remaining in School September 30, 1862,		163
		——369

Table No. 2,

Showing the Commitments for each month in the year.

October, 1861,	20	May, 1862,	23
November, "	15	June, "	18
December, "	17	July, "	24
January, 1862,	19	August, "	16
February, "	10	Sept., "	15
March, "	15	Total,	218
April, "	26		

Table No. 3,

Showing the Age of those committed during the year.

Eight,	1	Thirteen,	45
Nine,	1	Fourteen,	62
Ten,	5	Fifteen,	75
Eleven,	5	Sixteen,	–
Twelve,	24	Average age,	13.7

Table No. 4,

Showing the Cause of commitment.

Assault and battery,	6	Larceny,	86
Assault with intent to rob,	4	Malicious mischief,	1
Breaking and entering with intent to steal,	11	Stubbornness,	72
Drunkenness,	6	Vagrancy,	8
Idle and dissolute,	24	Total,	218

Table No. 5,

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties.

Barnstable,	–	Middlesex,	32
Berkshire,	3	Nantucket,	–
Bristol,	10	Norfolk,	11
Dukes,	–	Plymouth,	5
Essex,	15	Suffolk,	125
Franklin,	–	Worcester,	5
Hampden,	10	Total,	218
Hampshire,	2		

Table No. 6,

Showing by what authority the Commitments have been made the past year.

Judge of Probate for Suffolk County,	105
Middlesex "	32
Norfolk "	11
Essex "	10
Bristol "	8
Hampden "	8
Worcester "	5
Plymouth "	4
Hampshire "	2
Superior Court,	33
Total,	218

List of Salaried Officers, with their Salaries.

Richard Matthews, Superintendent,	$1,200 00
Martin L. Eldridge, Teacher,	900 00
Daniel Russell, First Officer,	600 00
Asa Blaney, Second Officer,	400 00
Benjamin B. Swasey, Third Officer,	300 00
Ozro H. Parker, Boatswain,	300 00
Charles H. Barbour, Steward,	360 00
William Moore, Cook,	300 00
Robert McElroy, Carpenter,	300 00
A. Alvig, Coxswain,	240 00
A. G. St. Clair, (in charge of berth deck,)	300 00
George Lovett, (in charge of mess deck,)	240 00
John W. Wessell, Seaman,	216 00
Davis Kelly, "	216 00
Thomas S. Bryant, "	216 00
Charles Elliott, "	216 00

[NOTE.—In October the number of seaman is reduced to two for the winter months.]

For the purpose of practice for the boys, the ship has visited the past summer, the ports of Provincetown, Fall River, New Bedford, Holmes' Hole, Edgartown, Hyannis, Gloucester and Beverly, and made a number of short cruises in the bay.

The boys have been employed the past year in the same manner as formerly. They are divided into two watches, alternating daily in their attendance at school. When one watch is in school, the other is employed in making and mending clothing, repairing shoes, mending sails, fitting rigging, and, in short, doing such work as sailors must always know how to do. The berths on the sleeping deck have been removed the past year, and hammocks substituted. This has given the boys employment, and much facilitated the work of keeping this part of the ship clean, besides making a fine room for work or play in bad weather.

By the able and efficient teacher, M. L. Eldridge, the school has been satisfactorily conducted. Our library is constantly

increasing by donations of money and books by the benevolent friends of the institution, to whom our grateful thanks are due. Contributions have been received from Hon. and Mrs. Thomas Russell, Hon. and Mrs. J. P. Putnam, William Knapp, Esq., Rev. J. Barnes, Edward Hamilton, Esq., Capt. Andrew Bartlett, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr.; Messrs. Charles Birchard and W. H. Mellen, of Boston; Miss Hattie Durfee and friends, of Fall River; Sarah Packard, Rachel Howland, James B. Congdon and Joseph S. Tillinghast, of New Bedford; Rev. B. R. Allen, of Marblehead; Mrs. J. H. Hanaford, of Beverly; and Mrs. Farmer, of Salem.

Our obligations are also due to the military committee of the legislature for a donation of a case of bedsacks.

In my last report, a suggestion was made relating to the age of boys committed to the school. A year's experience has satisfied me that very young boys should not be sent here. They can be much better cared for at Westborough. If the statute could be so altered as to send boys to the ship between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, I am satisfied the usefulness of the institution would be greatly increased. The unexampled increase of our navy, and the consequent scarcity of seamen for the merchant service, will, it seems to me, render the necessity of this change obvious.

The ship was orginally fitted for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boys, but you will see by reference to Table 1, that we have a considerable excess of this number. Probably a transfer of the smallest boys to the State Reform School might be the best way of reducing the number to the capacity of the ship.

During the visit of the ship to the north shore of the Bay, Hon. George B. Upton extended an invitation to the entire school to partake of a collation at his summer residence at Beverly Farms. The boys will doubtless long remember this occasion as one of the bright spots in their histories.

The deportment of the boys has been generally good. Discipline has been enforced with comparatively little punishment. I have endeavored in every case to have punishment proportioned to the stature of the offence, and to have the justice of its infliction acknowledged by the offender.

It is due to the officers under my command to say that they have rendered most efficient service during the year.

Religious worship has been regularly attended on the Sabbath. Clergymen and other gentlemen representing different religious denominations have addressed the boys, and the service of the Episcopal Church has been generally read.

RICHARD MATTHEWS, *Superintendent.*

SHIP MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON HARBOR,
September 30, 1862.

TEACHER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School:

In accordance with your request, I herewith submit a brief report of my school for the past year.

During the year, three hundred and sixty-nine boys have been in the school. The number on board now is one hundred and sixty-three.

The advancement made by the boys in the studies pursued for the past year, has been as satisfactory, perhaps, as could be expected under the circumstances. The varied attainments of the boys, making systematic classification nearly impossible, the constant interruption of classes by arrivals and departures, the great number of boys in school, averaging for the year more than seventy at each session, the brief period the boys have remained connected with the institution, have all served to make that uniform gradation of studies and classes, so useful in our common schools, impossible for us.

The studies pursued are reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and navigation. Of the boys on board now, one hundred study written arithmetic, and the remainder mental.

Much oral instruction is given in astronomy, history and geography, by familiar conversations, in which the boys are much interested. All study geography, using either text-books or outline maps.

During the year, six have been committed, who could neither read nor write, and two did not know the alphabet. These can now all read easy lessons, and are in a fair way to acquire a tolerable education.

Spelling is taught orally and by writing. Letter-writing is a regular exercise of the school; and some of the boys have

made considerable improvement in this useful branch of education. Nearly all the boys can box the compass forwards and backwards, and can readily read off altitudes indicated by the quadrant, while a few have made such advancement in navigation as nearly to meet the practical wants of the profession for which they are being educated.

In educating these boys for the performance of the duties of a useful profession, it has been my aim not to forget that they will soon be called upon to perform the broader duties of the citizen. The past and current history of the Republic has, therefore, been a part of each day's instruction.

Singing is a regular daily exercise in school. Not only are the boys thus benefited by the gentle influences of music, but their memories become stored with patriotic and evangelical poetry which must greatly influence their future characters and lives.

To hold these impulsive boys within the limits of healthy discipline, to enforce obedience, to arouse their ambition, to excite them to mental effort, to praise with discrimination, to censure with prudence, is a task not easily estimated by such as have never been engaged in similar duties.

The cordial co-operation and timely suggestions of the officers of the institution have much assisted me in the attainment of the moderate success with which we have met the past year. The boys seem more cheerful, contented and happy than they did one year ago, which is, at least, a good condition for future improvement. My labors for the past year have been arduous, but much relieved by the general desire manifested by the boys to improve themselves, and by the reflection that a desire for knowledge begotten in the minds of these youth, may be fruitful in good results which no mind can estimate, and no duration limit.

Respectfully,

MARTIN L. ELDRIDGE, *Teacher.*

PUBLIC DOCUMENT..... .....No. 23.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

AT WESTBOROUGH:

WITH THE

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

NAUTICAL BRANCH.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
No. 4, Spring Lane.
1864.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The Trustees of the State Reform School in presenting their Annual Report for the year ending September 30, 1863, accompanied by the reports of the Superintendent, Farmer, Physician and Treasurer, feel a great degree of pleasure in being able to state that the past year has been another year of success—of success, because we have continued to make progress in the right direction—and, although we may not have reached the highest point in our expectations, yet another year has given us new pleasures, new experiences and renewed assurances that well directed effort for the good of others will ultimately find its reward; that it is a kind Providence which shows the shortcomings of the past, while it ever points onward, upward.

In the main institution the boys have been classed into five separate schools, and for each family we have a separate school, making eight in all. These schools are taught by a corps of competent and faithful teachers who have engaged in the work with commendable spirit; and, when we take into consideration that many of the boys did not know even the letters of the

alphabet when they were committed to the school, and most of them were truants previous to their commitment, we think the progress in the schools is encouraging.

Of the family schools connected with the institution the Trustees can only add their unqualified confidence in all that has been said in favor of the family system in previous reports. A third family, with but twenty-four boys, has been in operation in the Peters' house during the past year. This family is composed of the youngest and smallest boys connected with the institution, and the duties of the master and mistress of the house are arranged for them to give their undivided attention to their family. This experiment has been even more successful than either of the other family schools; and the smiling faces of these happy little fellows have never failed to touch the tender heart-strings of the benevolent who have visited them.

The deportment of the boys has been generally good. There has been less uneasiness and desire to escape than could be expected with our crowded number during the warm season. A few boys have run away at different times, but all have returned; most of them voluntarily within a few hours or days, while others were returned either by their friends or parents, or by officers to whom information of their escape had been communicated. If there were no escapes it would be remarkable. The inference might justly be that the boys were more obedient and trustworthy than boys usually are in large schools in cities, or at boarding-schools, or that they were held so closely that they had no opportunity to escape. There is perhaps no sentiment of which the public should be sooner disabused than the idea that this institution is a place of punishment,—a sort of house of correction. On the contrary, that boys are happy while here is evinced in many ways. It is not uncommon for a boy who has been apprenticed to a good master to write to the Superintendent to be allowed to return and have his indentures cancelled. They often come back to spend a holiday. On the fourth of July last, twenty-four came from different parts of the State; to use their own expression, "they had come *home* to spend the Fourth."

Religious services have been held in the chapel every Sabbath, and on other occasions, by clergymen of various denominations who have been gratified to have the opportunity offered

them to meet the teachers and boys, and speak to them on topics of moral and religious interest; and they have seldom failed to secure the attention of the boys, and instruct and interest the audience.

The health of the boys has been good, although a very large proportion of them, when received at the institution, were below the average physical condition of other boys of their age. A constant effort to observe the laws of health—cleanliness, pure air, regular hours, a generous, wholesome diet, and a proper training of the physical as well as the mental and moral faculties, the encouragement of cheerful amusements, and whatever tends to conduce to the happiness of the boys, has, through the goodness of God, given us a continuance of that good health with which we have been blessed the past three years. Of the five hundred and twenty-two boys who have been residents of the institution during some portion, if not all the past year, but one has been seriously ill, and but one death has occurred.

To give healthy employment to the boys of the families, we have increased the number of acres under cultivation in roots and garden vegetables, and have commenced cultivating the Osier willow with a view to employ a portion of the boys in making baskets and other wicker-work. The boys in the main institution have been employed, as heretofore, in the usual household duties, and in seating chairs and making their own shoes and clothes. Their labor at chair-seating is one of those clean, light, brisk employments desirable for boys; but the Trustees have ever thought the compensation received was inadequate for the amount of work performed. This has been a subject of frequent discussion at the board, and we hope the willow-work will prove more remunerative.

The average number of boys in the main institution and the families the past year was three hundred twenty-two and six-tenths. The present number is three hundred and forty, eighty-four of whom are in the three families. This gives us at least fifty more boys than the building can well accommodate, and the Trustees have with great reluctance requested the judges of probate to make no more commitments at present.

The advantages of the family system over the congregate have been so universally conceded by all who have given the subject any attention that the Trustees cannot recommend any

further enlargement to the main buildings; but we would respectfully suggest that additional accommodations are needed, and we trust the people of this good old Commonwealth, who have ever been foremost in fostering her charitable institutions, will give to this in full faith that it is doing the work for which it was intended.

The construction of a building, authorized by the legislature of last winter, for the purposes of a store-room and hospital is progressing favorably and will be ready for occupancy the coming month.

From the farm we have gathered abundant crops of hay and corn, and roots and garden vegetables, and a good supply of fall and winter fruit.

The opinion we have often expressed, unofficially, that the mode of heating the buildings of the institution and supplying water for the inmates is unnecessarily defective and expensive, is corroborated by the opinion of a gentleman skilled in these matters, who has made a survey of the premises, and we now allude to the subject hoping the wisdom and experience of gentlemen who have recently been placed in commission to look after the interests of the public institutions of the Commonwealth will devise means to remedy this defect.

Notwithstanding the high prices of every thing necessary for carrying on the institution, the average cost of supporting a boy the past year, in money drawn from the State Treasury, was one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-four cents. This result has been obtained by strict economy and a curtailment of expenses not absolutely necessary for present wants. In instituting a comparison of the expense of supporting boys at this school with the expense of supporting inmates of other charitable institutions, we call to mind this fact: that nearly every boy when brought here is dirty and ragged, and consequently must be washed and clothed at once; and, when discharged or apprenticed, he is furnished with a new suit of clothes, and clad every way as coming from a respectable home.

It may not be out of place to mention the fact that experience has shown us that selectmen of towns, mayors of cities, and others in public positions, not unfrequently recommend to us men as suitable persons to apprentice boys to, who, on further inquiry, prove to be very unsuitable masters; and while we dis

claim any intention of impeaching the good faith of these gentlemen in authority, we feel it our duty to give a word of caution in this respect, for we find the work of reformation, which was favorably commenced here, is often entirely lost if the boys are placed with unfit masters.

We learn through Mr. Hutchinson, our Assistant Superintendent, who has with great industry ascertained, through records and various sources of communication, that at least three hundred and fifty-six of the boys, who have been inmates of this institution, are now patriotically serving or have served their country, either in the army or navy, and many of them have risen to posts of trust and honor.

We also learn that in fourteen of the houses of correction in the Commonwealth, ninety-nine boys under the age of fourteen years have been held under commitments during the past year, and twenty of them were under eleven. We would respectfully suggest whether Massachusetts ought not to furnish more suitable places for the confinement of boys of these tender years than jails and houses of correction, where they are necessarily associated with those older in crime.

The Trustees, aware that their reports are often looked upon as biased, take the liberty to append a letter from gentlemen eminent in educational matters, who recently visited our schools and spent some time in an examination of them, and thus give publicity to the views of others who are better qualified to express disinterested opinions than ourselves.

GEO. C. DAVIS.
ALDEN LELAND.
J. H. STEPHENSON.
PLINY NICKERSON.
BENJAMIN BOYNTON.
HENRY CHICKERING.
JOHN AYRES.

LETTER TO THE TRUSTEES.

The undersigned having been invited by the Trustees of the State Reform School to pay it a visit for the purpose of witnessing the method of conducting it, went on Wednesday, October 7th instant, to Westborough, and spent the entire day in a thorough examination of the manner in which this institution is managed. It was no holiday occasion. Nothing seemed "fixed up" for our coming. The Trustees and Superintendent, with commendable frankness, allowed us to see the School, not in its Sunday clothes, but in its every-day and working garb. And as we passed from one scene to another, many of us could not but regret, that the citizens of a Commonwealth, which sustains this noble charity, should not have a more intimate knowledge of the admirable system introduced and carried out in every department.

After a cursory inspection of the farm buildings and such portions of the farm as are adjacent to the main building occupied by the boys, our attention was directed to the farm houses, three in number, in each of which about thirty boys are accommodated, presided over by a farmer, his wife, and perhaps a teacher or other assistant. We then passed to the main building, and were there shown its various departments, including bakery, laundry, bathing-rooms, dormitories, &c., &c. From thence we proceeded to the schools, or rather we should say "school;" for though we visited five different apartments, each filled with pupils, in different stages of their studies, these different divisions were parts of one harmonious whole. It is a graded school, and scholars are advanced from one room to another, when their attainments justify promotion. We heard exercises in arithmetic, geography, reading, spelling, singing, &c., saw specimens of writing, and witnessed the various gymnastic amusements resorted to as means of physical development, and when the work of visiting the schools was finished, we had the privilege of looking at all the inmates of the institution, gathered in the chapel, of listening to strains of music from the pupils, and to words of counsel and cheer from those who were there as visitors. It is not easy to compress within convenient limits what we should be glad to put on record, as to the

impressions made upon us by what our eyes have seen and our ears have heard.

We select only the most salient points. In the schools it was delightful to behold the great mental activity everywhere manifest; each boy was wide awake, the voice decided and distinct, and the answers prompt and correct. Their attention to the business in hand was most remarkable, and such as is rarely witnessed in the very best schools. We can say that their deportment was unexceptionable, and this remark applies not only to the pupils in the school-room, but to them also in all the various relations in which we saw them. We remember no instance where interference was required to preserve order. The recitations were very excellent as were all their exercises. The manner of teaching was fully up to the times, and well have the scholars improved the opportunities afforded them for acquiring a good education. The teachers deserve the highest credit for what has been accomplished. No parent, who has a son here, need have a moment's anxious thought, lest the physical, mental or moral culture of his child should be neglected. But excellent as the school management is, it is equally apparent that the same vigilant care is exercised over these lads through all the hours of the day. To watch the countenances of these boys, one would hardly think they were prisoners, and some of them snatched from the lowest depths of degradation. They seem rather to be children gathered in what is really to them a happy home. They have a cheerful air, their faces have the ruddy glow of high health, they move to their various duties with a quick and willing step, they are neatly clad, clean, and appear generally as do the sons of a well regulated family. These results evidently spring not from any slavish fear. Nothing of the kind can be detected. They dread not the haughty frown or the cruel lash. While corporal punishment is not positively interdicted, its practice is almost unknown. It is as clear as noonday that there is a mightier influence at work here than fear can exert, and that the hand which guides the various movements of this complicated organism is "a gentle hand." If under such auspices the rough natures that find refuge here cannot be softened, smoothed and improved, we may well despair of reformation for them any where.

We add a single word in reference to what is observable in the so called "family system," by which is meant the separation of a number of these lads from the main body, and gathering them in groups of from twenty to thirty, in separate family houses, in the manner already alluded to. To be an inmate of these family houses is considered by the boys as a great favor, and is a privilege bestowed upon the most worthy, to the extent of the present accommodations. Why it is so esteemed can be seen by a glance at these tidy abodes. Here is a *real* home, not costly, but comfortable and satisfying, and to these the hearts of the boys turn in their enforced absence from parents and their former places of abode, which, though "ever so humble," is still to them their "*home*." In every proper way this is made a "home," and tearful may well be the eye of that boy, who for some misconduct must give up the superior comfort and liberty here enjoyed, and turn his reluctant steps to the main building, and again feel the closer restraint necessary where a larger number are congregated. We cannot close without saying that we have great confidence in the present management of this institution. Its Superintendent is emphatically "the right man in the right place," and is most ably aided in carrying out his plans, by the efficient corps of teachers and other assistants he has called around him.

We commend this admirable "School" to the fostering care of our noble Commonwealth. If there is any truth in the old proverb that "an *ounce* of prevention is worth a *pound* of cure," the State cannot afford to allow it to lack any of the appliances necessary for its highest success. If any citizen has a doubt as to the great and good work it is accomplishing, let him do as we have done, and his doubt will vanish, as does the darkness before the light of day.

ISAAC AMES.
S. E. SEWALL.
JOHN D. PHILBRICK.
D. WALDO LINCOLN.
J. D. E. JONES.
WILLIAM E. SHELDON.
D. B. HAGAR.
ALEX'R H. RICE.
J. C. ZACHOS.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The Treasurer of the State Reform School respectfully presents his seventeeth annual report.

He charges himself for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1863, as follows:

For cash on hand per last report, ...		$1,972 33
Amount received from the State treasury,—		
January, 1863, (appropriation of 1862,) . .		6,465 68
May 6, 1863, ...	$13,301 52	
July 12, 1863, ...	10,559 36	
October 8, 1863, ...	6,538 27	
		30,399 15
For amount received for labor of boys,	1,352 93	
For sundries sold from the farm and garden, ...	1,304 27	
For sundries sold from the institution, and discount on purchases, . .	1,390 00	
		4,047 20
		$42,884 36
For amounts received of cities and towns, for support of boys, (per schedule), . . .		6,564 84
		$49,449 20

And he credits himself for the following payments:

For provisions and groceries, . .	$12,150 20	
clothing, ...	3,314 10	

For leather and tools used in the shoe shop,	$686 59	
furniture and bedding,	986 84	
fuel and lights,	6,663 51	
general repairs,	1,395 17	
salaries and wages,	9,157 48	
school books and stationery,	650 56	
postage,	44 33	
hospital expenses,	45 14	
cartage,	209 02	
trustees' expenses,	134 00	
farm expenses,	5,939 13	
salary of Treasurer,	200 00	
miscellaneous,	1,214 45	
		$42,790 52
Cash on hand,		93 84
To the State Treasurer—amount received for the support of boys,		6,564 84
		$49,449 20

"Detailed" Statement of Expenses.

Provisions and Groceries include

Flour, 492 barrels,	$4,300 40
Rye, 131 bushels,	133 71
Indian meal, 690 bushels,	636 81
Hops, 129 pounds,	24 12
Buckwheat flour, 6 bushels,	10 50
Crackers, 7½ barrels,	25 61
Rice, 704 pounds,	54 77
Beef, 42,333 pounds,	2,857 78
Veal, 504½ pounds,	44 07
Tripe, 250 pounds,	21 60
Mutton, 389 pounds,	21 81
Ham, 95 pounds,	11 12
Sausages, 116 pounds,	10 83
Lard, 322 pounds,	35 67
Fish,	306 29
Poultry, 444½ pounds,	57 21

Molasses, 1,912 gallons,	$846 43
Sugar, 4,228 pounds,	553 94
Coffee, 249 pounds,	59 41
Tea, 162 pounds,	129 85
Chocolate, 935 pounds,	257 89
Barley coffee, 906 pounds,	61 42
Eggs, 175¾ dozens,	36 14
Butter, 2,620½ pounds,	563 43
Cheese, 302 pounds,	48 81
Beans, 106½ bushels,	285 00
Potatoes, 209 bushels,	115 87
Vegetables from boys' gardens,	28 46
Vinegar, 120 gallons,	14 28
Filling ice house,	42 00
Soap, 1,867 pounds,	154 68
Potash, 1,040 pounds,	95 15
Salt,	77 32
Starch, 82 pounds,	6 32
Indigo, 8 pounds,	11 43
Saleratus, 336 pounds,	23 10
Corn starch, 80 pounds, $8; sago, 42 pounds, $3.27,	11 27
Raisins, 8 boxes,	32 50
Cassia, 50 pounds,	18 50
Pepper, 25 pounds,	5 00
Ginger, 100 pounds; carraway seed, $1.10,	23 10
Nutmegs, 10 pounds, $9.50; cloves, 12 pounds, 2.89,	12 39
Mustard, horse-radish, pepper sauce,	18 27
Dates, 140 pounds,	14 00
Peanuts, candy, oranges and lemons for holidays,	25 81
Cream tartar, 25 pounds,	11 25
Sundries,	14 88
	$12,150 20

Clothing includes

Satinets, 338 yards,	$282 84
Cassimere 116¾ yards,	87 76
Cottonade, 1842 yards,	921 12
Denims, 181 yards,	86 88
Cotton cloth, 2,204¾ yards,	642 64
Silicia and other linings,	88 90

Clothing, ready-made, for apprentices,	$156 50
Caps, 18½ dozen,	80 35
Palmleaf hats, 17 dozen,	22 18
Handkerchiefs, 12 doz., $15.60; cravats, 14 doz., $28,	43 60
Suspenders, 17 dozen,	55 25
Yarn, 225 pounds,	263 00
Cotton hose, 9 dozen,	17 50
Thread, linen, 62½ pounds,	133 36
Thread, cotton, 25 pounds, and 17 dozen spools,	35 75
Needles, $16.83; thimbles, $3.46,	20 29
Buttons,	88 00
Boots, 4 pairs,	12 25
Shoes, 216 pairs; strings, $22,	269 49
Combs, 10 gross,	3 75
Twine and tailors' chalk,	2 69
	$3,314 10

Leather and Tools used in the Shoe Shop, include

Leather, 1061¾ pounds,	$324 27
Leather, 1,309½ feet,	263 77
Patterns, 1 set,	3 50
Lasts, 60 pairs,	30 95
Shoe tips, 324 pairs,	24 63
Pegs, 2 bushels,	2 14
Nails, 206 pounds; rivets, $1.44,	12 11
Awls, knives, shaves, and other small tools,	10 88
Oil, 8 gallons; blacking, 6 dozen boxes,	14 34
	$686 59

Furniture and Bedding include

Crash, 240¼ yards,	$41 48
Strainer cloth,	2 25
Napkins, 3 dozen,	7 50
Carpeting, 57 yards,	69 87
Oil cloth, 23 yards,	12 25
Curtains,	17 75
Table covers,	6 75
Thread, 6 pounds; needles, $1.50,	15 30
Straw for beds, 18,825 pounds,	63 53
Clothes baskets, 12,	15 00
Brooms and brushes, 6 dozen,	26 21
Scrubbing brushes, 6 dozen,	33 00

Table, $3; cane rocker, $3,	$6 00
Repairing chairs, $2.10; clocks, $2.50, and other furniture,	7 30
Combs, 1,418,	38 35
Double school desks and chairs, 12,	78 00
Tablet stands, 4,	8 00
Primary school chairs, 72,	28 80
Insect cases, 4, and picture frames, 3, $3.75,	17 30
Barrels, $13.50; pails, $3.88; tubs, $3.25,	20 63
Washboards, 2 dozen, and other wooden ware,	9 56
Lamps, 15, and repairing,	20 92
Lanterns, 14,	8 16
Chimneys, 30¾ dozen,	30 43
Glass and stone ware,	3 67
Tin and iron ware,	70 04
Knives and forks, 18⅓ dozen; cleaver, 88,	47 76
Spoons, 2 gross,	15 00
Hand bells, 4,	3 25
Crockery,	170 36
Stoves, 3, funnel, and repairing,	72 45
Coal hods, 2, and screens, $4,	6 04
Wire cloth, 27 feet,	3 37
Sundry small articles,	10 56
	$986 84

General Repairs include

Labor and materials,	$574 15
Stone steps, posts, and wall,	74 25
Repairing boilers, $244.60, and steam pipes,	325 66
Lead pipe, pump, and repairing,	63 67
Repairing range,	31 50
Paints, oil, &c.,	38 93
Paper hangings,	24 62
White-washing and mason work,	176 30
Glass,	35 88
Locks and door-knobs,	19 42
Clothes hooks, 197,	8 00
Grindstone,	18 01
Machinists' tools,	4 78
	$1,395 17

Books, Stationery and Printing include

School books,	$196 89
Object maps, 2 sets,	19 00
Maps U. S., 6; butterflies, and mottoes,	5 97
Singing books,	3 50
Story and toy books,	6 38
Reference books,	9 07
American Cyclopædia, Appleton's, 15 vols.,	40 50
Library books,	75 36
Paper for covering,	12 00
Waste paper,	4 50
Writing paper, 23 reams, envelopes, 4 M,	50 25
Journals, 5⅓ dozens,	9 33
Charts, 3 sets, and frames for same, $1.20,	5 70
Pens, 9 gross; ink, 6 gallons, pencils, &c.,	19 50
Crayons, 18 gross,	3 60
Slates, 132; pencils, 3,200,	34 49
Blank books, 2, and memorandums,	14 21
Printing and binding 700 Annual Reports for 1862,	75 50
Youth's Companion, 10 copies, for 1863,	8 30
Child's Paper, 25 copies, for 1863,	2 50
Child's World, 25 copies, for 1863,	2 25
Child at Home, 25 copies, to 1st January, 1864,	4 09
Sabbath School Gazette, 12 copies, for 1863,	3 00
Little Pilgrim, 10 copies, for 1863,	4 00
Westborough Transcript, for 1863,	1 75
American Agriculturist, for 1863,	1 00
Massachusetts Plowman, for 1863,	2 00
New England Farmer, for 1863,	1 25
Working Farmer, for 1863,	1 00
Country Gentleman, for 1863,	2 00
Atlantic Monthly, for 1863,	3 00
North American Review, for 1863,	4 00
Barnard's Journal of Education, to January, 1864,	5 50
Boston Journal, to April 1, 1863,	4 50
Evening Traveller, to January 1, 1864,	8 67
Daily Advertiser, to August 7, 1863,	6 00
	$650 56

Farm Expenses include

Grass seed,	$38 17
Garden seeds,	76 75
Corn to plant, 10½ bushels,	19 10
Potatoes to plant, 163½ bushels,	100 37
Oats to sow, 45 bushels,	38 25
Currant bushes, 100,	12 00
Grape roots, 106,	75 40
Strawberry plants, 65; raspberry bushes,	24 77
Downing's mulberry, 12,	6 00
Peach trees, 50,	6 50
Shrubs,	18 95
Plaster, 7 tons and 1,710 pounds,	53 03
Bone dust, and meal,	40 09
Threshing oats, 319 bushels,	19 14
Grain, 1,095 bushels; corn, and 4,075 pounds feed,	1,021 92
Salt, 1 sack,	1 60
Cow,	50 00
Oxen, 6,	425 00
Ayrshire bull,	25 00
Boar, Chester County,	4 00
Horse,	150 00
Straw for bedding,	48 06
Express wagon, $55; cushion, $2; buggy, $60,	117 00
Cultivator, 1,	6 88
Feed cutter, 1,	18 00
Repairing vegetable-cutter and corn-sheller,	20 47
Repairing hay-cutter, wheelbarrows, and other farm tools,	34 65
Cards, 12; ratan brooms, 2,	1 75
Whips, and repairing harnesses,	14 40
Ox-yokes, 2,	4 00
Hay forks, 6, $3.33; rakes, 25, $8.25,	11 58
Blacksmithing,	101 52
Poles for grape vines, 400,	10 00
Baskets, 31; oak tubs, 2, $6,	22 64
Fruit boxes, 100,	5 50
Water pots, 2, $3; trowels, 3, $1,	4 00
Garden shears, $1.50; post spoon, $1.25,	2 75
Flower pots, 8 dozen,	3 86

Butchering, $9; cutting wood, $11,	$20 00
Axes and hatchets,	6 16
Scythes, 12,	10 00
Grindstone, $8.08; whetstones, 13,	9 47
Shovels, 20; spades, 2, $1.58,	17 68
Hoes, 4¾ dozen, $27; manure forks, 3,	33 75
Steel rakes, 24,	10 71
Taking animals to cattle show,	3 59
Milking tubes, $2.88; pasturing ox, $3,	5 88
Plough points, $2.80, and sundry small articles,	14 39
Boarding farmers,	578 75
Wages,	2,595 65
	$5,939 13

Fuel and Lights include

Coal, 640 $\frac{647}{2000}$ tons,	$6,143 34
Kerosene, 556 gallons,	343 06
Oil, 55 gallons,	57 20
Alcohol, 17 gallons,	21 92
Wood, 21¾ cords,	90 93
Wicks and matches,	7 06
	$6,663 51

Miscellaneous includes

Expenses in sending boys to friends and places,	$34 89
Expenses in pursuing and returning elopers,	174 86
Travelling on business for the institution,	102 09
Expenses of lectures,	10 00
Conveying Sabbath School teachers to institution,	163 92
Conveying legislative committee to institution,	6 00
Railroad fare of boys transferred to the nautical branch,	29 73
Coffin,	4 00
Grain for horses, 186 bushels,	158 68
Oats for horses, 27 bushels,	18 20
Horse,	125 00
Boarding sick horse at Worcester,	35 50
Shoeing horses, and other blacksmithing,	61 56
Cards, curry-combs and brush,	1 95

Repairing carriages,	$53 72
Carryall, second-hand,	30 00
Harnesses, 2,	78 00
Wood-saws, 2; axes, $1.42,	3 16
Whips, and repairing harnesses,	10 43
Manilla rope, 127,	24 13
Skates and straps,	29 47
Foot balls, ropes and marbles,	18 16
Fireworks for Fourth of July,	10 50
Repairing gymnasium,	2 68
Oakum,	1 35
Mounting bird,	1 40
Copperas,	5 60
Stamps for bank checks,	2 00
Postage in collecting support of boys from towns and cities,	17 47
	$1,214 45

GEO. C. DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1863.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of the Treasurer, and find them correctly cast and properly vouched.

J. H. STEPHENSON,
PLINY NICKERSON, } *Auditing Committee.*

WESTBOROUGH, October, 1863.

Statement of Cash received of Cities and Towns for support of Boys at the State Reform School, for year ending 30th June, 1863.

Adams,	$28 86	Medway,	$24 71
Athol,	26 00	Marblehead,	75 20
Auburn,	52 00	Marlborough,	17 50
Ashburnham,	24 14	Northampton,	60 50
Attleborough,	35 64	Newburyport,	112 25
Barre,	19 79	Nantucket,	9 50
Boston,	2,404 12	North Bridgewater,	2 57
Brewster,	26 00	Northborough,	19 50
Braintree,	49 22	Needham,	21 00
Brookline,	15 79	Orange,	26 21
Bridgewater,	32 50	Palmer,	19 50
Berlin,	15 00	Pittsfield,	62 14
Chelsea,	126 43	Quincy,	87 79
Clinton,	42 36	Roxbury,	19 50
Cambridge,	311 87	Rockport,	14 07
Chicopee,	113 86	Randolph,	5 71
Charlestown,	410 60	Salem,	118 16
Dorchester,	45 92	Springfield,	221 63
Fall River,	41 64	Sutton,	26 00
Fitchburg,	26 00	Somerville,	32 85
Framingham,	21 86	Shrewsbury,	21 64
Franklin,	18 21	Sterling,	26 00
Groveland,	47 72	Saugus,	29 07
Groton,	21 50	Swanzey,	16 64
Greenfield,	10 86	Southbridge,	4 36
Gardner,	1 29	Taunton,	54 72
Gloucester,	11 92	West Bridgewater,	12 29
Haverhill,	44 21	Worcester,	571 06
Holyoke,	8 57	Woburn,	64 50
Ipswich,	24 36	Westfield,	78 00
Lancaster,	7 36	Williamstown,	39 00
Lawrence,	155 71	West Roxbury,	76 14
Lowell,	2 94	Wareham,	13 00
Lee,	24 93	Winchester,	93 58
Lynn,	69 72	West Stockbridge,	31 07
Lynnfield,	26 00	West Brookfield,	44 79
Lanesborough,	19 50	Walpole,	15 29
Medford,	13 00		
Milford,	20 00		$6,564 84

RECONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand 30th September, 1862, per last report, . . .		$2,012 89
July, 1863. Paid Alex. R. Esty, for plans, specifications, and services as architect in reconstructing the institution after the fire, ...	$700 00	
Cash on hand, ...	1,312 89	
		$2,012 89

GEO. C. DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

We hereby certify that we have examined the above account, and find the same to be correct.

J. H. STEPHENSON,
PLINY NICKERSON, } *Auditing Committee.*

MARY LAMB FUND.

Principal, ... $1,000 00

This fund is still loaned to the town of Northborough.

1863.

Aug. 18.	Received interest, ...		$50 00
	Paid balance due the Treasurer per last report, . . .	$12 07	
Cash on hand, ...		37 93	
			$50 00

GEO. C. DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1863.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account, and find it to be correct.

J. H. STEPHENSON,
PLINY NICKERSON, } *Auditing Committee.*

LYMAN FUND.

The principal of this fund is in the same investments as last year, at the nominal value of		$20,000 00
Amount of income, per last report,	$1,192 13	
1863.		
Jan. 29. Received dividend on Boston and Worcester R. R. stock,	$240 00	
Received dividend on Fitchburg Railroad stock,	159 00	
Feb. 13. Received coupons on Rutland and Burlington R. R. bonds,	280 00	
July 28. Received dividend on Fitchburg Railroad stock,	159 00	
Aug. 17. Received dividend on Boston and Worcester R. R. stock,	240 00	
		$2,270 13
1863.		
Jan. —. Paid bills for fitting and furnishing "Peters' House" for a family school,	$1,101 45	
Aug. 16. Paid J. Amory Davis, assessment on Rutland and Burlington Railroad bonds,	80 00	
Cash on hand,	1,088 68	
		$2,270 13

GEO. C. DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1863.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account, and find it to be correct, and properly vouched.

J. H. STEPHENSON,
PLINY NICKERSON, } *Auditing Committee.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the regulations of your Board, I have prepared the Seventeenth Annual Report of this institution, which is respectfully submitted.

TABLE No. 1,

Showing the number Received and Discharged, and the general condition of the School, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1863.

Boys in school October 1, 1862,		298
since committed,	157	
received from Nautical Branch,	18	
Apprentices returned by masters,	20	
returned voluntarily,	23	
returned, having left place,	6	
		224
Whole number in school during the year,		522
Discharged or apprenticed,	85	
by expiration of sentence,	1	
Transferred to Nautical Branch,	15	
Enlisted and discharged,	2	
Hired out or visiting friends,	78	
Died,	1	
		182
Remaining in school September 30, 1863,		240

Table No. 2,

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties, the past Year, and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Barnstable,	1	18	19
Berkshire,	4	114	118
Bristol,	8	262	270
Dukes,	–	5	5
Essex,	21	529	550
Franklin,	3	24	27
Hampden,	7	179	186
Hampshire,	–	45	45
Middlesex,	29	500	529
Nantucket,	1	15	16
Norfolk,	23	274	297
Plymouth,	4	39	43
Suffolk,	64	580	644
Worcester,	10	300	310
Totals,	175	2,884	3,059

Table No. 3,

Showing the Admissions, number Discharged, and average number for each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average number.
October,	31	23	305.4
November,	23	13	311.5
December,	20	26	315.
January,	21	6	318.6
February,	14	10	326.7
March,	15	20	329.1
April,	14	33	316.4
May,	26	9	313.2
June,	20	14	327.5
July,	21	15	331.7
August,	12	7	340.
September,	7	6	337.2
Totals,	224	182	322.6

Table No. 4,

Showing the disposal of those Discharged the past Year and previously.

DISPOSAL.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged by Board of Trustees,	25	569	594
expiration of sentence,	1	323	324
Remanded to alternative sentence,	–	134	134
Returned to masters,	–	19	19
Discharged by order of Court,	2	9	11
Committed to State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester,	–	2	2
Discharged, to be tried for burning the institution,	–	6	6
Pardoned by Executive,	–	6	6
Hired out, or visiting friends on probation,	73	68	141
Transferred to Nautical Branch of the State Reform School,	15	127	142
Escaped,	–	35	35
Died,	1	46	47
Indentured to Bakers,	1	13	14
Barbers,	1	24	25
Blacksmiths,	–	17	17
Boiler-makers,	–	2	2
Book-binders,	–	1	1
Boot and shoemakers,	–	–	–
Brass Founders,	–	2	2
Brick-makers,	–	1	1
Broom-makers,	–	1	1
Butchers,	–	6	6
Cabinet-makers,	–	9	9
Calico Printers,	–	2	2
Carpenters,	–	60	60
Caterers,	–	1	1
Cigar-makers,	–	1	1
Clergymen,	–	1	1
Clerks,	–	14	14
Comb-makers,	–	5	5
Coopers,	–	10	10
Cotton manufacturers,	–	9	9
Daguerreotypists,	–	1	1
Engineers,	–	1	1
Engravers,	–	1	1
Farmers and Gardeners,	29	607	636
Farmers and Shoemakers,	21	41	62
File-makers,	–	2	2
Fresco Cleaners,	–	1	1
Glass-blowers,	1	–	1
Gun and Locksmiths,	–	1	1
Harness-makers,	–	6	6
Hotel-keepers,	–	1	1
Japanners,	–	1	1
Jewellers,	–	3	3

TABLE No. 4—Concluded.

DISPOSAL.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Indentured to Lumber Dealers,	–	1	1
Machine Card-makers,	–	1	1
Machinists,	1	21	22
Mahogany Chair-makers,	–	2	2
Marble-workers,	–	4	4
Masons,	–	19	19
Merchants,	–	–	–
Millers,	–	2	2
Moulders,	–	7	7
Mule-spinners,	–	1	1
Musical Instrument-makers,	–	1	1
Nail-cutters,	–	1	1
Painters,	–	21	21
Paper-hangers,	–	2	2
Piano-forte makers,	–	1	1
Plumbers,	–	2	2
Pocket-Book makers,	–	1	1
Printers,	–	7	7
Prussian Blue manufacturers,	–	1	1
Pump and Block makers,	–	1	1
Reed and Harness makers,	–	1	1
Riggers,	–	1	1
Rope-makers,	–	2	2
Sail-makers,	–	4	4
Saw-makers,	–	1	1
School, to attend,	10	126	136
Sea Captains,	–	14	14
Ship Carpenters, and Boat Builders,	–	6	6
Shoe Tool-makers,	–	3	3
Silver Platers,	1	6	7
Sleigh-makers,	–	1	1
Soap and Candle makers,	–	1	1
Spool-makers,	–	1	1
Stone Cutters,	–	7	7
Tack-makers,	–	1	1
Tailors,	–	26	26
Tanners and Curriers,	–	18	18
Teamsters,	–	3	3
Tin and Coppersmiths,	–	5	5
Trunk-makers,	–	4	4
Upholsterers,	–	1	1
Veneer Sawyers,	–	1	1
Wheelwrights,	–	14	14
Wire Workers,	–	1	1
Wood Turners,	–	2	2
Woollen Weavers,	–	3	3
Totals,	182	2,968	3,150

Table No. 5,

Showing the length of time the Boys had been in the Institution, who left during the past Year, and during the preceding Four Years and Ten Months.

TIME.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In School less than 1 month,	1	10	11
1 month,	5	22	27
2 months,	7	25	32
3 "	2	22	24
4 "	3	28	31
5 "	3	28	31
6 "	5	42	47
7 "	1	25	26
8 "	6	33	39
9 "	4	36	40
10 "	–	47	47
11 "	7	51	58
12 "	3	170	173
13 "	7	71	78
14 "	7	69	76
15 "	4	68	72
16 "	6	57	63
17 "	5	71	76
18 "	15	72	87
19 "	2	55	57
20 "	4	58	62
21 "	1	49	50
22 "	2	59	61
23 "	–	51	51
24 "	3	124	127
25 "	1	60	61
26 "	3	54	57
27 "	6	43	49
28 "	1	38	39
29 "	1	21	22
30 "	8	44	52
31 "	1	34	35
32 "	–	40	40
33 "	1	32	33
34 "	34	31	65
35 "	–	22	22
36 "	–	75	75
37 "	1	25	26
38 "	–	24	24
39 "	1	17	18
40 "	2	20	22
41 "	1	30	31
42 "	2	14	16
43 "	–	11	11
44 "	1	20	21

TABLE No. 5—Concluded.

TIME.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In School 45 months,	1	18	19
46 "	–	29	29
47 "	3	13	16
48 "	3	26	29
49 "	4	13	17
50 "	–	16	16
51 "	2	14	16
52 "	1	10	11
53 "	–	9	9
54 "	1	5	6
55 "	–	8	8
56 "	1	11	12
57 "	2	8	10
58 "	–	10	10
59 "	3	9	12
60 "	–	5	5
61 "	1	4	5
62 "	2	10	12
63 "	–	4	4
64 "	–	7	7
65 "	–	7	7
66 "	5	5	10
67 "	1	3	4
68 "	–	2	2
69 "	–	7	7
70 "	1	4	5
71 "	1	7	8
72 "	2	1	3
73 "	2	1	3
75 "	–	2	2
76 "	–	1	1
77 "	–	1	1
78 "	–	1	1
79 "	1	2	3
80 "	–	3	3
81 "	2	2	4
82 "	–	1	1
86 "	2	1	3
90 "	1	1	2
92 "	–	1	1
96 "	–	2	2
98 "	–	1	1
104 "	1	–	–
117 "	–	1	1
Totals,	182	2,307	2,489

The average time spent in the school, by the boys that have left during the year, is 2 years, 9 months, and 15 days.

Table No. 6,

Showing by what authority the Commitments have been made the past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past year.
By the Superior Court,	8
Judges of the Superior Court,	3
Judges of Probate Courts,	146
Transferred from Nautical Branch,	18
Total,	175

Table No. 7,

Showing the Nativity of those Committed this Year, and previously.

NATIVITY.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Canada,	1	27	28
England,	3	58	61
France,	–	1	1
Germany,	1	1	2
Ireland,	10	368	378
Italy,	–	3	3
New Brunswick,	3	53	56
Newfoundland,	–	4	4
Nova Scotia,	1	37	38
Prince Edward Island,	–	1	1
Scotland,	1	11	12
West Indies,	–	2	2
Mexico,	–	1	1
Foreigners,	20	567	587
Born in Connecticut,	3	43	46
District of Columbia,	1	2	3
Georgia,	–	3	3
Illinois,	–	5	5
Kentucky,	1	1	2
Louisiana,	–	3	3
Maine,	4	93	97
Maryland,	–	4	4
Massachusetts,	136	1,841	1,977
Michigan,	1	–	1
Missouri,	–	1	1
New Hampshire,	3	78	81

TABLE No. 7—Concluded.

NATIVITY.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in New Jersey,	–	8	8
New York,	3	118	121
Ohio,	–	1	1
Pennsylvania,	1	13	14
Rhode Island,	2	34	36
Vermont,	–	35	35
Virginia,	–	–	–
Wisconsin,	–	1	1
Natives,	155	2,291	2,446

Of the 155 reported as born in the United States, most are of Irish parentage.

TABLE No. 8,

Showing the Ages of Boys when Committed.

AGE.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Six years,	–	5	5
Seven years,	–	18	18
Eight years,	2	78	80
Nine years,	4	161	165
Ten years,	21	271	292
Eleven years,	47	329	376
Twelve years,	33	402	435
Thirteen years,	48	458	506
Fourteen years,	20	455	475
Fifteen years,	–	532	532
Sixteen years,	–	122	122
Seventeen years,	–	40	40
Unknown,	–	12	12
Totals,	175	2,884	3,059

Average age of the boys when committed, 11.28 years.

Of these boys, 10 had lost both parents, 29 had no father, 22 had no mother, 10 had step-father, 7 had step-mother, 85 had intemperate father, 35 had intemperate mother, and 18 had father in the army.

Table No. 9,

Showing the Average Employment of the Boys during the Year.

Employed making shoes,	6.3
seating chairs,	75.8
farming and gardening,	60.5
in domestic work,	41.
in sewing and knitting,	93.3
in the laundry,	16.
in baking, cooking, and care of dining-room,	13.
at the steam mill,	3.7
at miscellaneous work,	7.
Confined to the hospital,	3.
Without employment,	3.
Total,	322.6

In the chair-shop, 45,280 seats have been made.

In the shoe-shop, 608 pairs of shoes have been made, and 790 repaired.

In the laundry, 100,699 articles have been washed and ironed.

Table No. 10,

Showing the amount of Work in the Sewing and Knitting Department.

ARTICLES.	Made.
Aprons,	54
Collars,	200
Carpets,	4
Caps,	267
Curtains,	15
Handkerchiefs,	250
Holders,	37
Jackets,	991
Mittens,	15
Napkins,	73
Pantaloons,	986
Pillow-cases,	65
Sheets,	28
Shirts,	351
Stockings,	723
Suspenders,	755
Towels,	257
Vests,	6
Total,	5,117

The mending and repairing of clothes has been done in the sewing room, in addition to the above named articles made.

Inventory.

Personal property in Superintendent's department, consisting of beds, bedding, carpets, tables, sofas, stoves, etc., for the use of officers,	$1,600 00
Beds and bedding in boys' department,	1,500 00
Other furniture in boys' department,	1,600 00
Ready-made clothing,	2,500 00
Dry goods,	1,200 00
School books and stationery,	400 00
Library for boys,	500 00
Furniture in farm house,	800 00
Furniture in garden house,	1,000 00
Drugs and medicines,	25 00
Groceries and provisions, not products of the farm,	1,500 00

Gas, Steam and Machine Departments.

Gasometer, retorts and gas fixtures,	$1,000 00
2 steam-boilers,	2,000 00
1 steam-engine,	300 00
1 large steam-pump,	200 00
1 small steam-pump,	100 00
Steam and gas pipe on hand,	50 00
Grist-mill,	375 00
Circular saws, bench and arbor,	20 00
Dies and plate, for cutting steam pipe,	45 00
Grind-stone,	20 00
Carpenters' and Machinists' tools,	250 00
4 barrels of oil,	20 00
300 tons coal,	3,300 00

Fire Department.

1 engine,	$200 00
Hose pipe,	250 00
Ladders,	16 00

List of Salaried Officers, and all employees, with their Salaries.

Joseph A. Allen, *Superintendent*,	$1,200 00
Orville K. Hutchinson, *Assist. Superintendent*,	600 00
Henry H. Rising, *Physician*,	100 00
Charles A. Johnson, *Teacher*,	400 00

William G. Fairbank, *Teacher*,	$400 00
George K. Daniell, *Teacher*,	400 00
Mrs. Margie E. Fairbank, *Teacher*,	200 00
Mrs. Lizzie G. Daniels, *Teacher*,	200 00
Frederick Morrison, *Overseer Chair-shop*,	400 00
Edward B. Bigelow, *Overseer Shoe-shop*,	300 00
Alexander Johnston, *Overseer Halls and Yard*,	300 00
Joseph E. Bridges, *Baker and Overseer Culinary Department*,	300 00
William C. Allen, *Machinist*,	400 00
Luther G. Shepard, *Man of all work*,	240 00
George Morse, *Watchman*,	240 00
——— ———, *Matron*,	
Miss Martha A. Flagg, *Assist. Matron*,	104 00
Mrs. Adaline S. Shepard, *Laundress*,	208 00
Mrs. Frances M. Bigelow, *Nurse*,	156 00
Mrs. Lizzie M. Bridges, *Tailoress*,	156 00
Miss Harriet S. Harrington, *Seamstress*,	156 00
Miss Sarah E. Houghton, *Cook*,	156 00
Miss Emma L. Newton, *Assist. Cook*,	104 00
Wright Stratton,* Mrs. Lois Stratton,* Miss Lydia Stratton,*	600 00
Frank W. Goodale, *Teacher in Farm House*,	400 00
Henry A. Cobb,† Mrs. Kate E. Cobb,†	600 00
J. Milton Hall, *Teacher in Garden House*,	400 00
N. Porter Brown,‡ Mrs. Sarah M. Brown,‡	500 00
Miss Anna B. Pierce, *Teacher in Peters' House*,	200 00
Rufus King, *Farm laborer*,	300 00
George Forbes, *Farm laborer*,	276 00
Michael Sullivan, *Farm laborer*,	276 00

The above statistics will furnish you with the necessary information concerning the institution, which is required of me by your regulation. As the members of the Board are familiar

* Having charge of Farm, Farm House, and family of thirty boys.

† Having charge of Garden, Garden House, and family of thirty boys.

‡ Having charge of Peters' House, and family of twenty-four boys.

with the various departments of the School, and are always consulted with regard to important changes or plans, it seems necessary to add but little, if any thing, to my Quarterly Reports, submitted to you during the year.

We have done what we could, considering our crowded condition, to conduct the institution well; but so long as we are obliged, as at present, to have fifty more boys than the buildings can comfortably accommodate, we cannot do justice to them or to ourselves. We trust that all proper efforts will be made to have two more Family Houses built the coming year, that more boys may have the superior advantages the Family system affords. These boys have the usual freedom of boys in the country, and rarely abuse the confidence placed in them. Experience teaches that boys are inclined to run away very nearly in proportion to the efforts made to prevent it.

Believing that crime is mainly the result of ignorance, and that knowledge tends to virtue, we have endeavored to make our schools as good as possible, and have given them much thought and attention. Our teachers are enthusiastic and efficient, and the progress of the boys in their studies satisfactory.

The Sabbath school has been more than usually interesting. The ladies and gentlemen of Westborough have continued their valuable aid as teachers, and Mr. Child, the excellent Superintendent, has spared no pains to make the exercises pleasant and profitable, for which we return them our sincere thanks. Several Sunday school concerts have been given, which have afforded pleasure, not only to the school, but to the large number of friends always in attendance.

The employment, by the Board, of clergymen of the various religious denominations in the vicinity, to speak to the boys on the Sabbath, is an arrangement we think profitable to the boys and satisfactory to the officers, and has been the means of interesting many persons in the institution whose attention might not otherwise have been attracted to it.

Thanking you for your generous confidence and co-operation,

I remain, yours very respectfully,

JOS. A. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

State Reform School, Westborough, Oct. 1, 1863.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith present to you a brief statement of the sanitary condition of this institution for the year 1863. A larger proportion than usual of the diseases of the year have been local in their character; but a moderate number affecting materially the general health. The table which follows reports the particular diseases and injuries of much importance.

Inflammation of the eyes,	78
Scarlatina,	5
Inflammation of the brain, terminating fatally,	1
Fracture of the arm,	1
Jaundice,	6
Rheumatism,	1
Severe inflammation and abscess of ankle joint,	1
Diphtheria,	2

Opthalmia, in the simple catarrhal form, it will be seen by the foregoing list, has prevailed among the boys to an unusual extent. Nearly all the cases have occurred since May. New cases now appear less frequent. Four remain in the hospital at the present time. The disease has generally been mild and tractable, and not disposed to injure permanently the tissues of the eyes.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY H. RISING.

WESTBOROUGH, October 1, 1863.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—The whole number of days' work, of seven hours each, performed by the boys in this department of the school, for the year ending September 30, 1863, is 8,663. Mr. Cobb's report to me of work performed in the garden department is as follows: Work of men, 318 days; boys, 4,663 days; horse, 192 days; oxen, 167 days. The remaining 4,000 were devoted to the farm department, as follows, viz.: 3,664 to ordinary farm work, 202 to improvements, and 134 to work about the institution.

There have been two men employed during the year, and three for eight months, besides some extra help during the busy season.

The time spent in work for the institution has been 100 days of men, 95 of oxen, and 12½ of horses. On improvements, 82½ days of men, and 36 of oxen.

The expenses of the farm may be found by referring to the report of the Treasurer.

We have 20 acres seeded to grass, for mowing another year, which is now looking well. We have about 500 loads manure on hand, for use the next year.

The following schedules will furnish the statistics required by law.

WRIGHT STRATTON, *Farmer.*

SCHEDULE

Of the Live Stock, Produce of the Farm, Carriages, and Agricultural Implements, as appraised by men selected by the Trustees, September 30, 1863.

3 horses,	$450 00	3,904 bundles corn stalks,	$78 00
8 oxen,	575 00		
29 cows,	1,305 00	319 bushels oats,	223 30
1 Ayreshire bull, (imported,)	60 00	640 bushels corn,	640 00
		25 tons mangel wurzel,	200 00
1 Ayreshire bull, yearling, (thoroughbred,)	75 00	8 tons ruta-bagas,	56 00
		10 tons carrots,	100 00
7 calves,	100 00	50 bushels parsnips,	15 00
29 hogs and 107 pigs,	751 00	80 bushels garden beets,	40 00
		235 bushels turnips,	47 00
101 tons English hay and rowen,	1,717 00	331 heads celery,	13 24
		6,000 heads cabbage,	420 00
23½ tons meadow hay and rowen,	199 75	5 bushels onions,	5 00
		25 bushels beans,	75 00
6 tons oats,	60 00	135 barrels apples,	270 00
3 tons bedding,	15 00	1,000 bushels potatoes,	700 00
45 tons corn stover,	125 00	5,400 pounds squash, (marrow,)	108 00

SCHEDULE

Of Produce raised and sold, or consumed at the Institution.

97 bushels cucumbers,	$97 00	100 pounds grapes,	$10 00
46 bushels summer squashes,	34 25	587 boxes strawberries,	129 14
		421 boxes currants,	42 10
22 bushels green beans,	16 50	60 heads early cabbage,	7 20
107 bushels tomatoes,	80 25	Peppers, asparagus, lettuce, pie-plant, sage, &c.,	150 00
71 bushels onions,	71 00		
38 bushels early beets,	28 50		
47 bushels green peas,	70 50	12,218 gallons milk,	1,710 52
11½ bushels pears,	34 50	7,978 pounds beef,	638 24
48 bushels early potatoes,	48 00	1,939 pounds beef,	135 73
50 bushels apples,	25 00	8,195 pounds pork,	624 84
80 bushels green corn,	60 00	348 pounds veal,	31 32
20 bushels early turnips,	10 00	Swine sold alive,	615 25
4 bushels martinoes,	8 00	Calves sold alive,	34 00

SCHEDULE

Of Carriages and Farming Implements on the Farm, as appraised.

1 silver-mounted harness,	$17 00	2 ladders,	$1 00
1 double harness,	10 00	2 stone hammers,	4 00
1 brass-mounted harness,	4 00	22 cords wood,	132 00
1 set heavy double harness,	25 00	Lot carpenter's tools,	10 00
3 horse-cart harnesses,	30 00	Cross-cut saw,	3 00
2 ploughs and lot old harness,	8 00	Lot lumber,	65 00
Long reins,	3 00	100 hay caps,	50 00
2 strings bells,	1 50	18 hay rakes,	5 00
2 blankets and surcingle,	2 00	Surveyor's chain and shears,	3 00
Cards and brushes,	1 00	1 axe and 1 wood saw,	2 50
2 buffalo robes,	15 00	Steelyards,	5 00
1 express wagon,	65 00	2 feed troughs,	8 00
1 horse hay wagon,	30 00	1 root cutter,	10 00
1 ox wagon,	35 00	4 hay cutters,	33 00
1 team wagon,	120 00	3 axes,	2 50
4 horse carts,	85 00	1 hand and 1 butcher axe,	2 50
4 ox carts,	160 00	Lot big rope,	4 00
1 swill wagon,	15 00	Scalding tub and form,	1 00
1 sleigh,	12 00	72 spades and shovels,	47 00
2 sleighs,	20 00	32 forks,	24 00
1 traverse-runner sleigh,	30 00	1 corn fork,	50
2 ox sleds,	10 00	66 hoes,	26 50
1 wheel drag,	5 00	22 hay forks,	10 00
22 wheelbarrows,	45 00	3 manure hooks,	2 50
1 Manny's mower,	30 00	33 iron rakes,	13 75
1 horse rake,	4 00	Lot bog hoes,	3 00
1 fanning mill,	8 00	37 picks,	37 00
1 seed sower,	5 00	1 feed trough,	1 50
2 wheel hoes,	1 00	2 hay knives,	2 00
2 carriage jacks,	75	Ice tools,	4 00
14 ploughs,	55 00	Air pump,	2 00
4 cultivators,	20 00	33 baskets,	11 50
1 hand cultivator,	75	3 bush scythes,	3 00
5 harrows,	23 00	12 scythes and snaths,	11 00
1 ox shovel,	1 50	10 corn cutters,	4 00
1 iron roller,	5 00	14 iron bars,	12 00
1 stone drag,	50	11 chains,	25 00
3 cradles,	9 00	6 stake chains,	3 00
1 corn sheller,	4 00	2 monkey wrenches,	75
8 ox yokes,	30 00	1 ton plaster,	7 50
Whiffletree and eveners,	1 50		

Schedule of Carriages, &c.—Continued.

2 tree scrapers and 1 axe,	$1 50	6 tons salt,	$48 00
1 grindstone,	11 00	1 iron roller,	7 00
1 snatch block and rope,	5 00	2 saws, 3 axes and 10 trowels,	5 00
Lot whetstones,	50	16 milk cans,	12 00
4 measures and 3 garden reels,	6 00	4 pails,	2 00
1 dozen bags,	3 00	1 buggy wagon,	52 50

SCHEDULE

Of Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c., used at Institution, as appraised.

3 horses,	$260 00	Combs and brushes,	$1 50
1 carriage,	160 00	5 halters,	1 50
1 chaise and 1 covered wagon,	75 00	3 buffalo robes,	15 00
1 heavy express wagon,	25 00	1 pung,	12 00
1 light express wagon,	30 00	1 carriage jack,	75
2 sleighs,	35 00	Basket and pail,	50
1 light double harness,	30 00	Fire engine, (Lyman,)	300 00
1 light single harness,	25 00	164 feet of ladders,	13 12
2 light single harnesses,	20 00	Hay cutter and feed trough,	6 30
2 harnesses,	40 00	Steelyards and skids,	1 00
1 horse-cart harness,	10 00	1 handcart,	10 00
Lot old harness,	3 00	15 bags,	3 75
1 saddle and bridle,	10 00	100 bushels corn,	105 00
1 fly net, 3 blankets and surcingles	3 00	715 gallons soap,	89 37
		1 broom, pail and shovel,	1 25

To Trustees of State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—We, the subscribers, having been selected by a committee of your Board to appraise the products of the farm, and the personal property connected with the agricultural department of the institution, have attended to that duty according to our best judgment; and we cannot forbear expressing to you the satisfaction we felt in observing the clean, thorough and systematic cultivation of the crops, and the evidence we saw of the judicious management of the stock, and the neatness, order and obvious improvement which prevailed in every department of the farm.

GEORGE BARNES.
M. G. DAVIS.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from its commencement to the present time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residences.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,	Westborough,	1849.
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849.
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853.
1847,	Thomas A Greene,	New Bedford,	1860.
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851.
1847,	George Denny,*	Westborough,	1851.
1847,	William T. Andrews,	Boston,	1851.
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851.
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853.
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855.
1851,	J. B. French,	Lowell,	1854.
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,*	Westborough,	1854.
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,	Grafton,	1855.
1853,	J. H. W. Page,	New Bedford,	1856.
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1857.
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,	Boston,	1856.
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,	Bernardston,	1860.
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855.
1855,	John A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858.
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860.
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860.
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859.
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860.
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860.
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860.
1860,	George C. Davis,	Northborough,	Still in office.
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,*	Shelburne,	1863.
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862.
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	Still in office.
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861.
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	Still in office.
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	" "
1861,	Dr. S. G. Howe,	Boston,	1863.
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,	Westborough,	Still in office.
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	" "
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	" "

* Deceased.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

Nautical Branch of the State Reform School,

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF ITS OFFICERS.

OCTOBER 1, 1863.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

In presenting their Fourth Annual Report the Trustees believe that there is nothing in the history of the School during the past year, either to weaken the convictions of the many friends of the institution, who are looking for promising results from its gradual development, or to strengthen the doubts of those who have heretofore failed to see the wisdom of its establishment. The Trustees are aware that from the time the plan of a nautical school was first suggested, many persons who were as ready to lend a helping hand to the really worthy institutions of the State as to check useless expenditure of its resources, have had serious doubts, both of the wisdom which conceived and of the good likely to result from such an institution. And it is well that it is so. Honest doubts are the test of every experiment, and as these are gradually dissipated will the success of the school be recognized. To remove these doubts, and place the institution upon a permanent useful basis, has been the effort of the Trustees and of the officers more immediately connected with its management. They have sought the most thorough examination of its practical workings by the people of the Commonwealth, and will depend upon them, after an honest and enlightened review of its progress,

for a verdict upon its value and usefulness. They have become themselves more and more impressed with its beneficent character, and only ask those who are still doubtful of its merits to visit and examine it freely.

The condition of the school during the past year, as compared with that of former years, has been eminently satisfactory. The law passed by the last legislature limiting the age of commitments to fourteen has operated most favorably upon the usefulness of the institution, insuring a shorter term of confinement to the younger boys, and rendering a smaller hired crew for working ship necessary. The average age of the boys during the year has been 14.5, against 13.7 of the year before; and this average will be still further improved during the coming year, as the law referred to was not passed until late in the winter, and twenty-three boys under fourteen had been committed before it went into operation. The effect of this law upon the number of boys committed has also been favorable, as it will be seen by the Superintendent's report that the number committed during the year has been 189 against 218 of the year before. Considering the limited capacity of the ship, which has been stretched to its outside limits, and the expediency of retaining boys a little longer in the school than the increasing rapidity of commitments would be likely to render possible, the Trustees look upon this effect with decided favor. Being unwilling at this early day, before the institution is fully recognized as established upon a permanent and successful basis, to recommend an outlay of money for the purchase of another ship, they feel the necessity of bringing the commitments down to that point which shall insure the greatest amount of usefulness to the operations of the institution. As the Trustees have stated in former reports, they do not approve of long terms of confinement, believing that they inevitably tend to the growth of morbid conditions in the youthful mind, which are likely to cramp or cloud the whole future life of the boys. But, at the same time, there is a point in this respect short of which we are likely to render the school almost useless, and change it into a mere gathering place, where, day by day, without improvement or change, the inmates are pushed out into the world by new boys crowded into their places. The evil arising from this cause had only begun to appear when the law

of last winter was passed, and the Trustees have as yet no reason to doubt that by its operation the evil will be avoided altogether. The experience of another year will develop more fully its effect, and enable the Trustees to make such recommendations as will be worthy of legislation.

The moral condition of the boys during the year has been a just cause of congratulation to the officers of the school. In this respect a gradual improvement has been going on from the commencement of its operations. During the first year of its establishment, a large proportion of the inmates were received from the Westborough Reform School, and among them many boys who had been confined in that institution three, four and five years. These boys brought with them vicious habits, and a general unruly disposition, which gave to the nautical school such a character at first as afforded little encouragement to the Trustees of any decided improvement, and rendered necessary a course of treatment which they have invariably determined shall not be a characteristic of the institution. While these boys remained a disposition to escape was constantly manifesting itself, and the Superintendent was of course obliged to restrain their freedom in such a way as should render escape impossible. This for a time gave to the ship somewhat more of the expression of a prison than the Trustees have desired, and which they are happy to be able to say they have been justified in doing away with altogether. Petty offences, pieces of roguery, waste of food and other indications of a lawless spirit were constantly attracting the notice of the Superintendent, and requiring some kind of punishment. And in addition to all these, the spirits of the boys seemed to be buried beneath a crust of morbid silence, suspicion and fear, which it was next to impossible to break and melt away.

But all this has been long since changed. With the departure of these veterans, as they may be called, has also departed the influence which their example exerted, and the officers of the institution find now in their hands a stock of fresh, buoyant, pliable spirits, most of which are capable of assuming any shape which education and example shall mould them into. No one can visit the school without being impressed with the natural, uncrushed vivacity of the boys, their happy faces, and the spirit of obedience which their general conduct manifests.

Though the largest liberties are allowed, consistent with good discipline, not an attempt to escape has been made for eighteen months. Boys have been often allowed leave of absence to visit their homes for a few hours, or for one or two days, and no such abuse of the liberty has occurred as to render a discontinuance of the practice desirable. The boys seem to be impressed for the most part with the feeling that they have now an opportunity for a fair start in the world, and that as they improve it or otherwise, their happiness or degradation will be the result. The instances of success in the career of graduates from the school, which have come to the ears of the boys, have exerted a most happy influence. They may be told by visitors to the institution, in their school addresses, that with a proper improvement of their advantages they may live to be admirals or captains or chief mates, or rich and useful men in the community, without being stirred to make a single resolve; but when they hear that one of their number has returned from sea first officer of a ship, that another has distinguished himself in a United States vessel in saving the lives of a wrecked crew, that another was the last at his gun on board the sinking Congress, and that two others have acquired in prize money such amounts as will render further acquisition of wealth easy, the lesson comes home at once to their own selves, and they see at a glance that they are not disgraced in the eyes of the world, and that their chances of success are as good as those of the best.

The health of the boys has been generally good. One death, and that the first one which has occurred on board the ship since it was put in commission, took place in August last, and in the early part of the summer a lad fell from a yard and fractured both legs. Moon blindness, as it is called, has been more or less a source of constant trouble, but at the present time is in a condition of improvement. The ship is kept thoroughly ventilated, and the Trustees entertain no doubts that the health of the boys is far better than it would be in their own homes. Indeed, they believe that their physical improvement during their stay in the ship is as marked as their moral or mental.

The operations of the school department have gone on without intermission under the charge of the teacher, Mr. M. L. Eldridge, and, notwithstanding the constant change of boys, its

condition is always up to the standard. The Trustees have continued cause to congratulate themselves upon the services of so excellent an officer as Mr. Eldridge, and hope that he may long continue in an institution with the interests of which he is already so closely identified.

The Superintendent and first officer remain unchanged, and in both Capt. Matthews and Mr. Russell the Trustees continue to find officers devoted to the welfare and sustaining the dignity of the institution.

It will be observed upon reference to the report of the Treasurer that the expenses of the institution have been reduced, notwithstanding the increased number of boys in the school.

In conclusion, the Trustees desire to express the hope that he progress of the Nautical School has been thus far satisfactory to your Excellency, the Executive Council and the people of the Commonwealth, and that a charity conceived in wisdom and benevolence may bring forth fruits worthy of the State to which it belongs.

WM. FABENS,
B. L. ALLEN,
ALFRED C. HERSEY,
OSBORN HOWES,
WM. T. DAVIS,
Trustees.

October 1, 1863.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School, presents herewith his fourth annual report.

The Treasurer charges himself, from October 1, 1862, to September 30, 1863, inclusive, as follows:

With cash on hand, as per last report,	$691 07
amounts received from State treasury,	20,376 68
from cities and towns,	3,741 67
from boys shipped,	782 00
from sundry sales,	498 56
	$26,089 98

And he has credited himself with the following:

PAYMENTS.

For provisions,	$8,355 52
medicines,	48 64
clothing,	2,872 77
fuel and lights,	667 87
furniture,	451 10
repairs and improvements,	381 25
ship chandlery,	808 24
trustees' expenses,	242 81
towage,	30 00
stationery,	111 98
wages and salaries,	6,524 52

For sundries, ...	$1,628 49	
Cash paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth for money received from cities and towns, . . .	3,444 65	
Cash on hand, ...	522 14	
		$26,090 18

Provisions.

41 barrels beef, ...	$535 50
44 barrels pork, ...	556 25
1 barrel tongues, ...	20 75
233 pounds hams, ...	22 39
Fish, fresh and salted, ...	230 81
23,763 pounds fresh meats, ...	1,897 27
40 barrels flour;	317 61
2 barrels corn and rye meal, ...	11 00
53,598 pounds bread, ...	2,359 57
34 pounds rice, ...	2 89
75 pounds macaroni, ...	12 51
44 bushels peas, ...	86 77
22 bushels beans, ...	50 28
76 dozen eggs, ...	14 97
156 barrels potatoes, ...	269 85
1 barrel cabbages, ...	1 50
32 barrels turnips, ...	40 25
5 barrels squashes, ...	12 18
8 barrels beets, ...	11 12
Fresh vegetables, ...	81 56
204 pounds cheese, ...	29 46
460 pounds butter, ...	120 81
356 pounds lard, ...	41 93
97 gallons vinegar, ...	15 07
834 gallons molasses, ...	330 80
830 pounds sugar, ...	116 82
25 pounds tea, ...	21 60
Chocolate, ...	173 95
1,151 pounds coffee, ...	222 15
Milk, eggs, fish, butter, ...	21 99

Water,	$395 89
Ice,	20 29
Apples, berries, and other fruits,	69 09
Spices, sage, &c.,	27 88
Salt,	1 75
Market bills paid by Superintendent,	90 46
Cream tartar and carbonate soda,	15 07
Bread, eggs, sugar, matches, butter, &c.,	18 68
Steward's bills,	86 80
	$8,355 52

Medicines.

Medical attendance and splints,	$16 13
Boy's truss,	1 50
Medicine chest,	14 76
Dentist for boys,	16 25
	$48 64

Clothing.

1,058 yards blue flannel,	$472 66
20 yards red flannel,	10 00
305 yards satinett,	262 26
258 yards lining,	64 56
970 yards jean,	576 16
99 reefing jackets,	340 50
354 pairs socks,	119 10
Mittens,	6 50
340 pairs shoes,	333 45
Making and trimming 729 pants,	261 44
Making and trimming 194 jackets,	151 90
Making and trimming 424 shirts,	103 99
Oil clothes, &c.,	128 11
Bands, badges, buttons, belts, &c.,	18 34
Thread, cotton cloth, and sundries,	23 80
	$2,872 77

Fuel and Lights.

55 tons coal,	$470 00
4 cords wood,	29 50
153 gallons oil,	167 01
Wicking,	1 36
	$667 87

Furniture.

Crockery and glass ware,	$30 08
Knives and forks,	16 12
Six stools,	4 00
Market basket,	2 50
Washing machine,	5 00
Blankets, 76 pairs,	255 40
Mattresses, 48,	80 25
Mattress filling, 8 bales,	22 74
Sundries,	5 01
	$451 10

Repairs and Improvements.

E. J. Cleveland & Co.'s bill, (shipsmiths,)	$23 40
Joseph Sargent's bill,	98 08
Jib-boom,	20 00
Iron hoops, etc.,	5 64
New first cutter,	139 00
Rough spar,	3 50
Repairs on engine and drum,	21 17
Cleaning ship,	18 00
Lumber and labor,	14 64
Repairs on sails,	8 48
Iron work,	23 42
Rudder, tiller, mast, etc., for boat,	5 42
	$381 25

Ship Chandlery.

Whiton Brothers & Co.'s bill,	$20 62
" " "	73 27
" " "	329 29
Joseph Sargent's bill,	144 74
Alonzo Emery's bill, paints, &c.,	11 75
Alonzo Emery's bill,	11 25
12 oars,	11 52
Ammunition,	111 00
18 dozen brooms,	38 50
Leather,	36 77
Old junk,	10 04
Sundries,	9 49
	$808 27

Towage.

Tug boat,	$6 00
Tow-boat Union,	24 00
	$30 00

Stationery.

Newspapers,	$18 00
M. L. Eldridge's bills,	93 98
	$111 98

Wages and Salaries.

Richard Matthews, *Superintendent*,	$1,233 32
M. L. Eldridge, *Teacher*,	933 32
Daniel Russell, *First Officer*,	662 31
Asa Blaney, *Second Officer*,	455 83
Benjamin B. Swasey, *Third Officer*,	330 00
O. H. Parker, *Boatswain*,	75 00
W. S. Wessell, *Boatswain*,	100 00
Charles Gill, *Boatswain*,	45 99
Albert Alvig, *Coxswain*,	32 00
Henry Hanson, *Coxswain*,	32 66
T. S. Bryant, *Coxswain*,	155 33
G. W. Jackson, *Coxswain*,	2 00
Robert McElroy, *Carpenter*,	55 83
E. Rohrdanz, *Carpenter*,	141 66
T. Branteen, *Carpenter*,	30 00
Charles McDugall, *Carpenter*,	26 00
Arthur G. St. Clair, *Captain B. Deck*,	40 00
Charles Elliott, *Captain B. Deck*,	171 66
Charles Logan, *Captain B. Deck*,	13 33
David Lush, *Captain B. Deck*,	48 00
G. Lovett, *Captain M. Deck*,	50 83
Charles Logan, *Captain M. Deck*,	80 42
T. S. Bryant, *Captain M. Deck*,	75 00
Silas A. Taber, *Captain M. Deck*,	17 06
William Scott, *Captain M. Deck*,	23 33
Charles H. Barbour, *Steward*,	360 00
William Moore, *Cook*,	225 00
T. Martin, *Cook*,	80 00
Charles Elliott, *Seaman*,	36 00

John W. Wessell, *Seaman*,	$136 00
Davis Kelley, *Seaman*,	93 33
Thomas Bryant, *Seaman*,	18 00
Albert Wilson, *Seaman*,	8 66
William Scott, *Seaman*,	34 00
James Linn, *Seaman*,	48 00
A. G. Morse, *Seaman*,	40 00
Stephen Thompson, *Seaman*,	11 33
John Smith, *Seaman*,	10 66
C. Drayton, *Seaman*,	40 00
John Anderson, *Seaman*,	57 33
David Lush, *Seaman*,	17 33
Andrew Nelson, *Seaman*,	24 00
Henry K. Bartlett, *Seaman*,	22 00
Frank Chandler, *Seaman*,	16 66
Charles Stackpole, *Seaman*,	19 34
J. M. Dolliver, *Pilot*,	36 00
William Burrows, *Pilot*,	30 00
Pilotage for July and August, 1863,	90 00
Treasurer's salary, 15 months,	250 00
	$6,524 52

Sundries.

Insurance, $909.24; money stolen from Superintendent, (not by boys,) $70,	$979 24
Interest on money hired, $41.50; stamps, $12,	53 50
Badger & Bailey's bill, $10.59; A. C. Hersey's bill, $4,	14 59
Boston Belting Co.'s bill, $36.67; D. Russell's bill, $6.45,	43. 12
Soap, 715 pounds, $63.92; washing, $50.99; express, $5.25,	120 16
Post office box and postage, $11.65; police arresting runaways, year before, $14.05,	25 70
Fireworks, $11.50; Bristol brick, $5.86; whiting, $9.29,	26 65
Printing, $17.25; shoe tools, $8.49; shoe lacings, $20.84,	46 58
Conveying boys to Westborough, $14.95; pilotage, $21,	35 95

Cash to boys, telegrams, nails, &c.,	$22 35
Funeral expenses of Michael Sullivan,	10 00
Expenses in treasurer's office, $59.93; sundries, $26.88,	86 81
Disbursements at different times by Superintendent,	163 34
	$1,628 49

The amounts received under the head of Sundries, were as follows:

Cash received from old sails,	$250 00
" " " boat,	15 00
" " " water boat,	20 00
" " " sales of slush, etc.,	213 56
	$498 56

The amounts received for advances of boys shipped, were as follows:

For four boys in bark "Sarah L. Bryant,"	$32 00
seventeen boys in the "William C. Kemp," "Regent," "Lapwing," "Helen Mar," "George Henry," "Estella," and "Lawrence Brown,"	263 00
nine boys shipped in the "Ocean Rover," "Webfoot," "Pacific," "Thomas Whitney," "Natel," and "Art Union,"	197 00
four boys shipped in the "Trumbull,"	90 00
ten boys shipped in other vessels,	200 00
	$782 00

The amounts received from cities and towns, between October 1, 1862, and September 30, 1863, inclusive, were as follows:

From Lawrence,	$68 87	From Marion,	$32 69
New Bedford,	33 55	Mansfield,	8 57
West Stockbridge,	41 86	Chester,	22 49
Woburn,	44 01	Carver,	85
Pittsfield,	60 14	Milton,	10 21
Middleborough,	4 35	Hingham,	15 07

From Boston,	$2,136 80	From Chicopee,	$17 00
Framingham,	3 21	Gloucester,	25 86
Groton,	9 64	West Roxbury,	14 07
Saugus,	1 43	Lynn,	85 20
Newburyport,	7 35	Chelsea,	90 71
Cambridge,	120 84	Milford,	16 50
Marlborough,	26 43	Charlestown,	157 13
Lowell,	113 97	South Danvers,	8 00
Marblehead,	29 35	Newton,	8 79
Pawtucket,	16 21	Watertown,	10 57
Salem,	108 33	South Reading,	9 43
Oxford,	13 86	Springfield,	12 58
Dorchester,	25 71	Attleborough,	6 43
Somerville,	33 72	Foxborough,	3 93
Taunton,	31 43	Dartmouth,	1 14
Nantucket,	5 86	Stoughton,	2 72
Dedham,	19 64	Worcester,	153 71
Westfield,	7 57	Edgartown,	4 60
Halifax,	19 50		
Holyoke,	37 50		$3,741 67
Franklin,	29		

Inventory of Property belonging to the Commonwealth, attached to the Institution, September 30, 1863.

Hull, spars and rigging, anchors, chains, boats, water cask, &c.,	$16,000 00
Two mooring anchors, weighing 4,500 lbs. each, and 190 fathoms of 2-inch chain,	800 00
360 tons ballast,	250 00
Property in boatswain's department,	150 00
Property in carpenter's department,	100 00
160 hammocks,	240 00
School department,	180 00
Mess-room department,	100 00
Cook's "	200 00
Steward's "	25 00
4 brass cannon,	400 00
1 iron cannon,	30 00
50 pounds powder,	8 00
4 boxes canister shot,	16 00
3 boxes round shot,	9 00

54 muskets,	$500 00
24 boarding pikes,	20 00
150 mattresses,	150 00
200 blankets,	150 00
110 reefing jackets,	300 00
275 pairs woollen pants,	300 00
175 pairs shoes,	100 00
135 new shirts,	200 00
300 old shirts,	150 00
175 caps,	42 00
10 suits oil clothes,	20 00
100 pairs stockings,	10 00
150 pairs thin pants,	50 00
3 barrels beef,	36 00
3 " pork,	36 00
3 " molasses,	50 00
22 " potatoes,	44 00
15 " bread,	90 00
3 " flour,	20 00
Small stores,	50 00
3 boxes coffee,	30 00
150 pounds sugar,	20 00
12 cabin mattresses,	48 00
30 blankets,	75 00
18 pillows,	27 00
2 sofas,	20 00
1 desk,	15 00
8 chairs,	8 00
Table furniture,	75 00
	$21,144 00

WM. T. DAVIS,

Treasurer of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School.

October 15, 1863. We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of the Treasurer, and find them correctly cast and properly vouched.

WILLIAM FABENS.
B. L. ALLEN.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith respectfully submit the fourth annual report of this institution.

TABLE No. 1,

Showing the Number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1863.

Boys in the School October 1, 1862,	. . . . .	163
transferred from State Reform School,	. . . . .	18
returned from probation,	. . . . .	6
committed during the year,	. . . . .	165
Whole number in School during the year,	. . . . .	—352
Boys transferred to State Reform School,	. . . . .	18
shipped in United States naval service,	. . . . .	62
" in merchant service,	. . . . .	47
discharged to learn trades, and as reformed,	. . . . .	62
died,	. . . . .	1
Remaining in School September 30, 1863,	. . . . .	162
		—352

Table No. 2,

Showing the admissions, discharges and average Number for each month.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
October,	20	16	162.6
November,	17	33	154
December,	23	22	149.6
January,	14	10	153.3
February,	13	16	153.6
March,	11	17	149
April,	11	16	146.3
May,	12	12	140.6
June,	22	19	139.6
July,	17	8	148
August,	10	5	155.3
September,	19	15	159.6
Totals,	189	190	151.12

Table No. 3,

Showing the Ages of those Admitted during the year.

Ten,	1	Fifteen,	81
Eleven,	1	Sixteen,	17
Twelve,	4	Seventeen,	8
Thirteen,	17		— 189
Fourteen,	60	Average age,	14.5

Table No. 4,

Showing the Cause of Commitment.

Assault and battery,	4	Larceny,	79
Assault with intent to rob,	2	Malicious mischief,	5
Breaking and entering with intent to steal,	24	Stubbornness,	55
Drunkenness,	3	Vagrancy,	9
Idle and disorderly,	8	Total,	189

Table No. 5,

Showing Commitments from the several Counties.

Barnstable,	1	Nantucket,	2
Berkshire,	–	Norfolk,	13
Bristol,	14	Plymouth,	3
Dukes,	1	Suffolk,	92
Essex,	11	Worcester,	3
Franklin,	–	Returned from probation,	6
Hampden,	8	Received from Westborough,	18
Hampshire,	–	Total,	189
Middlesex,	17		

Table No. 6,

Showing by what authority Commitments have been made the past year.

Judge of Probate for Suffolk County,	67
Middlesex "	16
Bristol "	14
Essex "	9
Hampden "	8
Norfolk "	8
Nantucket "	2
Plymouth "	3
Worcester "	2
Dukes "	1
Superior Court for the several Counties,	35
Total,	165

List of Salaried Officers, and their Salaries.

Richard Matthews, Superintendent,	$1,300 00
M. L. Eldridge, Teacher,	1,000 00
Daniel Russell, First Lieutenant,	750 00
Asa Blaney, Second Lieutenant,	480 00
Benj. B. Swasey, Third Lieutenant,	360 00
C. H. Barbour, Steward,	360 00
Thomas Martin, Cook,	360 00
W. M. Dugall, Carpenter,	360 00
Samuel Copeland, Boatswain,	300 00
Thomas S. Bryant, Coxswain,	300 00
David Lusk, Captain of birth deck,	300 00
Frank Chandler, Captain of mess deck,	300 00
Abel Coleman, Seaman,	240 00
C. H. Stackpole, Seaman,	240 00

During the summer the ship has visited the harbors of Provincetown, Plymouth, Nantucket, Hyannis, Holmes' Hole, New Bedford, Hingham, Marblehead, Manchester and Salem, besides taking several short cruises in the bay. We have taken our anchor thirty-two times, and have had considerable practice in reefing, taking in and making sail. The boys have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner, and made considerable advancement in seamanship.

The health of the boys has been good the past year. But one death has occurred on ship-board since the establishment of the school, three years ago. Only two serious accidents have happened during the same period.

Michael Sullivan, of Springfield, died at Holmes' Hole of consumption during the summer cruise of the ship.

It is gratifying for me to be able to state that in a majority of cases our boys have turned out well since leaving the ship. Two have recently returned to their homes, each with fifteen hundred dollars prize money earned in the service of their country. Several have distinguished themselves for bravery in naval engagements, and many are well spoken of by their officers.

You will see by reference to Table 1, that one hundred and nine boys have been shipped in the merchant and naval service during the year. These are now adding to the annual productive industry of the State a sum equal to half the yearly expense of this school. You will also observe the constant change going on in the school by referring to Table 2, rendering the progress made by the boys less apparent than it would otherwise be. Our boys generally come to us with but little learning: but under the guidance of our experienced teacher, Mr. Eldridge, who has been connected with the institution since its commencement, their progress in learning is quite rapid.

A general improvement is manifest, characterized by the establishment of habits of neatness and order, by the absence of profanity and vulgarity, by greater self-respect and more manly deportment.

Twice during the year has the school been invited to collations prepared for all the boys. During the cruise of the ship to New Bedford, Matthew Howland, Esq., and his estimable wife, entertained the boys at their residence in so pleasant a manner as to leave an impression as lasting as life upon those who shared their bounty and their smiles.

A. C. Hersey, Esq., of the Board of Trustees, also gave the entire school a generous collation at the Old Colony House, in Hingham. He also entertained the officers and friends of the institution at his private residence. On the above occasion Mrs. Blake, of Boston, kindly presented each boy with a beautiful bouquet, which was gratefully received.

J. Hubbard Stephenson, Esq., of Boston, also gave an entertainment to a portion of our boys at his residence in Boston, thus placing our boys under renewed obligations to this benevolent gentleman.

Contributions to our library have been received from Hon. Albert Fearing, Rev. John W. F. Barnes, Rev. B. R. Allen, Rev. John T. Sargent and family, J. H. Stephenson and family, Capt. Page Brewer, Capt. Andrew Bartlett, Joseph S. Tillinghast, Miss Anna E. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, Miss Louise D. Bullard, Joseph H. Allen, Mr. Lewis, of Minnesota, Sam'l Rodman, Misses Susan and Amy Knight, Mrs. J. H. Hannaford, and many others, to all of whom we tender our sincere thanks.

Religious services have been regularly held on the Sabbath. We are greatly indebted to Hon. Thomas Russell for his labor in supplying most acceptable religious instruction for the boys the past year, as we are also to many others, clergymen and laymen. We can but hope that this patient seed-sowing may result in the golden harvest of good lives.

The crowded state of our school has compelled us to ship our boys at sea after a very short term of service in the school. This is a great disadvantage to the boys who are thus deprived of the opportunities for education and training just as they begin to improve,—before their resolutions to reform become strengthened into habits of well-doing,—and greatly curtails the usefulness of the school. We have been compelled to give notice to the judges of probate for those counties whence most boys are received, that our ship was full. You will see by reference to Table 2, that the number committed for the quarter next succeeding the time when the law relative to commitments went into operation, is considerably greater than that which next preceded it. We see no reason why the commitments may not be as numerous in the future as in the past; and, in order for the institution to reach that degree of permanent usefulness for which it was designed, some means should be used to insure the boys sent to us a longer period of discipline and education. I do not see how this object can be reached except by the purchase of another ship of a tonnage at least equal to this.

RICH'D MATTHEWS, *Superintendent.*

SCHOOL SHIP MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON HARBOR,
September 30, 1863.

TEACHER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—The close of another year makes it my duty to submit for your consideration a report of my school.

Regular instruction has been given during the year in the branches hitherto pursued, and the advancement of the boys has been as great as could reasonably be anticipated.

The importance of navigation is seen by the boys, and their improvement in this branch has been very gratifying.

In penmanship the advancement has been very satisfactory. The copy-books have been very neatly kept, and a desire to acquire this useful art has been very general among the boys.

One of our number has made such progress in learning as to be of great service in the school by assisting in hearing recitations, and in having the care of the library, printing-press, and all the school apparatus.

It is deeply to be regretted that our boys cannot remain longer in school. The constant sending away of the most advanced boys, and the supplying of their places by those who are ignorant, listless and undisciplined, deprives the teacher of the satisfaction and encouragement of seeing the result of his work, which is to him, as to all other laborers, a reward for toil.

We have received during the year a number of letters from the boys who have left us for the navy, in which they speak with gratitude of their apprenticeship in the Nautical School, and with patriotic love for the State which has so well cared for them, and for the country whose flag they are helping to uphold.

Hoping that something has been gained by three years experience in instructing this class of boys, I trust it may not be deemed impertinent, if, in closing my report, brief allusion be made to some of the views in accordance with which the responsible duties you have imposed upon me have been discharged,

and which will guide me during my future connection with the school.

My duties as teacher have brought me into a close relation to the boys, and given me a good opportunity to become acquainted with their former habits of life and their social and domestic condition. I am convinced that most of our boys have fallen into the associations of vice and the commission of crime, from the want of parental care and watchfulness. More than half the boys committed to this school have sustained the loss of a parent, or suffered from the influences of domestic unhappiness.

No more pitiable object demands our sympathy than a poor child over whose home has fallen the dark shadow of a parent's death:

> "No home's holy loves enfold him,
> No protecting arms uphold him;
> And the voices that should guide him,
> Utter only tones that chide him;
> O'er his spirit's waste and blindness
> Falls no ray of saving kindness."

It is a subject of extreme gratification at least, that our State assumes the guardianship of such friendless children, and points them to the ways of industry, usefulness and happiness. The knowledge of their former circumstances and hardships gives us the best key to the problem of their reformation. By kindness must we cultivate their affections, and lead rather than urge them to the attainment of a just self-respect.

It has been my aim, in the management of the boys, to avoid that error into which all who are called to control others are liable to fall, of unintentionally abridging the rights of the governed. We must never forget that there are rights attaching to humanity which no disparity of age or condition can extinguish. Especially should we be careful in the education of those whose ambition and self-respect need to be cultivated, to allow to the fullest extent the possession of those rights which constitute the nobility of manhood, and the resolute defence of which is the noblest struggle of life.

Very respectfully,

MARTIN L. ELDRIDGE, *Teacher.*

PUBLIC DOCUMENT..... .....No. 20.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

AT WESTBOROUGH:

WITH THE

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

NAUTICAL BRANCH.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
No. 4 Spring Lane.
1865.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth:

The Trustees of the State Reform School at Westborough present this, their Eighteenth Annual Report of the affairs of that institution, together with the reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer, Farmer and Physician, with the assurance that in the administration of its affairs they have done what they could to carry out the views of the legislature in relation to its inmates, as well as to realize the wishes and intentions of its early and generous benefactor.

We see a large number of boys in the State, most of them in the cities and larger towns, who, unless early placed in some such school as this, must inevitably become a very dangerous class, not only preying upon the property of the community, but by setting fires to buildings and in other ways endangering life. The parents of those boys apparently care little for them until they are large enough to earn something; and we notice in most cases when they endeavor to procure their release from this institution, their principal if not only object appears to

be the amount of money they can get from their earnings. Seeing as we do that little can be expected from boys, who after being one or two years in this school are returned to parents neither more able nor more willing to take proper care of them than when their boys were sent here; that they would be placed in the midst of the same associates, and surrounded by the same temptations which proved too strong for them before; we have felt it to be our duty generally to decline giving them up to their parents, and have placed as many of them as we could, with farmers and mechanics in the country. The present high price of labor has aided us greatly in this direction, as it is the interest of their employers to take good care of them and instruct them in their various employments; thus giving our boys an opportunity to grow up in habits of thrift and industry, and become, as we trust and believe, in most cases, respectable and worthy members of society. We cannot but think the best interests of the State are advanced by this disposition of these boys, instead of leaving them, as is commonly the case, to go on from bad to worse until the State prison becomes their home.

In our endeavors to carry out these views, we ask good men throughout the State to aid us in finding homes where our boys may not only be taught to labor, but also receive faithful, moral and religious training; we further ask for them kindness and forbearance, especially that they be not treated in any way as graduates of a penal institution, but on the contrary that a helping hand be extended to them, so that they may be encouraged to walk in paths of uprightness and virtue.

During the past year the good Providence that cares for all has again blessed us with health, far above the average of the community, as will appear by the report of our Physician; this we feel is in some measure due to the careful use of those providential means for health,—cleanliness, plain food, and constant, cheerful exertion.

The great rise in the prices of all of the articles used in the institution, has made the necessary expenses of the year much larger than was estimated, although the most rigid economy has been observed in every department; our expenses have also been increased somewhat by an advance in the salaries of the officers, rendered necessary, in order to retain their services, by the increase of wages in every branch of business.

Our schools in the main building are five in number, graded according to the attainments of the boys, and we have one school in each of the three family houses ; in these are taught all the branches usual in a common school education, and from our personal examinations we feel sure that the boys are thoroughly and carefully drilled in every branch to which they are applied. We think our teachers will compare favorably in point of talent, energy and faithfulness with those of any town in the State, and most of them bring to this work the zeal of missionaries in addition to their ability as teachers.

We find ourselves strengthened by every year's experience in the opinion expressed in our last Report, that the usefulness of this institution would be much increased by the addition of one or two more houses for family schools. We have confinement room enough, but we need more room outside in which to place the boys preparatory to sending them to homes about the country, in which to try them and see whether they have attained that measure of self-control which would make it safe to send them to places ; and also to fit and prepare them for the new positions in which they are to be placed, so that they may feel in a good degree at home in them. We do not understand our institution to be one for punishment, but for reforming, that is, entirely changing the life and habits of those sent here, and the family system is, we think, the only one fully adapted to accomplish this object. To state the case briefly, we are like a manufacturer, having abundant room for the earlier and rougher processes, but with only half the space needed for finishing off his wares so as to place them in the market in the best state.

As the season of the year approaches when we are usually receiving a large number of boys, we find ourselves again so crowded as to be compelled to request the probate judges not to send us any more at present.

The internal affairs of the institution have gone on well the past year ; the boys are cheerful and happy, and many of them appear to realize that the State is trying to give them a good opportunity to become respectable and useful citizens. They are attentive to their work as well as to their studies, and the labors of the chair-shop, sewing-room, laundry, &c., are performed by them with cheerfulness and alacrity. We are now

trying a small number of the boys on the manufacture of combs, in order to diversify their labor, and also with a view to finding some work more profitable than seating chairs, on which they are now chiefly employed.

The whole number of boys who have been in the institution during the past year was 498; the largest number at any time was 340; the smallest number was 306; and the daily average was 323½; and the number now remaining is 333.

On our farm we have had a fair crop of hay, which was well cured and safely housed. Our crops of corn, potatoes, turnips &c., are looking well, and promise, notwithstanding the severe drought, to be fully as good as the average of former years, and our land is now in much better condition than it was three years since, by reason of the great attention that has been paid to producing and saving manures. Our preparations for raising grapes, strawberries, currants and other small fruits have been continued, and we hope to make their cultivation profitable to the institution, as well as the means of instructing our boys in the art of gardening.

In addition to the religious exercises held every evening with the boys, we have a good Sunday school, in which our teachers are assisted by a number of ladies and gentlemen from the village, who in a spirit of truly Christian kindness, come up to the school every Sunday morning for that purpose. We have had regular services in the chapel every Sunday, at which clergymen of various denominations, from Worcester and the neighboring towns, have officiated; speaking on subjects of the highest moral and religious nature and in a manner which has secured their attention, and in a good degree been appreciated by the boys.

Our institution has now been working long enough to begin to show some of its results. We are often receiving visits from young men who have been saved by its kindly care from lives of vice and misery, and who are now become good citizens, honest, upright and industrious; useful to themselves, their friends and society; and we are continually hearing from others, who are in good homes in the country, adding by their honest labor to the productive industry of the State, who owe it entirely, under God, to their having been sent *here*, that they are not now a burden to the State in some of its prisons. Our

officers and teachers endeavor by every means in their power to convince our boys that the future, for them, is entirely in their own hands, and that they have a fair chance to become honorable and worthy men if *they will;* for we feel sure that if we were to allow them to think that they are the offcasts of society, there would be very little hope of their making any decided improvement.

Our heating apparatus had become so far worn and defective as to be considered unsafe, and the legislature at its last session granted a special sum for its renewal and improvement. Under this authority we have procured new steam-boilers and have had them set in the place of the old ones. We have also repacked and repaired all our steam-pipes, and trust we shall be able to save a considerable amount of fuel every year. The bills for this improvement, when completed, will be separately submitted, in accordance with the resolve, to your Excellency and the Honorable Council.

Not long since a committee of gentlemen from a distant State visited our institution in order to obtain information that might assist them in establishing something similar for their own neglected youth. We annex an extract from a letter received from their chairman, giving their views of the efforts of our State in behalf of those ready to perish:

"During our brief stay with you, so full of interest, I do not remember anything I thought wrong. From all that I saw I was deeply impressed with the wisdom of the Commonwealth which sees in the outcast or neglected children of poverty, those who may become her future criminals, and with Christian foresight and benevolence, takes them to her bosom, labors to exorcise their evil spirits, and nourishes and trains them with true parental care for the nobler walks of life. It seemed to me scarcely possible that those bright, intelligent and happy boys, were, but a few months ago, on the high road to ruin. There were various incidents of our visit to Westborough which live with me and will live; the unrestrained play of the children at the 'Peters house;' the simple neatness and beauty of their supper table, adorned by themselves with flowers, showing the 'mother' influence; the precision with which one little fellow laid the knives and forks, a lesson to him for life of wide

extent; the earnestness of the teachers in the different schools; the close attention and prompt replies of the boys to long arithmetical questions; the knowledge shown of contemporaneous history; the exercises in the chapel room and their orderly retiring for the night, were among them. I have heard the remark made that the family system is more expensive than the congregate, and that the labor of the boys is less productive; but the question to be decided is, 'How will the State best effect its great object, the reformation of these juveniles?' and I feel no hesitation in expressing my conviction that your plan is far preferable. In such a cause a wise liberality in expenditure is true economy, and I honor Massachusetts for her noble example of comprehensive charity in the establishment and maintenance of the State Reform School at Westborough, the Nautical School Ship and the State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster."

We have to lament the loss to the school, by the death in May last of one of our number, the Hon. BENJAMIN BOYNTON of Westborough, who had won our esteem by his prompt and faithful discharge of his duties with us, and had become endeared to the boys by his long and kindly intercourse with them as a Sunday school teacher.

JOHN AYRES.
HENRY CHICKERING.
J. H. STEPHENSON.
GEO. C. DAVIS.
PLINY NICKERSON.
E. A. GOODNOW.
ISAAC AMES.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The Treasurer of the State Reform School, respectfully presents his eighteenth annual report.

He charges himself for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1864, as follows:

For cash on hand per last report,		$93 84
For amount received from the State treasury—		
December, 1863,		4,551 66
April, 1864,—appropriation for deficiency,		9,245 33
April,	$12,614 75	
June,	6,168 97	
July,	14,184 40	
October,	7,886 30	
		40,854 42
For amount received for labor of boys,	$1,200 91	
sundries sold from farm and garden,	1,515 18	
sundries sold from the institution and discount on purchases,	1,582 42	
		4,298 51
		$59 043 76
For amount received of cities and towns for support of boys, per schedule,		7,412 77
		$66,456 53

And he credits himself for the following

PAYMENTS.

For provisions and groceries,	$14,721 32	
clothing,	8,042 73	
leather and tools used in the shoe shop,	849 22	
furniture and bedding,	1,237 46	
fuel and lights,	9,318 28	
general repairs,	2,298 15	
salaries and wages,	10,230 31	
school books and stationery,	619 92	
postage,	43 60	
hospital expenses,	72 48	
cartage,	226 25	
trustees' expenses, 1864, and in part for 1863,	681 93	
farm expenses,	9,092 56	
miscellaneous,	1,298 05	
	$58,732 26	
Paid to the State Treasurer—amount received for the support of boys,	7,412 77	
		$66,145 03
Cash on hand,		311 50
		$66,456 53

"DETAILED" STATEMENT OF EXPENSES.

Provisions and Groceries include

Flour, 547 barrels,	$5,473 20
Rye, 134 bushels,	222 40
Indian meal, 676 bushels,	958 92
Hominy, 2 barrels,	19 70
Malt, 8 bushels, $18; hops, 16½ lbs. $5.25,	23 25
Buckwheat, 2 bags,	8 38
Crackers, ship bread, and seed cakes,	61 52
Rice, 100 pounds,	11 25
Beef, 25,027 pounds,	2,010 18
Veal, 214 pounds,	21 78
Tripe, 472 pounds,	45 98
Mutton, 2,215 pounds,	128 46

Ham, 82 pounds,	$14 34
Sausages, 104½ pounds,	13 41
Lard, 575 pounds,	111 98
Fish,	267 65
Poultry, 522¼ pounds,	50 36
Molasses, 2,083½ gallons,	1,125 84
Sugar, 4,776 pounds,	974 63
Coffee, 209 pounds,	50 99
Tea, 319 pounds,	310 28
Chocolate, 1,000 pounds,	435 00
Barley coffee, 411 pounds,	27 47
Eggs, 129⅔ dozens,	33 90
Butter, 3,291½ pounds,	1,043 74
Cheese, 257½ pounds,	43 44
Beans, 142 bushels; peas, 3½ bushels,	397 32
Potatoes, 144½ bushels,	155 90
Vegetables from boys' gardens,	18 60
Vinegar, 252 gallons,	32 44
Filling ice house,	44 25
Soap, 2,290 pounds,	196 64
Potash, 1,049 pounds,	131 26
Salt,	58 95
Starch, 210 pounds,	19 36
Saleratus, 60 pounds,	4 50
Cornstarch, 80 lbs., $8.80; sago, 25 lbs., $2.55,	11 35
Raisins, 9 boxes,	38 50
Pepper, 50 pounds,	12 50
Ginger, 150 pounds,	45 50
Dates,	26 31
Peanuts, candy, and lemons for holidays,	25 99
Sundries,	13 90
	$14,721 32

Clothing includes

Satinets, 2,690 yards,	$2,763 98
Cassimere, 1,031 yards,	1,215 71
Cottonade, 1,697¼ yards,	1,043 65
Making jackets, 477,	374 05
Cotton cloth, 2,583½ yards,	858 79

Canvas, 175 yards,	$24 50
Wadding, 3 bales,	14 25
Silicia, 991¾ yards,	275 67
Drilling, 399 yds.; and other linings and trimmings,	161 68
Clothing, ready-made for apprentices,	33 55
Caps, 471,	254 95
Straw hats, 12 dozens,	24 20
Handkerchiefs, 21 dozens,	39 78
Suspenders and buckles,	10 36
Yarn, 352 pounds,	418 12
Cotton hose, 6⅝ dozens,	20 01
Thread, linen, 50¾ pounds,	109 88
Thread, cotton, 6 lbs., 42 doz. spools,	55 22
Silk and twist,	22 20
Needles, 4 M, $8; thimbles, $3.50,	11 50
Knitting needles, $4; pins, $1.10,	5 10
Buttons, 9 5/12 gross,	14 30
Shoes, 152 pairs; boots 1 pair,	245 66
Combs, 2,206,	28 77
Mittens and sundries,	16 85
	$8,042 73

Leather and Tools used in the Shoe Shop, include

Leather, 1,622½ pounds,	$532 88
Leather, 1,002½ feet,	260 65
Shoe tips, 370 pairs,	29 22
Pegs, $1.80; rivets, 10 pounds,	10 30
Thread, 3¼ pounds,	3 24
Awls, knives, and other small tools,	2 68
Oil, 5 gallons, and blacking,	10 25
	$849 22

General Repairs include

Labor and materials,	$1,348 14
Lime, 10 casks; cement, 18 casks,	70 10
Repairing steam-boilers, and pipes,	49 04
Repairing steam-pump,	59 97
Knowles' patent steam-pump,	225 00

Window grate,	$14 55
Paints, oil, &c.,	235 40
Paper hangings,	3 28
Glass,	125 17
Filling cellar and grading,	167 50
	$2,298 15

Furniture and Bedding include

Sheeting, 60 yards,	$26 40
Damask, 30 yards, $28.50; napkins, $10,	38 50
Carpeting, 69¾ yards,	120 74
Oil cloth, 36¾ yards,	73 50
Check, 65¾ yards,	23 67
Table spread, $4; cord and tassels, $1,	5 00
Repairing sewing machine, shears, and needles,	10 27
Straw for beds, 11,502 pounds,	90 03
Clothes baskets, 12,	15 00
Brooms and brushes,	104 20
Scrubbing brushes, 12 dozens,	34 34
Mirrors, 15,	12 00
Clocks, 4, and repairing,	21 40
Pictures and frames,	12 00
Repairing sofa and chairs,	7 88
Thermometers, 12,	5 00
Barrels, $5.75; pails, 51, $12.50; tubs, $9,	27 25
Trays, 6; clothes pins, and other wooden ware,	10 50
Mats, 36,	40 80
Lining refrigerator,	11 67
Lamps, 10, and repairing,	9 57
Lanterns, 18; and chimneys, 430,	52 57
Tin, and iron ware,	98 48
Knives and forks, 35 dozen; carvers and steels, 4,	114 11
Plating spoons,	10 52
Crockery,	220 44
Coal hods, and repairing stoves,	8 60
Knives, 120; awls, 154; pins, 72, for chair shop,	29 03
Sundry small articles,	3 99
	$1,237 46

Books, Stationery and Printing, include

School books,	$206 17
Question books, 6 dozens,	15 00
Johnson's family atlas,	12 75
Hymn books, melodeon,	10 50
Library books,	124 87
Writing paper, $34.50; envelopes, $22,	56 50
Pencils, $19.50; pens, $0.75; and crayons, $3.75,	24 00
Printing letter headings, indentures, and binding,	18 00
School registers,	27 25
Printing and binding 700 annual reports, 1863,	43 70
Picture of battle ground, Gettysburg,	10 00
Daily Advertiser, to 1st January, 1865,	9 88
Evening Transcript, to 1st January, 1865,	3 25
Evening Traveller, to 1st January, 1864,	4 00
Boston Journal, to 1st April, 1864,	8 00
Barnard's Journal of Education, for 1864,	3 00
North American Review, for 1864,	4 50
Atlantic Monthly, for 1864,	2 50
Country Gentleman, for 1864,	2 00
Working Farmer, 3 copies, for 1864,	3 00
New England Farmer, for 1864,	1 50
Massachusetts Ploughman, for 1864,	2 00
American Agriculturist, for 1864,	1 00
Westboro' Transcript, for 1864,	1 45
Little Pilgrim, 10 copies,	4 00
Sabbath School Gazette, 12 copies, for 1864,	3 00
Child at Home, 12 copies, for 1864,	1 20
Child's World, 12 copies, for 1864,	1 20
Child's Paper, 12 copies, for 1864,	1 20
Youth's Companion, 12 copies, for 1864,	10 00
Student and Schoolmate, 6 copies, for 1864,	4 50
	$619 92

Miscellaneous includes

Expenses of sending boys to friends and places,	$56 59
Expenses in pursuing and returning elopers,	208 18
Expenses in returning boys who left their places,	55 70
Travelling on business for the institution,	136 83

Conveying Sabbath School teachers to institution,	$156 00
Conveying legislative committee and other visitors to institution,	12 00
Railroad fare of boys transferred to the Nautical Branch,	28 88
Grain for horses, 204 bushels,	307 25
Shoeing horses, and other blacksmithing,	40 51
Repairing carriages,	58 42
Whips, and repairing harnesses,	4 32
Manilla rope, 1 coil,	16 25
Skates and straps, 48 pairs,	18 05
Exhibition of panorama,	10 00
Admission fee of boys to agricultural exhibition,	3 00
Fireworks for the 4th of July,	12 20
Foot balls, marbles, &c.,	5 83
Mounting birds, 16,	22 45
Printing ink roller,	3 35
Stamps for bank checks,	2 00
Postage, printing bills, books, and other expenses in collecting support of boys from towns and cities,	43 47
Waste paper, 20 reams, $18.60; sand, 2 bbls., $2,	20 60
Potash, 511 pounds,	50 50
Hand pump,	13 50
Sundries,	12 17
	$1,298 05

Fuel and Lights include

Coal, 637 tons,	$8,708 23
Kerosene, 546½ gallons,	368 00
Oil, 50¾ gallons,	110 26
Alcohol, 18 gallons,	28 20
Wood, 15 cords,	94 81
Wicks and matches,	8 78
	$9,318 28

Farm Expenses include

Grass seed,	$31 32
Garden seeds,	90 58

Flower seed, $4.15; tomato pots, $4.90,	$9 05
Corn, $4.78; and potatoes to plant, 83 bushels,	118 38
Currant bushes, 500,	32 00
Grape roots,	5 75
Raspberries, 350; Blackberries, 100,	33 25
Apple trees, 100,	45 50
Pear trees,	308 50
Cherry trees, 6; plum, 12, and peach pits, $2.50,	14 50
Shrubs and ornamental trees,	297 30
Cabbage plants, $13.50; celery, $1.40,	14 90
Refuse hair, 1,972 pounds,	14 79
Loam, one acre,	50 00
Plaster, 3 tons, $24; saw dust, $2.62,	26 62
Ashes, 575 bushels,	53 85
Grain, 772 bushels,	1,176 17
Grinding, 2,749 bushels,	176 43
Scraps, 2,034 pounds,	35 68
Ayrshire bull,	50 00
Cows, 4; heifers, 3; calf, 1,	365 50
Oxen, 10,	911 00
Swine, 8,	96 25
Goat,	4 00
Horse,	150 00
Pasturing young cattle,	50 09
Portable cider-mill,	20 00
Fruit ladders, 2,	4 75
Plough,	15 00
Repairing hay-cutters,	28 25
Wheelbarrows, 8; and repairing farm tools,	79 58
Whips, and repairing harnesses,	20 53
Cards, brush and brooms,	2 95
Ox-ties, 4, $2.32; axes, 2, $3,	5 32
Repairing mowing machine,	20 60
Blacksmithing,	168 34
Kettle, 70 gallons,	16 00
Poles for grape vines and beans,	7 00
Baskets, and measures,	3 00
Fruit boxes, 2 gross,	14 00
Water pots, 2; trowels, 6,	4 85
Scythes, 12; snath, 1,	12 00

Shovels, 18,	$21 25
Hoes, 30 ; manure forks, 9,	40 75
Steel rakes,	9 50
Slaughtering, $39.50 ; threshing oats, $5.36,	44 86
Sawing lumber, $11.15 ; fence posts, $3.67,	14 82
Materials in repairing barn,	56 63
Straw and hay, for bedding, 11,423 pounds,	53 08
Appraisers,	27 00
Boarding laborers,	930 21
Wages,	3,283 49
Sundries,	27 39
	$9,092 56

GEO. C. DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1864.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of the Treasurer, and find them correctly cast and properly vouched.

J. H. STEPHENSON, }
PLINY NICKERSON, } *Auditing Committee.*

WESTBOROUGH, October, 1864.

Statement of Cash received of Cities and Towns, for support of Boys at the State Reform School, for the year ending, 30th June, 1864.

Adams,	$52 00	Marlborough,	$26 00
Athol,	26 00	Needham,	7 57
Auburn,	52 00	Northborough,	2 14
Attleborough,	26 00	New Bedford,	67 80
Barre,	26 71	Northampton,	78 00
Boston,	2,745 85	Newburyport,	125 00
Brewster,	26 00	Nantucket,	26 00
Braintree,	14 86	North Bridgewater,	26 00
Brookline,	26 00	Newton,	16 00
Chelsea,	165 21	Orange,	14 57
Clinton,	14 86	Plymouth,	58 50
Cambridge,	493 43	Pittsfield,	61 79
Chicopee,	39 00	Palmer,	24 58
Charlestown,	454 35	Quincy,	124 79
Canton,	4 00	Rockport,	26 00
Dorchester,	54 43	Randolph,	26 00
Dedham,	98 78	Springfield,	203 15
Fall River,	64 00	Sutton,	15 43
Fitchburg,	25 35	Southbridge,	13 00
Framingham,	15 43	Sterling,	4 14
Franklin,	26 00	Salem,	271 50
Groveland,	52 00	Somerville,	13 00
Groton,	52 00	Swanzey,	26 00
Greenfield,	36 14	Sandwich,	14 43
Gardner,	22 57	Taunton,	78 00
Hardwick,	51 29	West Bridgewater,	6 14
Ipswich,	26 00	Worcester,	129 85
Lenox,	9 64	Woburn,	116 35
Lancaster,	26 00	Westfield,	70 50
Lawrence,	142 57	Williamstown,	18 79
Lowell,	97 21	West Roxbury,	82 00
Lynn,	157 43	Wareham,	35 14
Lee,	27 78	Winchester,	112 93
Lynnfield,	20 86	West Stockbridge,	35 50
Medway,	17 86	West Brookfield,	49 49
Medford,	15 29	Walpole,	18 29
Milford,	34 50	Westborough,	17 36
Manchester,	26 64		
Marblehead,	105 00		$7,412 77

MARY LAMB FUND.

Principal, ... $1,000 00

This fund is still loaned to the town of Northborough.

Amount of income on hand per last report, . $37 93
Aug. 18, 1864. Received interest, . . 50 00
Cash on hand, ... $87 93

GEO. C. DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

WESTBOROUGH, September 20, 1864.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account, and find it to be correct.

J. H. STEPHENSON, } *Auditing Committee.*
PLINY NICKERSON, }

LYMAN FUND.

The principal of this fund is in the same investments as last year, at the nominal value of . $20,000 00
Amount of income, per last report, . $1,088 68

1864.

Jan. 29.	Received dividend on Boston and Worcester R. R. stock,	$300 00	
	Received dividend on Fitchburg Railroad stock, . . .	212 00	
July —.	Received dividend on Fitchburg Railroad stock, . . .	212 00	
July —.	Received dividend on Boston and Worcester R. R. stock, .	300 00	
			$2,112 68

1864.

Jan. —. Paid B. C. Hathaway and others balance for erecting hospital building, per vote of trustees,	$755 45	
Cash on hand, ...	1,357 23	
		$2,112 68

GEO. C. DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1864.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account, and find it to be correct, and properly vouched.

J. H. STEPHENSON, }
PLINY NICKERSON, } *Auditing Committee.*

RECONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITAL.

Cash on hand September 30, 1863, per last report, ...	$1,312 89	
1863.		
Dec. 20. Received of State Treasurer, .	2,273 08	
1864.		
April —. Received from income of Lyman Fund, per vote of trustees, .	755 45	
		$4,341 42
Jan. 9. Paid B. C. Hathaway, for constructing hospital and store room building, per contract and agreement with trustees,	$4,206 90	
April —. Paid S. M. Griggs, and others, for furniture, . . .	134 52	
		$4,341 42

GEO. C. DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1864.

We hereby certify that we have examined the above account, and find the same to be correct.

J. H. STEPHENSON, }
PLINY NICKERSON, } *Auditing Committee.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REFORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—The Eighteenth Annual Report of this institution is herewith respectfully submitted.

TABLE NO. 1,

Showing the number Received and Discharged, and the general condition of the School, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1864.

Boys in school October 1, 1863,		340
since committed,	105	
received from Nautical Branch,	9	
Apprentices returned by masters,	6	
returned voluntarily,	27	
returned, having left place,	11	
		158
Whole number in school during the year,		498
Discharged or apprenticed,	76	
Transferred to Nautical Branch,	19	
Enlisted and discharged,	6	
Hired out or visiting friends,	6	
Eloped,	3	
		165
Remaining in school September 30, 1864,		333

Table No. 2,

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties the past Year, and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Barnstable,	–	19	19
Berkshire,	8	118	126
Bristol,	7	270	277
Dukes,	–	5	5
Essex,	9	550	559
Franklin,	3	27	30
Hampden,	2	186	188
Hampshire,	–	45	45
Middlesex,	32	529	561
Nantucket,	–	16	16
Norfolk,	7	297	304
Plymouth,	2	43	45
Suffolk,	37	644	681
Worcester,	7	310	317
Totals,	114	3,059	3,173

Table No. 3,

Showing the Admissions, number Discharged, and average number for each Month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average number.
October,	7	13	335.5
November,	11	7	336.
December,	4	8	338.6
January,	9	9	334.1
February,	9	16	328.
March,	3	22	319.5
April,	14	8	306.9
May,	17	25	308.4
June,	24	16	309.4
July,	25	18	315.6
August,	12	9	321.5
September,	23	14	326.
Totals,	158	165	323.5

Table No. 4,

Showing the disposal of those Discharged the past year, and previously.

DISPOSAL.	Past year.	Previously.	Totals.
Discharged by Board of Trustees,	9	594	603
expiration of sentence,	–	324	324
Remanded to alternative sentence,	–	134	134
Returned to masters,	–	19	19
Discharged by order of Court,	–	11	11
Com'd to State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester,	–	2	2
Discharged to be tried for burning the institut'n,	–	6	6
Pardoned by Executive,	–	6	6
Hired out, or visiting friends on probation,	61	141	202
Transf'd to Nautical Branch of State Ref. Sch'l,	19	142	161
Escaped,	3	35	38
Died,	–	47	47
Indentured to Bakers,	–	14	14
Barbers,	–	25	25
Blacksmiths,	–	17	17
Boiler-makers,	–	2	2
Book-binders,	–	1	1
Brass Founders,	–	2	2
Brick-makers,	–	1	1
Broom-makers,	–	1	1
Butchers,	–	6	6
Cabinet-makers,	–	9	9
Calico Printers,	–	2	2
Carpenters,	–	60	60
Caterers,	–	1	1
Cigar-makers,	–	1	1
Clergymen,	–	1	1
Clerks,	–	14	14
Comb-makers,	–	5	5
Coopers,	–	10	10
Cotton manufacturers,	–	9	9
Daguerreotypists,	–	1	1
Engineers,	–	1	1
Engravers,	–	1	1
Farmers and Gardeners,	39	636	675
Farmers and Shoemakers,	11	62	73
File-makers,	–	2	2
Fresco Cleaners,	–	1	1
Glass-blowers,	–	1	1
Gun and Locksmiths,	–	1	1
Harness-makers,	–	6	6
Hotel-keepers,	–	1	1
Japanners,	–	1	1
Jewellers,	–	3	3
Lumber Dealers,	–	1	1
Machine Card-makers,	–	1	1
Machinists,	–	22	22
Mahogany Chair-makers,	–	2	2

TABLE No. 4—Concluded.

DISPOSAL.	Past year.	Previously.	Totals.
Indentured to Marble-workers,	–	4	4
Masons,	–	19	19
Merchants,	–	–	–
Millers,	–	2	2
Moulders,	–	7	7
Mule-spinners,	–	1	1
Musical Instrument-makers,	–	1	1
Nail-cutters,	–	1	1
Painters,	–	21	21
Paper-hangers,	–	2	2
Piano-forte makers,	–	1	1
Plumbers,	–	2	2
Pocket-book makers,	–	1	1
Printers,	–	7	7
Prussian Blue manufacturers,	–	1	1
Pump and Block makers,	–	1	1
Reed and Harness makers,	–	1	1
Riggers,	–	1	1
Rope-makers,	–	2	2
Sail-makers,	–	4	4
Saw-makers,	–	1	1
School, to attend,	20	136	156
Sea Captains,	1	14	15
Ship Carpenters, and B't Builders,	–	6	6
Shoe Tool-makers,	–	3	3
Silver Platers,	–	7	7
Sleigh-makers,	–	1	1
Soap and Candle makers,	–	1	1
Spool-makers,	–	1	1
Stone Cutters,	–	7	7
Tack-makers,	–	1	1
Tailors,	1	1	2
Tanners and Curriers,	–	18	18
Teamsters,	–	3	3
Tin and Coppersmiths,	1	5	6
Trunk-makers,	–	4	4
Upholsterers,	–	1	1
Veneer Sawyers,	–	1	1
Wheelwrights,	–	14	14
Wire Workers,	–	1	1
Wood Turners,	–	2	2
Woollen Weavers,	–	3	3
Totals,	165	3,150	3,315

It has been ascertained with certainty that 551 boys, who have been members of this school, are now or have been serving in the army or navy of the United States, and probably there are many more who have not been heard from.

Table No. 5,

Showing the length of time the Boys had been in the Institution, who left during the past Year, and since November 30, 1853.

TIME.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In School less than 1 month,	–	11	11
1 month,	–	27	27
2 months,	–	32	32
3 "	–	24	24
4 "	1	31	32
5 "	–	31	31
6 "	2	47	49
7 "	2	26	28
8 "	2	39	41
9 "	2	40	42
10 "	3	47	50
11 "	4	58	62
12 "	7	173	180
13 "	7	78	85
14 "	5	76	81
15 "	1	72	73
16 "	4	63	67
17 "	1	76	77
18 "	16	87	103
19 "	11	57	68
20 "	7	62	69
21 "	7	50	57
22 "	10	61	71
23 "	8	51	59
24 "	7	127	134
25 "	3	61	64
26 "	2	57	59
27 "	3	49	52
28 "	1	39	40
29 "	2	22	24
30 "	5	52	57
31 "	2	35	37
32 "	4	40	44
33 "	–	33	33
34 "	1	65	66
35 "	1	22	23
36 "	3	75	78
37 "	–	26	26
38 "	2	24	26
39 "	1	18	19
40 "	–	22	22
41 "	1	31	32
42 "	3	16	19
43 "	–	11	11
44 "	2	21	23
45 "	–	19	19

TABLE No. 5—Concluded.

TIME.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In School 46 months,	–	29	29
47 "	4	16	20
48 "	1	29	30
49 "	–	17	17
50 "	–	16	16
51 "	–	16	16
52 "	–	11	11
53 "	4	9	13
54 "	2	6	8
55 "	–	8	8
56 "	3	12	15
57 "	–	10	10
58 "	–	10	10
59 "	–	12	12
60 "	2	5	7
61 "	–	5	5
62 "	–	12	12
63 "	–	4	4
64 "	2	7	9
65 "	–	7	7
66 "	–	10	10
67 "	–	4	4
68 "	–	2	2
69 "	–	7	7
70 "	–	5	5
71 "	–	8	8
72 "	2	3	5
73 "	–	3	3
75 "	–	2	2
76 "	–	1	1
77 "	–	1	1
78 "	–	1	1
79 "	–	3	3
80 "	–	3	3
81 "	–	4	4
82 "	–	1	1
86 "	–	3	3
90 "	–	2	2
92 "	–	1	1
96 "	2	2	4
98 "	–	1	1
104 "	–	1	1
117 "	–	1	1
Totals,	165	2,489	2,654

The average time spent in the school, by the boys that have left during the year, is 2 years, 1 month, and 8 days.

Table No. 6,

Showing by what authority the Commitments have been made the past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past year.
By the Superior Court,	16
Justices of the Superior Court,	3
Judges of Probate Courts,	86
Transferred from Nautical Branch,	9
Total,	114

Table No. 7,

Showing the Nativity of those Committed past Year, and previously.

NATIVITY.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Canada,	–	28	28
England,	3	61	64
France,	–	1	1
Germany,	–	2	2
Ireland,	5	378	383
Italy,	–	3	3
New Brunswick,	–	56	56
Newfoundland,	–	4	4
Nova Scotia,	–	38	38
Prince Edward Island,	–	1	1
Scotland,	–	12	12
West Indies,	–	2	2
Mexico,	–	1	1
Foreigners,	8	587	595
Born in Connecticut,	1	46	47
District of Columbia,	–	3	3
Georgia,	–	3	3
Illinois,	–	5	5
Kentucky,	–	2	2
Louisiana,	–	3	3
Maine,	3	97	100
Maryland,	1	4	5
Massachusetts,	89	1,977	2,066
Michigan,	–	1	1
Missouri,	–	1	1
New Hampshire,	5	81	86

TABLE No. 7—Concluded.

NATIVITY.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in New Jersey,	–	8	8
New York,	2	121	123
Ohio,	–	1	1
Pennsylvania,	1	14	15
Rhode Island,	1	36	37
Vermont,	2	35	37
Virginia,	–	–	–
Wisconsin,	–	1	1
Natives,	105	2,446	2,551

Of the 105 reported as born in the United States, 70 are of foreign parentage.

TABLE No. 8,

Showing the Ages of Boys when Committed.

AGE.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Six years,	–	5	5
Seven years,	–	18	18
Eight years,	2	80	82
Nine years,	9	165	174
Ten years,	12	292	304
Eleven years,	28	376	404
Twelve years,	32	435	467
Thirteen years,	20	506	526
Fourteen years,	11	475	486
Fifteen years,	–	532	532
Sixteen years,	–	122	122
Seventeen years,	–	40	40
Unknown,	–	12	12
Totals,	114	3,059	3,173

Average age of the boys when committed, 11.6+.

Of these boys, 4 had lost both parents, 22 had no father, 15 had no mother, 13 had step-father, 12 had step-mother, 60 had intemperate father, 43 had intemperate mother, and 17 had father in the army.

Of these parents, 66 were Catholic, and 48 were Protestant.

Table No. 9,

Showing the Average Employment of the Boys during the Year.

Employed making shoes,	2.75
seating chairs,	100.5+
farming and gardening,	84.
in domestic work,	17.75
in sewing and knitting,	81.1
in the laundry,	12.25
in baking, cooking and care of dining-room,	14.15
at the steam mill,	4.5
at miscellaneous work,	3.5
Confined to the hospital,	2.8
Total,	323.3

In the chair shop, 64,885 seats have been made.

In the shoe shop, 556 pairs of shoes have been made, and 596 repaired.

In the laundry, 89,058 articles have been washed and ironed.

Table No. 10,

Showing the amount of Work done in the Sewing and Knitting Department.

ARTICLES.	Made.
Aprons,	28
Carpets,	1
Collars,	294
Comforters,	7
Frocks,	5
Handkerchiefs,	261
Holders,	56
Jackets,	469
Mittens,	25
Mattresses,	9
Napkins,	60
Pantaloons,	1,091
Pillow-cases,	446
Sheets,	53
Shirts,	759
Stockings,	814

TABLE No. 10—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	Made.
Suspenders,	756
Table-cloths,	13
Towels,	590
Vests,	8
Totals,	5,745

The mending and repairing of clothes has been done in the sewing-room, in addition to the above named articles made.

The following table of statistics has been made out during the past year, from our records, and will doubtless be of interest to your Board.

As the laws relating to the age of boys when committed, and the term of sentence, have been changed several times — the alternate sentence abolished — and the family system adopted in part, these statistics will hardly indicate the results that may be expected in future.

As the law now stands, boys cannot be sent here over 14 years of age, nor for a shorter term than their minority.

Whole number of boys committed to the State Reform School since it was established in 1848 to September 30, 1863,		3,059
Remaining in the school,		340
Number that have left, to be accounted for,		2,719
Rejected for want of room or as unsuitable subjects,	68	
Remanded to alternative sentence,	66	
Transferred to the Nautical Branch,*	142	
Pardoned by the Executive,	6	
Discharged by order of Court, error in commitment,	11	
Discharged and sent to the Insane Asylum, Worcester,	2	
Escaped,	35	
Died while at the institution,	47	
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	324	
Discharged by Trustees (594) or placed with friends (141) on probation,	735	
Indentured,	1,283	
		2,719

* The boys sent to the ship are not included in these estimates except as they may have been heard from and are known to be in the army or navy.

Number heard from since leaving,		1,834
known to be good members of society,		1,310
that are doubtful members of society,		252
known to be bad members of society,		230
imprisoned since leaving,		209
arrested since leaving,		48
recommited by courts,		114
returned by masters for bad conduct,	267	
order of Trustees, having left their places,	66	
		333
voluntarily,		99
taken away from places,		8
that remained during term of indenture,		225
whose term of sentence has expired,		1,911
not terminated,		1,148
of boys and masters who have corresponded with the institution,		1,131
visited by the officers,		747
that have visited the school,		495
that have been employed at the institution,		14
known to be married,		53
of colored boys committed,		109
that are or have been in the army and navy, (to September 30, 1864,)		551
Captains 2, lieutenants 4, sergeants 5, corporals 5, master's mate, Navy, 1.		
Enlisted directly from the school,		19

Indentured in Massachusetts,	1,158	
Maine,	17	
New Hampshire,	49	
Vermont,	11	
Rhode Island,	7	
Connecticut,	17	
New York,	6	
New Jersey,	1	
Pennsylvania,	3	
Virginia,	1	
Illinois,	3	
Ohio,	2	
Wisconsin,	4	
California,	1	
New Brunswick,	2	
Nova Scotia,	1	
		1,283

Number that have been discharged and those that have gone to other States, since they were indentured, live (so far as known,)

In Massachusetts,	656
Maine,	20
New Hampshire,	24
Vermont,	7
Rhode Island,	19
Connecticut,	24
New York,	16
Pennsylvania,	4
Virginia,	1
Illinois,	14
New Jersey,	3
Indiana,	2
Ohio,	1
Wisconsin,	4
Louisiana,	1
Missouri,	2
Iowa,	1
California,	20
Kansas, 1, and other Western States, 16,	17
New Brunswick,	5
Sandwich Islands,	1
Ireland,	1
Canada,	5
	848

Occupation so far as heard from.

Barbers,	15	Carpenters,	30
Bonnet-pressing,	2	Clergyman,	1
Bakers,	6	Coopers,	5
Blacksmiths,	16	Cigar-maker,	1
Book-binder,	1	Commercial Agent,	1
Baggage-master,	1	Daguerreotypists,	2
Brakemen,	4	Dentists,	2
Bar-tenders,	9	Engineers,	3
Book-keeper in Bank,	1	Errand boys,	10
Boot and Shoemakers,	318	Farmers and Gardeners,	305
Brass Workers,	2	Farmers and Shoemakers,	70
Conductors, Horse Railroad,	2	File-maker,	1
Clerks,	22	Factory Operatives,	64
Cabinet-makers,	4	Firemen,	3

Occupation—Concluded.

Fishermen,	4	Plumbers,	2
Glass-makers,	2	Printers,	14
Hair-worker,	1	Peddlers,	3
Harness-makers,	3	School boys,	92
Hackmen,	2	Seamen,	178
Lawyer,	1	Silver Platers,	5
Last-maker,	1	Sail-maker,	1
Laborers,	60	Turner,	1
Machinists,	19	Teamsters,	13
Marble-workers,	4	Tanners and Curriers,	6
Masons,	11	Tailors,	12
Moulders,	5	Telegraph Operator,	1
Melodeon-maker,	1	Traders,	4
Nail-cutters,	4	Tin and Coppersmiths,	7
Overseer,	1	Trunk-maker,	1
Paper-makers,	2	Wire Workers,	3
Pail-maker,	1	Wheelwrights,	6
Painters,	18	Waiters and Porters,	11

The following is the Bill of Fare, at the present time, for the boys in the main building. We vary the quantity of meat according to the season; also the variety of vegetables. During the summer and fall, boiled corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, and other garden vegetables, of which we have an abundance, are given to the boys very freely. Apples are also furnished frequently.

BILL OF FARE.

Monday.

Breakfast.—White Bread, and Chocolate boiled with Milk.
Dinner.—Fresh Meat, Table Beets, and Brown Bread.
Supper.—Mush, Molasses, and cup of Milk.

Tuesday.

Breakfast.—Same as Monday.
Dinner.—Fresh Meat, Potatoes, Turnips, and Brown Bread.
Supper.—Steamed Brown Bread, Molasses, and cup of Milk

Wednesday.

Breakfast.—Same as Monday.
Dinner.—Baked Beans, Beets, and Brown Bread.
Supper.—Mush, Molasses, and cup of Milk.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast.—Same as Monday.
Dinner.—Fresh Meat, Potatoes, Cabbage, and Brown Bread.
Supper.—White Bread, Gingerbread, and cup of Milk.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast.—Same as Monday.
Dinner.—Fish (salt) cooked with Milk, Potatoes, and Brown Bread.
Supper.—Mush, Molasses, and cup of Milk.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast.—Same as Monday.
Dinner.—Corned Meat, Beets, Cabbage, and Brown Bread.
Supper.—White Bread, Molasses, and cup of Milk.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast.—Same as before.
Dinner.—White Bread, Molasses, and Milk.
Supper.—White Bread, Gingerbread, and Barley Coffee.

On the average, the boys do not eat more than one and a quarter pounds of meat during a week, which is all they desire. The bread, both brown and white, is the same as that furnished to the officers. The meat is from the same animal, which is slaughtered on the place.

List of Salaried Officers, and all Employees, with their Salaries.

Joseph A. Allen, *Superintendent*,	$1,200 00
Orville K. Hutchinson, *Assistant Superintendent*,	700 00
Henry H. Rising, *Physician*,	100 00
William G. Fairbank, *Teacher*,	500 00
David M. Edgerly, *Teacher*,	500 00
Mrs. Margie E. Fairbank, *Teacher*,	250 00
Miss Carrie L. Cooper, *Teacher*,	250 00
———————, *Teacher*,	225 00
George E. Morse, *Overseer Chair Shop*,	400 00
Mrs. Laura Clark, *Teacher Chair Shop*,	208 00
Edward B. Bigelow, *Overseer Shoe Shop*, and Frances M. Bigelow, *Nurse*,	550 00
Joseph E. Bridges, *Baker and Overseer*, and Lizzie M. Bridges, *Tailoress*,	550 00

Luther G. Shepard, *Man of all Work*, ... } Adaline S. Shepard, *Laundress*, ... }	$533 00
Mrs. Mary K. Cannon, *Matron*, ...	300 00
Miss Hattie I. Stedman, *Assistant Matron*, . . .	156 00
Miss Harriet S. Harrington, *Seamstress*, ...	208 00
Miss Minnie H. Spark, *Assistant Seamstress*, . . .	156 00
————————, *Cook*, ...	208 00
Miss Emma L. Newton, *Assistant Cook*, ...	156 00
Mrs. Lizzie M. Gould, *Care of Halls*, ...	156 00
George H. Bigelow, *Overseer*, ...	400 00
Frank P. Willson, *Watchman*, ...	300 00
William C. Allen, *Machinist*, ...	500 00
James W. Clark, *Carpenter*, ...	500 00
Wright Stratton,* . . . . . } Mrs. Lois Stratton,* . . . . . } Miss Lydia Stratton,* . . . . . }	725 00
Henry H. Gould, *Teacher in Farm House*, . . .	500 00
Charles A. Johnson,† . . . . . } Mrs. Eliza J. Johnson,† . . . . . }	700 00
Mrs. Mary E. Stewart, *Teacher in Garden House*, . .	250 00
N. Porter Brown,‡ . . . . . } Mrs. Sarah M. Brown,‡ . . . . . }	600 00
Miss Anna B. Pierce, *Teacher in Peters House*, . .	250 00
Rufus King, *Farm laborer*, ...	350 00
Marcus N. Putnam, *Farm laborer*, ...	276 00
Michael Sullivan, *Farm Laborer*, ...	276 00

Inventory.

Personal property in Superintendent's department, consisting of beds, bedding, carpets, tables, sofas, stoves, etc., for the use of officers, ...	$1,600 00
Beds and bedding in boys' department, ...	1,200 00
Other furniture in boys' department, ...	1,600 00
Ready-made clothing, ...	3,000 00
Dry goods, ...	2,500 00
School books and stationery, ...	400 00
Library for boys, ...	500 00
Furniture in Farm House, ...	800 00
Furniture in Garden House, ...	1,000 00

* Having charge of Farm, Farm House, and family of thirty boys.

† Having charge of Garden, Garden House, and family of thirty boys.

‡ Having charge of Flower Garden, Peters House, and family of twenty-four boys.

Furniture in Peters House, ...	$600 00
Drugs and Medicines, ...	25 00
Groceries and provisions, not products of the Farm, . .	1,600 00

It is hardly necessary for me to add anything beyond the information given in the above statistics, as the members of your Board are familiar with the workings of the institution in all its departments.

I trust that all proper efforts will be continued to extend the "Family System" the coming year, and thus reduce the number of boys in the Congregate Department. This, we think, will be in accordance with the judgment of all enlightened friends of juvenile reform.

The Physician's report will show a very remarkable degree of health during the year. Only one case of sickness has proved fatal since I have had charge of the school, now nearly four years.

The condition of the farm and garden will be seen by reference to the Farmer's report. Garden labor we think the best kind for our boys, and we shall endeavor to enlarge in this direction in future.

Our schools are well graded and under the charge of faithful and efficient teachers, and will compare favorably with schools of the same grade elsewhere.

The Sabbath school has been continued as usual, and we consider it as well conducted and as useful as any with which we are acquainted. The ladies and gentlemen of Westboro' still give us their valuable aid as teachers, and we feel it is to their untiring zeal in its behalf, that the success of the school is largely due.

The chapel services have been conducted by clergymen of the various religious denominations in this vicinity, with an occasional supply by able ministers from a distance. This method of supplying the pulpit continues to be satisfactory.

Respectfully,

JOS. A. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

State Reform School, Westborough, Oct. 1, 1864.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from its commencement to the present time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	Residences.	Date of Retirement.
1847,	Nahum Fisher,	Westborough,	1849.
1847,	John W. Graves,	Lowell,	1849.
1847,	Samuel Williston,	Easthampton,	1853.
1847,	Thomas A. Greene,	New Bedford,	1860.
1847,	Otis Adams,*	Grafton,	1851.
1847,	George Denny,*	Westborough,	1851.
1847,	William T. Andrews,	Boston,	1851.
1849,	William Livingston,*	Lowell,	1851.
1849,	Russell A. Gibbs,*	Lanesborough,	1853.
1851,	George H. Kuhn,	Boston,	1855.
1851,	J. B. French,	Lowell,	1854.
1851,	Daniel H. Forbes,*	Westborough,	1854.
1851,	Edward B. Bigelow,	Grafton,	1855.
1853,	J. H. W. Page,	New Bedford,	1856.
1853,	Harvey Dodge,	Sutton,	1857.
1854,	G. Howland Shaw,	Boston,	1856.
1854,	Henry W. Cushman,	Bernardston,	1860.
1855,	Albert H. Nelson,*	Woburn,	1855.
1855,	John A. Fitch,	Hopkinton,	1858.
1855,	Parley Hammond,	Worcester,	1860.
1856,	Simon Brown,	Concord,	1860.
1856,	John A. Fayerweather,	Westborough,	1859.
1857,	Josiah H. Temple,	Framingham,	1860.
1858,	Judson S. Brown,	Fitchburg,	1860.
1859,	Theodore Lyman,	Brookline,	1860.
1860,	George C. Davis,	Northborough,	Still in office.
1860,	Carver Hotchkiss,*	Shelburne,	1863.
1860,	Julius A. Palmer,	Boston,	1862.
1860,	Henry Chickering,	Pittsfield,	Still in office.
1860,	George W. Bentley,	Worcester,	1861.
1860,	Alden Leland,	Holliston,	1864.
1861,	Pliny Nickerson,	Boston,	Still in office.
1861,	Samuel G. Howe,	Boston,	1863.
1862,	Benjamin Boynton,*	Westborough,	1864.
1863,	J. H. Stephenson,	Boston,	Still in office.
1863,	John Ayres,	Charlestown,	" "
1864,	A. E. Goodnow,	Worcester,	" "
1864,	Isaac Ames,	Haverhill,	" "

* Deceased.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Retirement.
1848, . .	William R. Lincoln, ...	1853.
1849, . .	Orville R. Hutchinson, Assistant-Superintendent,	Still in office.
1853, . .	James M. Talcott, ...	1857.
1857, . .	William E. Starr, ...	1861.
1861, . .	Joseph A. Allen, ...	Still in office.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—The general health of the inmates of this institution, throughout the past year, has been so uniformly good as, happily, to furnish but scanty material for a sanitary report. Most of the cases of sickness have been such as could be well managed by a competent nurse—such as inflammation of the throat, sprains, slight wounds, &c. The few cases related below are the only ones of much importance that have occurred.

For several weeks a boy occupied the hospital, who was returned here from the place of his apprenticeship, much emaciated from extensive inflammation and a succession of abscesses of the thigh and hip, following a fever.

Two boys, who had been under treatment for some time for pulmonary disease, were allowed to go to their homes. One of these boys had probably passed into the incipient stage of consumption; the other is reported as doing well.

There have been three cases of catarrhal ophthalmia, and one fracture of the arm during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

H. H. RISING.

WESTBOROUGH, October 1, 1864.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,— The whole number of days' work, of six hours each, performed by the boys in this department of the school, for the year ending September 30, 1864, is 4,536.

There have been three men employed during the year, and three for eight months, besides some extra help during the busy season.

The time spent in work for the institution has been 206 days of men, 57 of boys, 166 of oxen, and 14½ of horses. On improvements, 94 days of men, and 10 of oxen.

The time spent in work for steam-mill, 77 days of men, 40½ days of oxen, and 5½ days of horses. We have about 400 loads of muck thrown up, for use another year.

The expenses of the farm may be found by referring to the report of the Treasurer.

The following schedule will furnish the statistics required by law.

WRIGHT STRATTON, *Farmer.*

SCHEDULE

Of the Live Stock, Produce of the Farm, Carriages, and Agricultural Implements, as appraised by men selected by the Trustees, September 30, 1864.

3 horses,	$475 00	5 tons of oat straw,	$75 00
8 oxen,	862 00	3 tons bedding,	30 00
27 cows,	1,350 00		
2 Ayreshire bulls, (thoroughbred,)	225 00	3,181 bundles corn stalks,	63 72
		125 bushels oats,	118 75
3 Ayreshire heifers, 2 years old, (thoroughbred,)	225 00	359½ bushels corn,	594 19
		12 tons mangel wurzel,	144 00
		62 tons ruta-bagas,	78 00
10 calves,	240 00	Lot cabbage for stock,	45 00
36 hogs and 62 pigs,	1,110 75		
68 tons English hay, millet, rowen and unthreshed oats,	2,040 00	559 bushels turnips,	93 16
		1,649 heads cabbage,	148 41
		26 bushels beans,	75 50
		1,549 bushels potatoes,	1,151 75
24 tons of meadow hay and rowen,	344 00	150 pounds squash,	3 00

SCHEDULE.

Amount of Produce sold and consumed at Institution and Farm.

50 tons corn stover,	$125 00	Swine sold alive,	$1,061 76
10,410 gallons milk,	1,665 60	Calves sold alive,	30 00
12,474 pounds beef,	1,421 29	2 hides,	10 17
7,594 pounds pork,	883 86	1 calf skin,	1 00

Amount of work performed by men and teams for Steam-mill, putting in new boilers, &c.

77 days of men; 40½ days of oxen; and 5½ days of horses, . . . $284 50

The work performed in the Garden department for the year ending, September 30, 1864, *is as follows:* —

Work of men, 80 days of 10 hours; work of boys, 5,741 days of 6 hours; work of horse, 152 days of 6 hours; work of oxen, 34 days of 10 hours.

Amount of Produce as appraised, not disposed of.

3,639 heads cabbage,	$327 50	Lot corn stover,	$15 00
640 bushels turnips,	106 67	86 barrels apples, Nos. 1, 2, 3,	165 00
541 " beets,	216 40	2 barrels pickles,	10 00
45 " parsnips,	22 40	2 barrels martinoes,	10 00
8 " vegetable oysters,	4 00	750 pounds winter squash,	30 00
771 heads celery,	30 12	2 bushels onions,	4 00
5 bushels beans,	12 50	Lot cabbage for stover,	20 00

Amount of Vegetables, &c., sold and consumed at the Institution.

600 boxes strawberries,	$200 00	60 bushels corn,	$60 00
301 " currants,	24 08	25 " peas,	62 50
30 " raspberries,	10 00	6 " peaches,	12 00
35 bushels peas,	52 00	500 heads cabbage,	45 00
25 " summer squash,	18 00	450 pounds grapes,	45 00
80 " beets,	60 00	10 bushels potatoes,	20 00
51 " cucumbers,	51 00	Asparagus, sage, peppers, pie-plant, &c.	200 00
10 " turnips,	5 00	Early corn,	2 00
9 " shelled beans,	11 25		
90 " tomatoes,	78 30		

SCHEDULE

Of Carriages and Farming Implements on the Farm, as appraised.

1 silver-mounted harness,	$18 00	2 traverse-runner sleighs,	$65 00
1 double harness,	20 00	2 ox sleds,	11 00
1 set heavy double harness,	35 00	1 wheel drag,	8 00
5 horse-cart harnesses,	50 00	23 wheelbarrows,	52 00
2 ploughs and lot old harness,	5 00	1 Manny's mower,	50 00
2 strings bells,	1 75	2 horse rakes,	4 00
2 blankets and surcingle,	2 00	1 fanning mill,	5 00
Cards and brushes,	1 50	1 seed sower,	3 00
2 buffalo robes,	13 00	2 wheel hoes,	1 50
1 express wagon,	50 00	1 carriage jack,	50
1 horse hay wagon,	25 00	14 ploughs,	75 00
1 ox wagon,	35 00	4 cultivators, chain and wiffletree,	14 00
1 team wagon,	125 00	2 hand cultivators,	1 50
4 horse carts,	75 00	5 harrows,	25 00
4 ox carts,	160 00	1 ox shovel,	2 00
1 swill wagon,	8 00	1 iron roller,	6 00
1 sleigh,	4 00	1 stone drag,	2 00
1 sleigh,	15 00	3 cradles,	10 00

Schedule of Carriages, &c.,—Continued.

1 corn sheller,	$5 00	2 hay knives,	$1 50
5 ox yokes,	20 00	Ice tools,	3 00
Whiffletree and eveners,	1 50	1 air pump,	2 00
1 horse plough,	3 00	26 baskets,	8 96
1 hay cutter,	3 00	3 bush scythes and snaths,	5 00
200 flower pots,	8 00	11 scythes and snaths,	8 00
2 ladders,	1 00	10 corn cutters,	3 00
2 stone hammers,	3 00	14 iron bars,	17 50
Lot carpenter's tools,	6 00	12 chains,	18 00
Cross-cut saw,	3 00	5 stake chains,	2 50
Lot lumber and hay poles,	4 00	2 monkey wrenches,	1 50
90 hay caps and pins,	36 00	5 pronged forks,	2 50
13 hay rakes,	1 50	Lot grass seed,	11 00
Surveyor's chain,	2 00	3 pairs ox muzzles,	1 12
16 axes and wood saws,	11 58	5 water pots,	5 50
2 feed troughs,	10 00	2 tree scrapers,	50
1 root cutter,	8 00	1 grindstone,	12 50
2 hay cutters,	28 00	1 snatch block and rope,	4 00
Butcher's tools, lot large rope and 4 pails,	7 00	Lot whetstones,	2 00
1 form,	50	4 measures,	1 00
83 spades and shovels,	53 50	1 dozen bags,	4 00
41 forks,	44 75	4 garden lines,	5 00
Steelyards,	2 00	3 tons salt,	18 00
1 corn fork,	50	1 iron roller,	5 00
73 hoes,	20 60	1 saw and 1 axe,	2 50
25 hay forks,	12 00	Lot of redtop seed,	2 00
3 manure forks,	3 75	12 trowels,	1 50
35 iron rakes,	13 85	14 milk cans,	10 50
44 picks and bog hoes,	33 75	3 pails,	60
Feed trough wheels,	1 00	1 buggy wagon,	20 00
		1 hammer and shears,	1 50

Personal Property at Steam-Mill, as appraised.

3 boilers, 2 steam-pumps and steam fixtures,	$7,000 00	400 feet rope,	$20 00
1 steam-engine,	300 00	Lumber at steam-mill,	176 42
1 grist mill,	150 00	Steam and gas pipe on hand,	50 00
1 circular saw,	25 00	Dies and plate for cutting steam pipe,	45 00
Gas works,	1,000 00	Carpenter's and machinist's tools,	250 00
Fairbanks' scales,	75 00	400 tons coal, $13,	5,200 00
4 wheelbarrows,	15 00		
5 shovels,	2 75		
1 grindstone,	25 00		

SCHEDULE

Of Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c., used at the Institution, as appraised.

3 horses,	$265 00	2 axes and hand saw,	$3 00
1 carriage,	175 00	Combs and brushes,	2 00
1 chaise and one covered wagon,	75 00	4 halters,	1 50
1 heavy express wagon,	15 00	3 buffalo robes,	10 00
1 light express wagon,	30 00	1 pung,	15 00
2 sleighs,	40 00	1 carriage jack,	56
1 light double harness,	35 00	Fire engine (Lyman) and hose,	300 00
1 light single harness,	33 30	164 feet of ladders,	14 40
2 light single harnesses,	32 00	1 hay cutter and feed trough,	12 50
1 harness,	15 00	Steelyards, skids, scythe and snath,	2 50
Lot old harness,	7 00	1 hand cart,	7 00
1 saddle and bridle,	12 00	750 gallons soap,	125 00
1 fly net, 4 blankets and 3 surcingles,	2 25	3 forks and 4 shovels,	4 25
Lot straw for beds,	15 00	3 strings bells,	2 00
1 boat,	15 00	1 hand cider-mill,	20 00
3 cords wood,	30 00		

JONATHAN BARTLETT.
GEO. H. RAYMOND.
WRIGHT STRATTON.

Appraisal of Real Estate connected with the State Reform School in Westborough, October 3, 1864.

BUILDINGS.

Farm barn,		$3,000 00
Piggery,		800 00
Carriage, house-carpenter's shop, &c.,		750 00
Farmer's house,		300 00
Farm house, family for 30 boys,		3,500 00
Ice house,		250 00
Garden house, family for 30 boys,		5,500 00
Garden tool house,		250 00
Cottage house,		1,200 00
Peters house, family for 24 boys,		2,000 00
Main building,		55,000 00
Steam-mill, gas house, boiler house and chimney, not including boilers and machinery,		2,800 00
Institution barn, shed and soap house,		500 00
		$75,850 00
$28\frac{3}{4}$ acres Sibley pasture,	$575 00	
Warren lot, 30 acres, 35 rods,	2,250 00	
Woodland, 19 acres,	665 00	
Home farm, 185 acres,	10,300 00	
		13,790 00
Total of farm and buildings,		$89,640 00

JONATHAN BARTLETT,
GEO. H. RAYMOND,
BOWERS C. HATHAWAY,
WRIGHT STRATTON,
Appraisers.

K

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

Nautical Branch of the State Reform School,

TOGETHER WITH

REPORTS OF THE TREASURER AND RESIDENT OFFICERS.

OCTOBER 1, 1864.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth:

The Trustees are enabled in this their Fifth Annual Report, to express convictions with regard to the usefulness and success of the institution placed under their charge, which its gradual and imperfect development in former years did not seem to them fully to justify. And it will be seen, upon reference to their earlier reports, that the verdict it might be expected they would render upon the value of the school, has always been marked with that caution and deliberation which an honest criticism should demand. They sincerely believed at the outset that the Nautical School was an experiment which in practice might possibly fail, or might become an ornament and a blessing to the State. While they determined to use their best energies to give to its operations a full and legitimate development, they also determined that the fact that they were its Trustees, so far from blinding them to its actual condition, should require them, at the proper time, after a fair experiment and trial, to declare to the people of the Commonwealth whether the hopes and aims of its founders had been realized, or whether it was likely to prove only a burden upon the treasury of the State. They have no feeling of personal pride in the consideration of this question, and would as readily recom-

mend the discontinuance of the institution, if they believed it a failure, as give up, or modify, or change any plans or projects in their own business affairs, which time or circumstances should prove to be useless or wrong. And it is here proper to state that the Trustees have been many times accused by gentlemen, who have manifested a deep interest in the school, of exhibiting too much moderation, indeed, almost a lukewarmness, in their reports and conversational remarks upon its condition and prospects. This was especially the case with regard to the movement in the last legislature for an appropriation for the purchase of another and larger ship. In this movement, the Trustees took no active part. They believed themselves the servants of the people, acting through their legislature, and they were quite sure that the legislature had ample opportunities of ascertaining the merits and wants of the institution. Every occasion had been afforded to the members of the legislature to examine, in the most critical manner, the practical workings of the school, and it remained for them, upon a full knowledge of the facts, and not for the Trustees, to urge an appropriation for the purpose above mentioned. And it is proper to add in defence of the hitherto carefully expressed judgments of the Trustees, that oftentimes while visitors to the school have been deeply interested in the novel display of proficiency on the part of the boys, and have declared in unmeasured terms their entire faith in the success of this new undertaking, they could at best take but a superficial view of what was a matter of constant study and criticism in the minds of the Trustees themselves. The imperfect machine, novel in its character and ingenious in its designs, is a matter of wonder and admiration to the looker-on, while the workman in charge is constantly discovering its weak points, and fearful that unless they are changed or strengthened, the machine will after all be useless and must be thrown aside. The Trustees have always been aware that it was easy to make an interesting exhibition of the ship and the various operations on board. They knew this as well the first day the School Ship was put in commission as now. But for what good all this expenditure of money, this State ship sailing from port to port, visited by the people and pronounced by them to be so useful and interesting? For what substantial, permanent good? That is the question which the

Trustees have kept steadily in view, and one which persons taking only the superficial view of the matter to which we have alluded, have believed they could answer before the Trustees themselves had made up a matured and deliberate judgment.

To determine this question required such a length of time as would not only perfect the operations of the school itself, but also develop their effects upon the boys in the new career which was opened to them. It must be ascertained, in the first place, whether such education and influences were received by the pupils while on board the ship as would make it necessary to maintain at considerable expense to the State what some might call simply a State recruiting-office for the naval and mercantile service. If it were proved that such influences were not received, the expense of the institution might be dispensed with, and a single agent could perform the whole duty of enlisting the boys for sea. The Trustees have abundant reason for being satisfied on this point, and every passing month has convinced them more and more fully of the vital importance of the physical, moral and mental education received on board the ship preparatory to the new life upon which the boys are about to enter.

Every one living upon the seaboard, at all familiar with the condition of our mercantile marine during the last few years, is well aware how inferior in mental and moral elements the great body of our sailors have become. Those who are American born, and brought up in the school of our fisheries, possess that character for decency and respectability which once distinguished our whole service; but the foreign element has become so general, that, as a class, sailors are now looked upon as ignorant and degraded. The establishment of the Nautical School, is already believed by merchants and ship-masters to be likely to elevate and ennoble the whole class. Boys upon leaving it for a sea-voyage, have not only become proficient in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and history, but most of them are as well able to work up the position of their ship daily at sea, as any officer in command. The result has been, as the Trustees have learned, that it is difficult to ship a boy in Boston on board a ship bound on a foreign voyage who has not reaped the advantages of the Nautical School. It is easy to perceive that a boy with such a preparation for the

sea, would advance more rapidly than the more ignorant members of the crew with whom he was associated, and more than this, that his presence in the forecastle would be likely to stimulate his companions to efforts in a higher direction than they had ever before dared to look. Indeed, the Trustees are fully convinced that the seeds of knowledge imparted by this institution will not only spring up and bear fruit in the minds where they are first planted, but that this fruit will scatter new seed in regions of ignorance little known to us, and do a mighty work in raising to a much higher standard the whole merchant service. The great majority of our sailors never dream of promotion, and live and wear themselves out before the mast, fully conscious of that barrier between them and the quarter-deck, which nothing but their ignorance renders fixed and impassable. As long as that ignorance continues their ambition is undeveloped, while if you remove it those possibilities of advance at once enter their minds which act like magic in elevating them from that degraded condition which the entire absence of a hope for better things has plunged them into. Since the organization of the school, three hundred and forty-nine boys have been shipped for sea, and they are now scattered over every ocean, reflecting the benignant rays of that far-sighted charity and philanthropy which characterize and distinguish our beloved Commonwealth.

It must be ascertained, in the next place, whether the influences received at the school are permanent in their character, and do actually place the boys who have gone from it upon a higher level of life which they will be able hereafter to maintain. Upon this point the Trustees have always insisted that the period of life at which boys were committed to the school was exactly that period when their tastes and habits were easily moulded, and when any direction given to their lives with the educational stimulus imparted to them in the institution, would be likely in most cases to be eagerly and persistently pursued. They have only waited for time and results to fully justify their belief, in order to express their thorough conviction of the beneficent workings of the institution. The most satisfactory reports have been rendered by ship-masters of the conduct and promise of boys under their charge, and, indeed, the appearance of the boys themselves, most of whom visit the ship upon their

occasional returns to port, indicates plainly enough the contrast between the career they are now pursuing, and that in which they would most likely be degrading themselves, had not the paternal care of the State thus removed them from the influences by which they were in many cases surrounded, in homes of ignorance and vice. It is hardly necessary to say, what will occur to many thoughtful minds, that in an economical point of view, the one hundred and twenty-seven boys shipped during the last year, are earning in ordinary wages enough to defray the whole expenses of the institution. If these same boys had been allowed to grow up in idleness and vice, it is hard to estimate or measure the burden they and their children and children's children might become to the Commonwealth. A moment's reflection, however, will convince any of us that, as an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, so a single dollar applied to elevate and educate ignorant youth will save ten hereafter, in the relief of misery and the reform of crime. The Trustees are fully prepared now at the end of the fourth year of the operations of the school to declare their entire and thorough conviction of its beneficent character, and to express their belief that so far from its ever being abandoned, it will prove to be only the pioneer in a new class of charities, destined in the end to remodel and perfect the American merchant service.

As will be seen upon reference to the report of the Superintendent, the number of boys admitted to the school during the past year has been one hundred and ninety-nine, which is an increase of ten over the year previous. The number remaining in the school on the 30th of September, was one hundred and sixty-three, and the average length of time spent in the school, by those who have left during the year, has been nine months and two-thirds. A shorter average than this will be scarcely sufficient to insure to the boys sufficient advancement in their studies, and yet it will be seen that there are thirteen more boys in the school than it was originally intended it should accommodate. In view of the exigency which the last legislature were convinced existed, an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars was made, for the purchase of another ship, and the Trustees were authorized to sell the Massachusetts, and add the proceeds to the appropriation for that purpose. In

addition to the above appropriation, George M. Barnard, Esq., of Boston, made an offer to the State of the sum of five thousand dollars, to aid in carrying out the project contemplated by the legislature. Owing to the extremely high price of vessels during the past year, the Trustees have deemed it to be the part of prudence to delay any action in the premises until a more favorable season, hoping that no material interests of the institution will be sacrificed, and that at no distant day they may expend the money to far better advantage. Mr. Barnard is one of the many merchants of Boston, who have become convinced of the great utility of the Nautical School, and he has illustrated his convictions by a princely gift, for which he is entitled to the thanks of the people of the Commonwealth.

The management of the ship and school is in the same hands as at the time of the last report. The Superintendent, Capt. Matthews, the first officer, Mr. Russell, and the teacher, Mr. Eldridge, are, as they have ever been, thoroughly devoted to the interests of the institution, and the happiness and welfare of the boys. The Trustees continue to congratulate themselves upon the services of officers who have been so long identified with the school, and whose faith in its usefulness induces them to use their best energies to accomplish the results which its founders designed, and which the people of the State expect.

WILLIAM FABENS,
BENJ. L. ALLEN,
OSBORN HOWES,
ALFRED C. HERSEY,
WM. T. DAVIS,

Trustees.

October 12, 1864.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth:

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School, presents herewith his Fifth Annual Report.

He charges himself, from October 1, 1863, to September 30, 1864, inclusive, as follows:

With cash on hand, as per last Report,	$522 14
amounts received from State Treasury,	28,790 76
from cities and towns,	2,596 11
from advance wages of boys to pay for clothing furnished them,	1,824 00
from sundry sales,	276 17
	$34,009 18

And he has credited himself with the following:

PAYMENTS.

For provisions,	$11,177 30
medicines,	56 02
clothing,	3,139 47
fuel and lights,	783 34
furniture,	765 08
repairs and improvements,	1,804 45
ship chandlery,	820 08
trustees' expenses,	248 04
insurance,	2,043 00
towage,	30 00
stationery,	191 44

For wages and salaries, . . .	$8,135 26	
sundries, ...	821 49	
pilotage, ...	182 00	
Cash paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth for money received from cities and towns, . . .	3,674 96	
Cash on hand, ...	137 25	
		$34,009 18

Provisions.

51½ barrels of beef, ...	$773 00
52 barrels of pork, ...	864 40
683 pounds of hams, ...	95 33
2½ barrels of tongues, ...	38 50
21,533 pounds of fresh meats, ...	2,224 60
308 pounds of lard, ...	43 80
Fish, fresh and salted, ...	210 75
61 barrels of flour, ...	654 47
70,568 pounds of bread, ...	3,483 63
115 barrels of potatoes, ...	294 00
31 barrels of turnips, ...	66 75
3 barrels of apples, ...	11 00
1,700 pounds of coffee, ...	266 07
1,370 gallons of molasses, ...	853 27
737 pounds of sugar, ...	121 56
43 pounds of tea, ...	44 15
132 pounds of cheese, ...	22 40
535 pounds of butter, ...	166 59
181 gallons of vinegar, ...	38 14
90 pounds of rice, ...	9 93
8 bushels of beans, ...	28 84
100 pounds of macaroni, ...	19 17
85,300 gallons of water, ...	319 87
2 boxes of raisins, ...	9 25
Meal, ...	8 00
Steward's bills and sundries, . . .	473 20
Ice, ...	36 63
	$11,177 30

Medicines.

Medical attendance,	$31 50
Medical attendance,	17 50
Medicines,	7 02
	$56 02

Clothing.

320 pairs of shoes,	$403 50
Oil clothes,	107 45
7 pairs of boots,	36 00
1 dozen of mittens,	6 87
151 caps,	94 38
Making 476 shirts,	141 90
1,051 yards of flannel,	554 25
25 dozen of socks,	113 75
212 yards of cloth,	212 50
Thread,	9 00
Making 383 pairs of trousers,	152 47
64 reefing jackets,	224 00
503 yards of jean,	377 81
Bill of J. C. Burrage, of cloth,	477 83
Making 98 jackets,	84 00
1 piece of lining,	16 50
52 yards of cloth,	35 36
Sundries, as thread, needles, etc.,	91 90
	$3,139 47

Fuel and Lights.

5 cords of wood,	$49 00
47½ tons of coal,	516 94
25 gallons of kerosene oil, and can,	25 75
125 gallons of sea elephant oil,	173 43
13 gallons of binnacle oil,	18 22
	$783 34

Furniture.

Crockery,	$51 06
Carpet for cabin,	25 39

2 dozen of table knives,	$5 00
Table linen,	11 60
Spoons,	3 50
21 hammocks,	25 00
8 dozen mattresses,	194 75
6 hair pillows,	12 00
12 feather pillows,	24 60
6 pairs of pillow-cases,	6 00
5 bales of palmleaf,	10 25
4 bales of excelsior,	11 60
9 bales of husk,	37 43
6 moss pillows,	8 10
1 dozen towels,	2 50
76 blankets,	190 00
25 pairs of blankets,	93 75
J. Holman's bill,	52 55
	$765 08

Repairs and Improvements.

B. M. Clark's painting bills,	$164 04
Desks and seats,	8 50
Emory's paint bill,	6 25
Varnish,	37 00
Surf-boat,	50 00
Sheathing belting,	20 87
Joseph Sargent's bill,	74 17
Bill for sheathing deck,	950 00
Plumbing bill,	30 56
E. J. Cleveland's blacksmith bill,	52 23
Window glass,	10 57
Cover for the house on deck,	129 83
Wind-sail for ventilation,	57 00
Repairing jib,	24 32
Bill for dry dock,	96 60
Joseph Sargent's bill,	85 76
Badger & Bailey's lumber bill,	6 75
	$1,804 45

Ship Chandlery.

Bill of Whiton, Brother & Co.,	$384 40
Bill of Whiton, Brother & Co.,	150 96
Oars,	11 52
Old junk,	6 70
16½ dozen of oak and birch brooms,	38 00
100 oak brooms,	28 50
Sundries,	200 00
	$820 08

Towage.

Tug-boat Union,	$30 00

Stationery.

Bills of M. L. Eldridge,	$145 44
Treasurer's office,	46 00
	$191 44

Insurance.

Alliance Insurance Company, for 1862–3,	$251 00
for 1863–4,	361 00
Old Colony Insurance Company, for 1862–3,	136 00
for 1863–4,	91 00
Washington Insurance Company, for 1862–3,	201 00
for 1863–4,	201 00
New England Insurance Company, for 1862–3,	401 00
for 1863–4,	401 00
	$2,043 00

Pilotage.

Bill of C. Dolliver,	$24 00
of J. M. Dolliver,	138 00
of N. L. Hedge,	20 00
	$182 00

Wages and Salaries.

Richard Matthews, *Superintendent*,	$1,541 65
M. L. Eldridge, *Teacher*,	1,149 86
Daniel Russell, *First Officer*,	912 50
Asa Blaney, *Second Officer*,	600 00
Robert Wilson, *Third Officer*,	105 00
R. B. Swasey, *Third Officer*,	112 00
George P. Smith, *Third Officer*,	111 00
C. H. Barbour, *Steward*,	520 00
Thomas Martin, *Cook*,	157 50
Uriah Manton, *Cook*,	28 00
Simeon Shepherd, *Cook*,	267 00
W. M. Dugall, *Carpenter*,	60 00
Wilson Saunders, *Carpenter*,	100 00
Nelson Land, *Carpenter*,	305 00
Samuel Copeland, *Boatswain*,	25 00
Abel Coleman, *Boatswain*,	94 18
John Wessel, *Boatswain*,	185 00
J. L. Bryant, *Coxswain*,	137 50
Frank Chandler, *Coxswain*,	25 00
David Lust, *Captain Berth Deck*,	208 00
William Grant, *Captain Berth Deck*,	205 00
Frank Chandler, *Captain Mess Deck*,	163 00
Hugo Hano, *Captain Mess Deck*,	25 00
David P. Caswell, *Captain Mess Deck*,	238 00
Treasurer's salary for nine months,	150 00
Seamen's wages,	710 07
	$8,135 26

Trustees' Expenses.

Bill of William T. Davis,	$75 00
of William Fabens,	81 40
of B. L. Allen,	91 64
	$248 04

Sundries.

Matches, combs, tub, buckets, crockery and sand,	$18 13
Boat flags, boat blanket and robe,	15 75

10 dozen boys' belts,	$9 20
Picture frames, oil suits, and knives and oars,	52 87
Compasses and repairing barometer,	27 50
27 boxes of soap,	101 50
Newspapers,	18 00
Post-office and express, etc.,	25 57
Fireworks,	8 39
Police,	20 00
Funeral charges,	19 00
Washing, etc.,	45 00
Omnibus and carriage hire, etc.,	17 50
Ammunition,	48 00
Protections, stamps, etc.,	38 00
Expenses to Westborough, etc.,	15 50
Tools,	13 00
Sundry disbursements by Superintendent,	329 08
	$821 49

The amounts received under the head of Sundries, were as follows:

Slush,	$215 50
Pair of shoes,	1 50
Old junk,	15 00
Sundries,	44 17
	$276 17

The amounts received for advance wages of boys shipped, were as follows:

Three boys in "W. H. Kemp," and two in "John Gilpin,"	$105 00
Six boys in "Templeton," "Fleetwing," and "Fred Warren,"	138 00
Fourteen boys in "Borneo," "Akbar," "John Tucker," "Soloo," and "Rival,"	378 00
Thirteen boys in "Seaman's Bride," "Jennie," "Morris," "Zolani," "Helen Mar," "Marmion," "Anna," and "Rocket,"	254 00

Twenty-one boys in "Kedesh," "B. F. Wright," "Jacmel Packet," "Grace Darling," "Blondel," "Art Union," "St. James," "Sportsman," "Falcon," "John Gilpin," and "Revenue Cutter,"	$524 00
Fifteen boys in "Promabhoy," "Bill," "New Zealand," "Waterloo," "Golconda," and "Osborn Howes,"	425 00
	$1,824 00

In connection with the above items, it is necessary to explain that the large expenditure for clothing is only apparent, as a very considerable portion of it is for boys about to leave the ship for sea, and is reimbursed by the advance wages above detailed.

The amounts received from cities and towns, between October 1st, 1863, and September 30th, 1864, inclusive, were as follows:

From New Bedford, . .	$113 07	From Chicopee, . .	$14 78
Cambridge, . .	104 93	Newton, . . .	11 93
Fall River, . .	46 06	Lynn, . . .	29 57
Marlborough, . .	14 64	Somerville, . .	11 71
Milford, . . .	6 57	Hingham, . .	28 21
Taunton, . . .	33 29	Charlestown, . .	83 50
Gloucester, . .	32 99	Lowell, . . .	52 53
Randolph, . .	6 14	Dedham, . . .	6 36
South Danvers, .	2 50	Boston, . . .	1,498 28
West Roxbury, .	35 00	Mansfield, . .	13 07
Salem, . . .	67 92	Worcester, . .	29 65
Halifax, . . .	13 14	Lawrence, . .	23 50
Dartmouth, . .	13 64	Framingham, . .	10 50
Pittsfield, . .	30 71	Blackstone, . .	22 36
Foxborough, . .	22 07	South Reading, .	21 79
Edgartown, . .	19 64	Watertown, . .	13 14
Marblehead, . .	17 86	Braintree, . .	8 49
Holyoke, . . .	36 21	Newburyport, . .	2 86
Chelsea, . . .	45 21	Haverhill, . .	6 50
Woburn, . . .	7 29	Clinton, . . .	1 15
Groton, . . .	18 14		
Attleborough, . .	19 21		$2,596 11

Inventory of Property belonging to the Commonwealth, attached to the Institution, September 30, 1864.

Hull, spars and rigging, anchors, chains, boats, water casks, &c.,	$16,000 00
Two mooring anchors, weighing 4,500 lbs. each, and ninety fathoms two-inch chain,	1,000 00
360 tons stone ballast,	250 00
Property in boatswain's department,	150 00
in carpenter's department,	75 00
in school department,	200 00
in mess-room department,	100 00
in cook's department,	200 00
in steward's department,	50 00
170 hammocks,	340 00
4 brass cannon,	500 00
1 iron cannon,	25 00
40 pounds of powder,	10 00
4 boxes canister shot,	20 00
3 boxes round shot,	10 00
50 muskets,	500 00
24 boarding pikes,	24 00
97 new blankets,	700 00
160 second-hand blankets,	160 00
40 new caps,	20 00
150 second-hand caps,	50 00
20 pairs new thin shoes,	25 00
150 pairs new thick shoes,	225 00
30 reefing jackets, new,	150 00
70 reefing jackets, second-hand,	140 00
250 second-hand shirts,	250 00
40 pairs new thick pants,	100 00
120 pairs second-hand pants,	120 00
150 pairs thin second-hand shoes,	75 00
9 barrels pork,	360 00
4 " beef,	80 00
50 " bread,	250 00
4 " molasses,	120 00
5 " flour,	50 00
1 " oil,	32 00

1 barrel vinegar,	$10 00
1 quintal fish,	8 00
1 chest tea,	15 00
3 boxes soap,	10 00
1 box macaroni,	5 00
Small stores,	15 00
12 cabin mattresses,	48 00
20 cabin blankets,	75 00
18 pillows,	27 00
2 sofas,	20 00
1 desk,	15 00
8 chairs,	8 00
Table furniture,	75 00
2 drums,	5 00
5 stoves,	60 00
2 barometers,	25 00
20 tons coal,	300 00
2½ cords wood,	30 00
170 boys' mattresses,	170 00
	$23,282 00

WM. T. DAVIS,
Treasurer of Nautical Branch of the State Reform School.

October 15, 1864. I hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing account, and find it to be correct.

WILLIAM FABENS, *Chairman.*

TEACHER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your desire, a report of the school connected with this institution is herewith submitted. At the time of making the last report of the school it numbered one hundred and sixty-two boys. Of that number only twenty-two now remain in the institution. During the year just closed one hundred and ninety-nine boys have been received into the school, of which number fifty-eight have been discharged. Knowing as you do, that but half the time the boys spend in the institution is spent in the school, great attainments of course cannot be reasonably expected. Still the boys have done very well, and have seemed desirous of learning.

The school has been conducted with as little difficulty as in any previous year, and perhaps as good discipline has been maintained; while punishments of all kinds have certainly been resorted to less frequently.

Having in view always the short time our boys remain with us, and the early age comparatively at which they go to sea, it has been my aim to make learning as attractive as possible; so as to lay some foundation for the hope that their studies will not be entirely neglected after leaving the school. While we have always kept up the system of classes, we have also devoted a part of each day to general exercises and oral instruction. The boys write letters to their friends once in two weeks, and some of them have acquired considerable skill in this difficult department of literary labor. Quite a number of very interesting letters have been received from the boys who have gone to

sea. We have now quite frequently the opportunity of encouraging the boys to do well by introducing to them some honest, intelligent, and worthy young man, who was formerly an inmate of this institution. Eight boys have been committed during the year who could not read, and twelve who could not write. The average attainments in scholarship of the boys committed the past year, has not been quite equal to that of those committed previously; but the improvement made has been gratifying.

When we remember that the danger of falling into vicious courses is mainly confined to a brief period of life, the provisions of law which offer this institution for the rescue of boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen, are at once politic and humane.

Lord Ashley, of England, who has taken great interest in the investigation of juvenile delinquency, says: "Being anxious of ascertaining the opinions of persons best acquainted with the subject, I circulated among persons having the charge of ragged schools, missionaries, and others, the question, Do many adult male persons become criminals for the first time after twenty years of age? From forty-three committees I received the answer, Very few. One said, 'a small proportion, and these chiefly through drunkenness and the want of employment.' Another said, 'I should say not one in fifty.' Another said, 'hardly any.'" What is true in England in regard to this matter, is believed to be true here. How apparent then is the wisdom of the system of reform which takes the boys from the temptations to crime at this dangerous period, and educates them for future usefulness and honor.

The education of American seamen is a matter which commends itself to every lover of his race, and one not beneath the attention of sagacious statesmanship. The advantages of scattering useful knowledge with a liberal hand among seamen, will be chiefly the moral, social, and intellectual elevation of seamen as a class; a material reduction of the number of marine disasters, and of the consequent destruction of life and property; increased returns from commercial investments; and the stimulation of invention and scientific discovery.

The expense to the government of relieving abroad, and returning to the United States sick and destitute seamen, has

been, for many years, a considerable burden. Destitution and disease are, in a majority of cases, the offspring of vice; and vice is generally the companion of ignorance. Many a sailor falls into vicious practices mainly from want of mental excitement and occupation. When once the love of learning has been awakened within him, he finds a purer spring of pleasure than he ever knew before; and in proportion as he expands and ennobles his nature by the cultivation of his mind, do the temptations of sin lose their influence upon him.

It has been estimated that the annual losses by shipwreck amount to twenty-five millions of dollars; and that the perils of navigation yearly sweep from among living men not less than seven thousand seamen.

Property to the amount of two thousand millions of dollars, together with precious freights of human lives, is annually committed to the care of seamen. Surely, every assistance of knowledge, every appliance of science, should be employed to reduce the chances of shipwreck, and fit the hardy mariner for his important and responsible duties.

In this age of invention and improvement a man who *thinks* and *reasons*, is of so much more value in enhancing the material interests of his employers, that it is reasonable to suppose that the nation which does most to inform and improve its sailors will reap a corresponding reward in the high reputation and success of its commerce.

Nor ought we wholly to overlook the service the educated sailor will render in improvements in the mechanic arts connected with navigation; or in extending the bounds and enriching the treasuries of science. Traversing, in the pursuit of his avocation, fields never yet opened to the explorations of science, he may make discoveries in natural history and other branches of physical science, which shall instruct and delight mankind, and tempt "the curious flight of knowledge" in other minds.

Supposing the development of our national resources to proceed in the future as in the past, American commerce may almost be said to be yet in its infancy. With a territory only a seventh less than that of all Europe, our shores washed by two oceans; with geographical advantage of lakes, rivers, and harbors such as no other country of equal extent possesses; with a fertile soil of vast extent not yet disturbed by the hand

of agriculture; with measureless coal-fields, and mines of useful and precious metals; with heavy forests skirting our devious sea-coast; with a million streams unvexed by the revolving water-wheel; and with nearly half the railroads of the world; it becomes plain that with the advancing glory of the republic our commerce shall yet challenge the admiration of the world. Let the sailor then, be so educated that he may be, in every clime and among all people, a noble representative of the patriotism, the intelligence, and the virtue of the American citizen.

My relations with the Superintendent and other officers of the institution, have been very harmonious, and their kind suggestions have been of great service to me.

The very kind manner in which you have been pleased to allude to the humble service rendered by me, during my connection with the institution, is very gratefully acknowledged.

Very respectfully yours,

MARTIN L. ELDRIDGE, *Teacher.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the provisions of law, I herewith submit to you the Fifth Annual Report of this institution.

TABLE No. 1,

Showing the Number received and discharged, and the general condition of the School for the year ending September 30, 1864.

Boys in the School October 1, 1863,	162	
received from State Reform School,	19	
returned from probation,	7	
committed during the year,	173	
Whole number in School during the year,		361
Boys transferred to State Reform School,	10	
shipped in United States naval service,	30	
revenue service,	2	
merchant service,	95	
discharged to learn trades and on probation,	54	
enlisted in the army,	6	
died,	1	
Remaining in School September 30, 1864,	163	
		361

Table No. 2,

Showing the admissions, discharges and average Number for each month.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
October,	16	20	155.3
November,	8	10	155.9
December,	5	14	147.3
January,	22	29	142.4
February,	16	23	134.1
March,	21	11	135.1
April,	15	7	145.1
May,	20	28	140.
June,	24	10	145.5
July,	20	15	157.3
August,	11	16	157.8
September,	21	15	159.8
Totals,	199	198	147.9

Table No. 3,

Showing the Ages of those Admitted during the year.

Twelve,	11	Sixteen,	32
Thirteen,	18	Seventeen,	28
Fourteen,	46		199
Fifteen,	64	Average age,	14.76

Table No. 4,

Showing the Cause of Commitment.

Assault and battery,	7	Larceny,	84
Assault with intent to rob,	1	Malicious mischief,	5
Breaking and entering with intent to steal,	15	Stubbornness,	75
Drunkenness,	5	Vagrancy,	4
Idle and disorderly,	3	Total,	199

Table No. 5,

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties.

Barnstable,	–	Middlesex,	22
Berkshire,	–	Nantucket,	–
Bristol,	12	Norfolk,	15
Dukes,	–	Plymouth,	2
Essex,	20	Suffolk,	97
Franklin,	–	Worcester,	6
Hampden,	4	Received from Westborough,	19
Hampshire,	2	Total,	199

Table No. 6,

Showing by what authority Commitments have been made the past year.

Judge of Probate for Bristol County,	6
Essex County,	15
Hampden County,	4
Hampshire County,	2
Middlesex County,	19
Norfolk County,	12
Plymouth County,	2
Suffolk County,	74
Worcester County,	4
Superior Court for the several Counties,	42
Transferred from State Reform School,	19
Total,	199

Table No. 7,

Showing the length of time the boys had been in the Institution who left the past year.

In School less than 1 month,	8	In School 14 months,	9
1 month,	8	15 "	6
2 months,	11	16 "	11
3 "	10	17 "	5
4 "	10	18 "	8
5 "	13	19 "	5
6 "	19	20 "	2
7 "	10	21 "	1
8 "	5	22 "	3
9 "	6	23 "	2
10 "	9	24 "	3
11 "	12	29 "	1
12 "	11	Average time spent in the institution,	9⅔ months.
13 "	10		

Table No. 8,

Showing the Nativity of those Admitted during the year.

Born in Canada,	1	Born in Maine,	3
England,	6	Massachusetts,	149
Germany,	3	New Hampshire,	2
Ireland,	17	New York,	5
New Brunswick,	2	Pennsylvania,	1
Nova Scotia,	1	Rhode Island,	1
at Sea,	1	Vermont,	1
Foreigners,	31	Virginia,	2
Born in Connecticut,	2	Natives,	168
Iowa,	1	Foreigners,	31
Louisiana,	1	Total,	199

Table No. 9,

Showing the Nativity of the Parents of those Committed during the year.

Born in British Provinces,	12	Born in Scotland,	1
England,	18	Sweden,	1
France,	2	United States,	115
Germany,	17	Total,	398
Ireland,	232		

Table No. 10,

Showing the Social and Domestic Condition, Employments and Habits of the boys committed the past year.

Number who had lost one parent,	90
both parents,	24
whose parents had separated,	5
who had out-door employment,	59
in-door employment,	102
were not employed,	38
had been arrested once previously,	68
twice previously,	21
three times previously,	10
eight times previously,	1
not been arrested previously,	99
drank ardent spirits,	39
used tobacco,	99

During the entire year the health of the boys has been good. We have had but one case of severe sickness, which was treated successfully at the hospital at Rainsford Island. Inflamation of the eyes has prevailed considerably, but during the last months of the year, it has considerably decreased. The only death among our number was that of James Shannehan, who was drowned in the harbor; the particulars of which, I communicated to you in my monthly report. Only one serious accident has happened during the year.

I have endeavored to improve the ventilation of the berth deck by the introduction of wind-sails, which adds much to the comfort of the boys in warm weather.

Owing to the bad condition of the sails and rigging of the ship, our cruises for practising the boys have been confined to Massachusetts Bay.

The boys have made very good improvement in seamanship. Owing to the shortness of our cruises more attention has been given to the school, which has been continued the entire year with little interruption. An account of the progress made in that department will appear in the Teacher's report.

Religious worship has been regularly attended to during the year as heretofore; the boys have been attentive to the religious instruction of the Sabbath, and their conduct has been characterized by great propriety and decorum.

Much interest has been manifested by the public in supplying the boys with books and papers, calculated to assist in the work of moral and religious instruction. Our library has been considerably increased by contributions from Mrs. Geo. M. Barnard, Mrs. Isaiah Breed, Misses Abby W. May, Louise M. Davis, Mary A. Wales, Louise D. Bullard, Revs. E. P. Thwing, J. Ayer, Asa Bullard, Hons. George Choate, Thomas Russell, Alexander H. Rice, Capt. A. Bartlett, and Patrick Donahoe, Samuel Rodman, Rufus S. Frost, Thomas D. Quincy, Jona. G. Jones, Brainard Brooks and H. Whipple, Esqs. Our thanks are cordially given to those persons, and to many others, whose names are not here enumerated. We are under renewed obligations to Hon. Thomas Russell, for the interest he has taken in procuring valuable assistance for our Sunday meetings.

Hon. George B. Upton having been prevented by illness from entertaining the boys at his summer residence on the Beverly shore, sent on board in December last, a most generous donation of pies, cheese, apples, &c., for the boys, which was partaken of with grateful pleasure by those who will long remember this repeated kindness of their generous benefactor. We also desire to acknowledge with gratitude, a donation of apples from Mrs. George M. Barnard, and of oranges from Mrs. J. C. Johnson.

During the last half of the year we have sent no boys in the navy, a regulation having been adopted which prohibits the

enlistment of persons under twenty-one years of age, except as apprentices, and none as apprentices who were ever committed for any crime.

Since the adoption of this regulation it has only been by great exertion that we have been able to keep the number of boys down to the capacity of the ship, without notifying the courts that we were full.

It may not be altogether without profit to review, at this time, the work the institution has accomplished since its establishment four years ago. The whole number of boys received up to October 1, 1864, is 826; the number shipped in the merchant service is 194; naval service of the United States, 155; discharged to learn trades, and on probation, 184; transferred to the State Reform School, 85; enlisted in the army, 23; escaped, 18, and died, 4.

The boys who have gone to sea, have generally been well reported; six are known to have become officers, and about one hundred are entitled to receive prize money. The total yearly earnings of the boys who have gone to sea from this institution, probably exceed the sum of sixty thousand dollars: so the institution has benefitted the State by changing consumers to producers, and it has benefitted the boys by opening to them a career of honor and usefulness.

During the past year the boys have shown a desire to improve, which has been very gratifying; they have been managed more easily, and seem to be more contented and happy than ever before.

I take pleasure in stating the kind feelings existing between myself and those associated with me in the care and responsibilities of the institution, and the faithfulness with which they have met their obligations.

Allow me, gentlemen, in conclusion, to express to you my gratitude for your aid and indulgence to your obedient servant,

RICHARD MATTHEWS, *Superintendent.*

SCHOOL SHIP MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON HARBOR,
September 30, 1864.

List of Salaried Officers and their Salaries.

Richard Matthews, Superintendent,	$1,500 00
Martin L. Eldridge, Teacher,	1,100 00
Daniel Russell, First Officer,	900 00
Asa Blaney, Second Officer,	600 00
George P. Smith, Third Officer,	480 00
Charles H. Barbour, Steward,	480 00
Simeon Shepherd, Cook,	456 00
Nelson Land, Carpenter,	480 00
William Grant, Captain Berth Deck,	420 00
George Andrews, Captain Mess Deck,	420 00
Reuben Harp, Seaman,	420 00
Walter Perry, Seaman,	420 00

PUBLIC DOCUMENT..... .....No. 20.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

Mass

STATE REFORM SCHOOL:

WITH THE

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

NAUTICAL BRANCH.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
No. 4 Spring Lane.
1866.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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SECRETARY.

JOHN AYRES.

TREASURER.

GEORGE C. DAVIS.

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SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

HENRY CHICKERING, JONES S. DAVIS,
JOHN AYRES.

FARM COMMITTEE.

GEORGE C. DAVIS, E. A. GOODNOW,
JOHN AYRES.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth.

The Trustees of the State Reform School present their Nineteenth Annual Report, accompanied by the reports of the Treasurer, Superintendent, Farmer and Physician, with renewed faith in their work and in the belief that during the past year something has been done to promote the important objects committed to their care; and it is no more than justice to the able and efficient Superintendent and the faithful officers under him, to admit, that whatever success has been attained, is due in great measure to their untiring exertions.

The average number of boys in the institution, during the year ending September 30th, 1865, has been 325.

Of these, 241 have been congregated in the main building, 30 in the garden-house, 30 in the farm-house, and 24 in the Peters house.

A brief mention of each of these families will help to convey a clear idea of the system at present in operation.

The main building includes the hospital, dormitories, dining-room, work-rooms and play-ground for the boys, five school-rooms, bakery, kitchen, laundry, &c., all of which are inclosed and kept under lock and key. It also includes the chapel and officers' rooms.

The schools are graded, and the boys transferred from the lower to the higher as rapidly as fitted. Three of these schools are under female teachers, two under male teachers.

The progress of the boys in their studies, although not all that could be desired, is perhaps as great as could reasonably be expected, and is sufficient to prove that they are not at all deficient in intellect.

In judging of our schools it must be borne in mind that very many of the boys committed to the Reform School, are truants who have never regularly attended school anywhere; they have never formed the habit of study, and this must be acquired before satisfactory results can be attained. It should also be remembered that the boys remain in the institution on the average but little over two years—they, therefore, can attend each school but a very short time, and generally leave just when they are commencing to do credit both to their teachers and themselves.

The boys are employed in chair seating, they knit all their own socks, make their own shoes and nearly all their own clothes; do the baking and laundry work for all the inmates of the institution, do the work in the kitchen and keep the halls and dormitories in order.

The garden-house, situated some ten rods from the main building, is of brick, was built for its present use, and is well adapted thereto. It contains school-room, dining-room, dormitory for the boys and apartments for the officers. It is under the care of the gardener, his wife and a teacher.

The employment of the boys consists of gardening and the necessary household duties.

The farm-house, some thirty rods from the main building, is of wood, and is an old building altered and enlarged. It contains school-room, sitting and dining-rooms, kitchen, dormitory and officers' apartments. This family is under the care of the

farmer, his wife, a female teacher, and, during the summer, an overseer. The boys are employed on the farm and in household duties.

The Peters house is the old farm-house slightly changed to fit it for its present purpose.

It contains the youngest boys in the institution, and is under the care of a master, a matron and a female teacher. In addition to the duties of the household, the boys do such light out-of-doors work as they are capable of performing. This family has afforded unmixed satisfaction. No one can contemplate the happy faces assembled round its flower-adorned board, without a feeling of gratitude to the Commonwealth for having rescued these little fellows from scenes of vice and misery, and for affording them the opportunity to grow up virtuous and intelligent men.

The boys in these three families are under no more restraint of lock and key than they would be in an ordinary boarding school, but are suffered to go and come subject to the direction of their masters, with whom they sit at table, forming one family and all faring alike. From the main building, boys who can be trusted, are promoted to these families.

All the boys in the main building attend Sunday school in the chapel under the teaching of ladies and gentlemen from the village of Westborough, to whom our thanks are especially due. In sunshine and in storm they have been faithful in the performance of this duty, and they will find their reward in the faith that their words of counsel and encouragement have helped to turn the feet of many wanderers into the true path.

Religious services are regularly held by clergymen of the different denominations.

The exercises are thus varied and rendered attractive to the boys, and a careful attention secured which would do credit to older congregations.

In some respects it might be an advantage to the institution to employ a regular chaplain, but there are very few men who could interest 300 boys every Sunday in the year. It requires something new to excite their attention, yet the range of topics suited to them is limited. Really able preachers would, of course, seek and obtain a wider field than ours.

Under the present arrangement we secure the services of some of our most talented speakers of all denominations.

More than 150 boys have left the institution during the year. A report is required semi-annually of every person who receives a boy, and a penalty is contained in every indenture for failure to comply with this regulation. We do not, in all cases, get so regular or so full reports as would be desirable, yet we endeavor to keep informed, either by correspondence or by visits, of the behavior of the boys and of the treatment they receive. A great deal of care is used to ascertain the characters of those who apply for boys, but we sometimes get deceived. ost masters honestly fulfil the clause in the indentures which requires that the boys "shall be treated as members of the family," and earnestly endeavor to make good citizens of them, while there are those whose only effort appears to be, to get the largest earnings from them at the least expense.

Petitions for the discharge of boys are very frequent; the rule is to grant them, when it can be done with due regard to their welfare. The institution is constantly crowded, and we know from the committing officers, that there are many boys in the streets who need its discipline; therefore we often feel compelled to send out those who could advantageously remain with us for a longer period, in order to make room for fresh admissions.

Experience teaches that these boys, many of whom never had a mother's affection, or felt the kindly atmosphere of woman's love, need the softening and refining influence which woman alone can give, and we have, wherever practicable, substituted female officers and teachers for those of the other sex.

Occupation is provided for every hour in the day, the boys are never idle, they are either asleep, at work, in school, or at play, yet their occupation is constantly varied and they are always under the surveillance of an officer or teacher.

The Trustees have devoted much time and thought to the subject of labor for the boys.

It is a difficult matter to find employment which is healthy, which can be profitably carried on a portion of the day, that it may not interfere with school hours, which can be readily learned and successfully pursued during the short time boys

remain in the institution, which will fit them for future usefulness, and which at the same time will afford suitable remuneration.

Chair-seating is admirably adapted to the boys. It is a pleasant, light and cheerful occupation, and tends to the development of the muscular system, without over-fatigue, but it does not afford suitable remuneration, and even at the very low price paid, the contractor has for some time past, been able to employ only one-half the usual number. An experiment, which it is hoped will prove successful, is now being made in comb-making, fifteen boys being engaged in that business at fifteen cents each per day.

Labor on the land, however, is that which commends itself most strongly to our judgment, and which the generous founder of the institution undoubtedly intended should chiefly occupy its inmates.

During the past summer, the boys from the main building, on account of want of work in the chair-shop, have performed 4,680 days' work in such agricultural and horticultural labor as suited their ages. It has proved both agreeable and advantageous to them and profitable to the institution in the way of improvement to the farm. It is proposed to extend as rapidly as possible the culture of grapes, to which considerable attention has been given during the last two years; of strawberries, of which we this year sold 2,640 boxes for the sum of $676.23; and of other small fruits.

While the institution was connected with the State Board of Agriculture, the sum of ten cents per day was received for the labor of each boy employed on the land. Now, nothing is received in money for such labor, though much is derived in the product of the farm.

This probably gave rise to the statement in the report of the Board of State Charities, (page 75,) that "the boys do not earn as much now as formerly." If ten cents for each day's work performed on the land by the boys were added to the earnings of last year, it would show a different result.

On the same page of the report it is also stated that "less attention is paid to *labor* and more to the education of the boys in books." This also is incorrect. While it is true, that more attention is paid to their education "in books," all the boys in

the institution, who are well, labor six hours per day, as heretofore; none are "excused from work," except for illness.

The crops have been abundant and the condition of the land is steadily improving. For details of the farming operations you are respectfully referred to the report of the Farmer.

The boys have not altogether escaped the diseases incident to hot weather and the season of green fruits, as will be seen by reference to the report of the Physician; yet regular diet, fresh air, and a careful attention to cleanliness, have given us, as in past years, a degree of health for which we owe devout thanks to the Dispenser of health and all the blessings enjoyed by this highly favored community.

The report of the Treasurer will exhibit the pecuniary condition of the institution. The most rigid economy, consistent with what is believed to be the best interest of the boys, has been exercised in every department. Simple detention as in a prison, requires fewer officers, and is, therefore, "cheaper" than reformation, which is a personal or individual affair, and cannot be performed by wholesale.

Bolts and bars doubtless cost less than moral restraints, but they will not last so long. They build no character for the future.

Some general observations on the working of the system in operation at Westborough, its needs and its results, may not be out of place

We will endeavor to present them in a spirit of candor, free from prejudice, not as advocates of the institution under our control, but as friends to humanity, and as citizens of Massachusetts, watchful that she shall faithfully perform her duty to those who themselves will, in a few years, as citizens, have her destiny in their hands.

As to the working of the institution, it is our opinion that we have at Westborough confinement room enough for all the present and prospective needs of the State.

Boys when first committed, doubtless, need to be confined,—certainly some of them do,—but we have no faith in the congregate system, except as a temporary place of detention. We have in the main building some 250 boys, who must associate together; the bad must injuriously affect the good.

We would not have in that part of the institution more than 100 at a time, and if adequate provision in families were made, we think that number need never be increased.

Our experience convinces us that the family system is the one best adapted to reform boys, and fit them for useful lives. Their characters must be studied separately. The peculiar tendency and deficiencies of each must be provided for. They must be trusted, as far as they deserve trust, and a progressive system adopted, investing each upward step with an appropriate reward. Boys who never had a home, need the order, the decency, and the comfort of a family.

Our needs are that a sufficient number of families should be provided for, either at Westborough, or in other localities, or a portion at Westborough, and a portion in other parts of the State, to reduce the number in the main building to one hundred, and to provide for all those now going to destruction in our cities and large towns. The number of these is very large. We are continually applied to for admissions by individuals, both in and out of the State, and by committing officers who are obliged to discharge boys who need reform, and whom they will not subject to the contaminating influence of houses of correction.

We think that these families should all be under the authority of the Commonwealth, rather than under that of private associations, and under the control of a single board,—that private benevolence should come in to assist the State.

Our recommendation then to your excellency and the honorable council and to the legislators of the Commonwealth is, that an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars be made during the coming winter, on the condition that a like sum be raised by private subscription, for the purpose of establishing ten new family houses similar to those now in existence at Westborough. That number of houses would speedily be filled, and it is believed that the sum named could easily be obtained from private individuals in aid of the object.

Fifty thousand dollars may appear to some a large amount for Massachusetts to appropriate at one time for this purpose. It is in reality but the simplest justice and the most rigid economy that she should do so. It is just that she should snatch from scenes of vice and infamy those who are there

going to destruction, and afford to every child within her borders the means for moral, mental and physical culture. It is cheaper to prevent than to punish crime; better economy to pay for the education of a boy or girl than to provide for the confinement of a condemned criminal.

As to the result of the system, while we cannot say that it is perfect, or that it has reached the highest possible standard, we think it is on the whole a success, as is proved by the statistics to be found in the Superintendent's report.

The evidences of its good offices must, however, be incomplete and fragmentary. They are like the gentle rain which the dry soil absorbs and hides from view, but which, nevertheless, nourishes the parching and hungry roots, and whose unseen influence makes the earth rich in everything needful for man's subsistence, and beautiful in the verdure and the flower which please the eye and cultivate the taste.

We frequently receive visits from young men holding good positions in society who know no other home, and who owe to the State Reform School whatever of respectability and usefulness they have attained.

Six hundred and twenty-nine of the former inmates of the institution have served in the army during the late war. The histories of some of these boy-soldiers is very interesting. We select a few from a large number in our possession:—

J. G., an orphan, not yet seventeen, who had a sister and three brothers, having left the institution, was faithfully working at a trade. When the call for hundred days' men came, he enlisted, served his time out, and then enlisted for the war. His pay and bounties were deposited with responsible parties, and when he was mustered out amounted to quite a sum. Before reënlisting he sought his sister, found her at work in Boston, and gave her $25. His brothers, aged respectively nine, seven, and five years, he found in an almshouse. He secured a good place for the eldest with his master, with the opportunity of attending school, agreeing to pay his board. He was advised to leave the two youngest where they were for one year longer, when he intends to obtain situations for them. At the close of the war he returned, and is now employed by his former master.

W. H. enlisted in the 35th Massachusetts Regiment, left his bounty with the Superintendent, and was killed at Knoxville, in 1863. His father died about the same time. The mother would have been left utterly destitute, but for the money left by this son, which was used to purchase her a home.

J. A. enlisted September 5, 1863, in the 22d Massachusetts, was eight months in Andersonville, and lived but two days after he was discharged and had arrived at the Annapolis Hospital. H s only request to the nurse was that she should inform the Superintendent of his death. His parents had not written him for more than four years. His bounty had been left with the Superintendent, who sought out the father and mother, and, by the advice of the selectmen of the town where they resided, expended it in purchasing a homestead for them.

J. L. F. was indentured to a farmer in March, 1864. The following September he enlisted, leaving his bounty in the hands of the Superintendent. He was honorably discharged, and returned to the institution with $700. He proposes to use $300 to $400 to liquidate a mortgage on his father's place. He is now learning a trade, and earning $1 per day and his board.

Another boy enlisted in the 34th Massachusetts, left his bounty with the Superintendent, and forwarded to him his money from time to time, until the sum reached $400. Having no relative within his knowledge, he wrote the Superintendent that in case he should be killed, he wished him to appropriate such a sum as he thought fit, for the purchase of something for the institution, "as a remembrance." The remainder he directed should be sent to a young lady whose acquaintance he made while in camp, and who had induced him to promise not to drink liquor or swear while in the service, which promise he meant "to keep."

Did Massachusetts ever make a wiser expenditure than when she reclaimed these boys?

The rebellion is ended; the blessings of peace have succeeded the horrors of war. We yet have duties to perform growing out of the struggle and its proper settlement, but they will not engross us as did the trying times when the war was upon us.

We shall have the leisure to turn to other duties, and the means to promote other objects intimately connected with the welfare of society.

We have growing up in our midst hundreds of boys and girls who know not by experience the holy significance of that word "home," which so enriches the English language; who have no father or mother, in the true sense of the terms; whose souls are starving in a land where the church-spire points from every hill-top; whose minds are left in worse than Egyptian darkness in this, the birthplace of common schools; and who are suffering for the commonest necessities of life in the midst of such an amount of physical comfort as no other community out of New England enjoys.

Many of these children are taught vice and wickedness from the very cradle; others live in the daily presence of obscenity and profanity sufficient to poison their souls; and yet others, who are not absolutely forced into crime, are lost from the want of suitable moral training.

Think of it, citizens of Massachusetts, who are living in the midst of luxury and splendor, there are boys, perhaps within a stone's throw of your stately residences, whose heads press no downy pillow, who have no resource when the shades of night are creeping on, but to crawl under the shelter of some friendly pile of lumber, by chance to find a more luxurious couch in a hayloft, or in company with criminals, old and young, to seek the station-house.

Think of it, mothers, who tenderly provide your beloved daughters with all that money can buy, who bless their slumbers with your prayers, and shield them so far as you may, from every temptation,—there are in this community daughters with souls as white, sent from the hand of the great Father as pure, who know not where to lay their heads; who never sit at table to eat an orderly meal; whose ragged dress is insufficient to preserve the remnants of modesty which have survived evil associations; and whose slumbers are made horrible by oaths and curses, instead of being sweetened by prayers and blessings. What can they do but enter on the road which leads to destruction?

We invite the citizens of Massachusetts to visit the State Reform School and examine its operation.

They cannot do this without becoming interested in its object, and we believe they will resolve that every son and daughter of the old Bay State shall have the means of growing up virtuous, intelligent and respectable; ornaments and not pests of society.

HENRY CHICKERING.
JOHN AYRES.
GEORGE C. DAVIS.
E. A. GOODNOW.
PLINY NICKERSON.
J. H. STEPHENSON.
J. S. DAVIS.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth.

The Treasurer of the State Reform School respectfully presents his Nineteenth Annual Report.

He charges himself for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1865, as follows:—

For cash on hand per last report,		$311 50
For amount received from the State treasury—		
January, 1865,—balance of appropriation for 1864,		4,145 58
March, 1865,—for amount of appropriation for deficiency in 1864,		6,254 09
For amounts received from State treasury—		
March, 1865,—	$3,478 66	
April, "	8,128 94	
August, "	14,102 41	
October, "	14,823 16	
		40,533 17
For amount received for labor of boys,	$2,845 38	
sundries sold from farm and garden,	3,186 35	
sundries sold from the institution and discount on purchases,	1,608 77	
		7,640 50
		$58,884 84
For amount received of cities and towns for support of boys, per schedule,		9,044 37
		$67,929 21

And he credits himself for the following

PAYMENTS.

For provisions and groceries,	$18,643 63	
clothing,	7,106 83	
leather and tools used in the shoe-shop,	438 95	
fuel and lights,	6,141 90	
general repairs,	3,148 85	
salaries and wages,	11,864 81	
furniture,	840 77	
bedding,	423 74	
school-books and stationery,	397 54	
postage,	59 44	
hospital expenses,	82 05	
trustees' expenses	230 44	
farm expenses,	7,067 51	
cartage,	246 36	
travelling expenses of Superintendent and other officers,	268 78	
miscellaneous,	1,343 90	
		$58,305 50
Cash reserved for freight on cargo of coal, unsettled,	$466 64	
Balance,	117 70	
		579 34
Paid to State Treasurer amount received for the support of boys,		9,044 37
		$67,929 21

"Detailed" Statement of Expenses.

Provisions and Groceries include

Flour, 559 barrels,	$6,795 80
Rye meal, 119½ bushels,	261 51
Indian meal, 579 bushels,	995 57
Hops, 288 pounds, $104.83; malt, $22.75,	127 58
Crackers, 6 barrels and 12 pounds,	31 84
Rice, 181 pounds,	20 66

Beef, 39,270 pounds,	$4,287 88
Veal, 1,038¾ pounds,	148 22
Tripe, 300 pounds,	33 00
Mutton, 821 pounds,	80 13
Ham, 110 pounds,	29 40
Fish, 4,167 pounds,	343 54
Poultry, 295 pounds,	70 85
Lard, 1,622 pounds,	382 55
Molasses, 2,278 gallons,	1,341 95
Sugar, 4,082 pounds,	786 05
Coffee, 308 pounds,	85 80
Tea, 262 pounds,	255 75
Chocolate, 500 pounds,	253 47
Barley coffee, 1,396 pounds,	132 07
Eggs, 166 7/12 dozens,	55 54
Butter, 2,359 pounds,	1,042 67
Cheese, 432¼ pounds,	95 05
Milk, 137 cans,	60 99
Beans, 65¾ bushels,	188 93
Dried apples, 183 pounds,	33 10
Vegetables from boys' gardens,	46 69
Vinegar, 304½ gallons,	57 15
Filling ice house,	41 75
Soap, 1,151¾ pounds,	139 34
Potash, 1,571 pounds; indigo, $8,	157 25
Salt,	38 55
Starch, 84 pounds,	10 71
Saleratus, 224 pounds; cream tartar, $19.50,	37 48
Pepper, 50 pounds,	20 00
Ginger, cinnamon, nutmegs, and other spices,	62 73
Raisins, 8 boxes,	43 50
Peanuts, candy, and lemons for holidays,	31 00
Sundry small groceries,	17 58
	$18,643 63

General Repairs include

Labor and materials,	$690 50
Steam-pipe and repairing,	651 22
Repairing steam-kettles,	311 15

Machinists' tools,	$88 92
Locks and repairing,	51 75
Paper hangings,	22 07
Paints, oil, &c.,	278 05
Whitewashing and mason-work,	296 33
Glass,	32 10
Pump, lead pipe, and plumbing,	149 29
Repairing laundry,	336 83
Platform in boys' yard,	204 64
Repairing Warren House,	116 00
	$3,148 85

Clothing includes

Satinets, 122¼ yards,	$152 50
Cassimere, 1,723 yards	2,756 65
Cottonade, 1,581 yards,	1,210 31
Cotton cloth, 1,237 yards,	580 58
Making and trimming jackets, 393,	816 71
Silicia, 72 yards,	37 19
Cloth and clothing for apprentices,	280 43
Caps, 37½ dozens,	295 00
Straw hats, 120,	19 25
Handkerchiefs and cravats, 8 dozen,	12 85
Suspenders and webbing,	108 00
Yarn 262⅜ pounds,	386 42
Cotton hose, 2 dozen,	6 50
Shoes, 221 pairs, strings $9.37,	273 46
Thread, linen, 48 pounds,	123 30
Thread, cotton,	8 25
Needles, $5, thimbles,	5 82
Buttons, 10 gt. gross,	16 62
Combs,	14 62
Shears, 3 pairs, and sundries,	2 37
	$7,106 83

Leather and Tools used in the Shoe-shop include

Leather, 507¾ pounds,	$203 40
" 531 feet,	154 80
Shoe-tips, 562 pairs,	37 52

Pegs, $3.91, nails, $6.18,	$10 09
Lasts, $23.36 and other small tools,	28 39
Oil and blacking,	4 75
	$438 95

Fuel and Lights include

Coal, 485 tons and 289 pounds,	$5,654 92
Kerosene, 516 gallons,	414 58
Oil for gas,	28 98
Wood, 6 cords,	36 68
Wicks and matches,	6 74
	$6,141 90

Furniture includes

Damask, 83 yards,	$66 60
Carpeting, 26 yards,	23 88
Curtains and fixtures,	5 80
Mats,	48 80
Clothes-baskets and lines,	28 00
Feather dusters,	9 00
Brooms and brushes, 12½ dozen,	64 63
Scrubbing brushes,	27 75
Repairing furniture,	21 25
Picture, "At home on a furlough," and frame,	16 10
Combs and pocket mirrors,	4 54
Spring bedsteads, 3, and right to use,	19 39
Pails, 4 dozen,	17 25
Tubs, sieves, and other wooden ware,	12 37
Lanterns, 21, and lamps,	23 10
Chimneys,	24 85
Tea urns, 2,	20 00
Tin and glassware,	88 01
Knives and forks,	21 17
Spoons, 9 dozens,	6 38
Crockery.	223 01
Coal hods, and repairing stoves,	60 10
Sundry small articles,	8 79
	$840 77

Bedding includes

Sheeting, 749 yards,	$320 03
Thread, 13 pounds,	30 45
Straw, 10,704 pounds,	72 01
Blanket,	1 25
	$423 74

School-Books and Stationery, include

School-books,	$71 03
Hymn books,	16 84
Library books,	66 50
Mounting tablets,	20 16
Writing paper, $29.81; envelopes, $8.50,	38 31
Writing books,	29 16
Blank books and memorandums,	5 84
Pencils and pens,	24 15
Inkstands,	10 00
Slates,	33 10
Daily Advertiser, for 1865,	12 00
Evening Transcript, for 1865,	15 00
Barnard's Journal of Education, for 1865,	3 50
North American Review, for 1865,	5 00
Atlantic Monthly, for 1865,	4 00
Country Gentleman, for 1865,	2 50
Working Farmer, for 1865,	1 00
Massachusetts Ploughman, for 1865,	2 50
New England Farmer, for 1865,	2 50
Youth's Companion, 12 copies, for 1865,	12 96
Little Pilgrim, 10 copies, for 1865,	5 00
Sabbath School Gazette, 12 copies, for 1865,	3 00
Child's Paper, 12 copies, for 1865,	1 50
Child's World, 12 copies, for 1865,	1 44
Child at Home, 12 copies, for 1865,	2 00
Student and Schoolmate, 6 copies, for 1865,	7 80
Clark's School Visitor, for 1865,	0 75
	$397 54

Farm Expenses, include

Grass seed,	$27 06
Garden seeds,	73 43

Corn to plant,	$10 50
Cabbage plants,	59 75
Grape roots, 101,	40 25
Landscape gardening,	55 40
Ashes, 800 bushels,	80 00
Plaster, 10 tons and 1,100 lbs.; oyster shells, $4.67;	104 90
Refuse hair, 11,467 pounds,	99 33
Bone dust and grinding,	107 40
Sawdust,	6 00
Grain,	1,012 62
Grinding grain,	34 65
Straw and hay, for bedding,	65 96
Hay,	65 24
Oxen, 2,	315 00
Swine, 10,	219 88
Baskets and brushes,	29 57
Strawberry boxes,	27 50
Buckeye mower,	150 00
Scythes,	16 50
Horse rake, $12; hand rakes, 12,	15 50
Wheel-barrows, 6, and repairing,	41 00
Shovels, 42; spades, 12,	75 55
Hoes, 4¾ dozens; potato diggers, $2.50,	53 88
Bog hoes, 3 dozens,	58 00
Manure forks, 2; steel rakes, 8,	12 50
Flower pots, $6.85; trowels, 12, $4.50,	11 35
Repairing carts, mower, and other farm tools,	52 27
Repairing harnesses; oil and whips,	32 00
Cards and brush,	2 90
Blacksmithing,	149 02
Repairing barn,	15 00
Slaughtering,	33 00
Watch dog collar, and license,	14 08
Police service at barn,	20 00
Appraisers,	20 00
Boarding laborers,	997 71
Wages,	2,844 20
Sundries,	18 61
	$7,067 51

Miscellaneous includes

Expenses in sending boys to friends and places,	$19 90
Expenses in returning elopers,	245 63
Conveying Sabbath School teachers to the institution,	156 00
Conveying Governor and Council, and legislative committee to institution,	21 75
Grain for horses, 270 bushels,	405 56
Shoeing horses, and other blacksmithing,	74 07
Express wagon,	90 00
Repairing carriages,	25 34
Use of carriage,	17 00
Whips, and repairing harnesses,	13 95
Buffalo robe,	18 00
Skates and straps,	14 00
Foot balls, marbles and hoops,	5 30
Fireworks for 4th of July,	28 74
United States flag,	18 00
Overwork of boys,	17 88
Expense of concerts,	10 45
Mounting birds,	8 25
Coffins and expense of funerals,	77 75
Sand and bristol brick,	11 81
Copperas, $7.83; waste paper, $21,	28 83
Advertising, $2; revenue stamps, $2,	4 00
Postage, and other expenses in collecting support of boys from towns and cities,	31 69
	$1,343 90

GEORGE C. DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1865.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of the Treasurer, and find them correctly cast and properly vouched.

J. H. STEPHENSON,
PLINY NICKERSON,
Auditing Committee.

WESTBOROUGH, October, 1865.

STATEMENT

Of Cash received of Cities and Towns, for support of Boys at the State Reform School, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

Adams,	$90 72	New Bedford,	$52 00
Athol,	26 00	Northampton,	55 93
Auburn,	26 79	Newburyport,	80 29
Attleborough,	36 14	Nantucket,	26 00
Acton,	22 93	North Bridgewater,	19 50
Blackstone,	2 57	Newton,	22 50
Barre,	22 21	Orange,	26 43
Boston,	2,772 91	Pittsfield,	68 00
Brewster,	26 00	Palmer,	21 36
Brookline,	13 79	Quincy,	53 00
Chelsea,	135 43	Rehoboth,	2 21
Cambridge,	385 66	Roxbury,	1,104 26
Chicopee,	48 28	Rockport,	26 00
Charlestown,	669 72	Randolph,	20 85
Canton,	26 00	South Danvers,	25 50
Dorchester,	68 14	Springfield,	336 07
Dedham,	33 42	Salem,	350 28
Danvers,	24 43	Somerville,	156 35
Fall River,	156 00	Swanzey,	26 00
Fitchburg,	26 00	Sandwich,	43 14
Franklin,	45 21	Stockbridge,	55 50
Groveland,	24 64	Shrewsbury,	21 71
Groton,	52 00	Stoneham,	11 71
Greenfield,	88 00	Stoughton,	3 50
Grafton,	27 57	Taunton,	80 80
Holden,	10 64	Worcester,	157 50
Ipswich,	20 36	Woburn,	184 29
Lenox,	46 50	Westfield,	52 00
Lancaster,	26 00	Williamstown,	22 71
Lawrence,	58 79	West Roxbury,	65 93
Lowell,	105 22	Winchester,	104 00
Lee,	39 00	West Brookfield,	58 29
Lynn,	175 42	Westborough,	32 50
Littleton,	23 29	Waltham,	35 21
Milford,	29 50	Weymouth,	3 71
Manchester,	24 00	West Bridgewater,	25 50
Marblehead,	123 08		
Marlborough,	57 27		$9,044 37
Montague,	24 21		

HEATING APPARATUS.

Amount of appropriation, May, 1864,		$10,000 00
Paid bills of sundry persons, as follows:—		
Davis and Chaddock, for fire brick,	$10 25	
Patrick Moum, labor on ditch, and repacking steam-pipes,	83 00	
Thomas Kennally, labor on ditch, and repacking steam-pipes,	58 00	
James King, labor on ditch, and repacking steam-pipes,	56 00	
A. W. Gilbert, nails,	22 00	
J. W. Shumway, carpenter work,	110 25	
William C. Allen, labor setting boilers,	41 67	
Agricultural branch Boston and Worcester R. R. Co., cartage,	7 03	
Boston and Worcester R. R. Co., cartage,	5 30	
Boston and Worcester R. R. Co., cartage,	8 22	
Boston and Worcester R. R. Co., cartage,	73 63	
C. S. Hardy, iron work,	10 83	
William J. Eaton, express of castings,	1 95	
Wright Stratton, expense in moving boilers,	1 15	
John A. Thayer, conveying workmen,	1 00	
Boston and Worcester R. R. Co., cartage,	4 14	
C. W. Burbank, bricks,	96 00	
C. Fairbank, moving old boilers,	10 00	
E. & F. King & Co., black varnish,	9 00	
Patrick Moum, mason-work and trenching,	57 00	
John W. Shumway, carpenter work,	80 50	
Miles Towhar, excavating pump-room,	19 50	
William S. Perry, lumber,	208 60	
Simon Doneyhue, excavating,	22 75	
James Brady, excavating,	22 75	
James Mooney, excavating,	36 75	
O. K. Hutchinson, paying railroad fare of workmen,	43 40	
Boston and Worcester R. R. Co., cartage,	5 51	
S. F. Whitehouse, setting boilers,	300 00	
William A. Wheeler, services in arranging heating apparatus,	25 00	
S. W. Burbank, bricks,	100 00	
Whitney, Bridges & Stearns, bale of felt,	45 60	
Agricultural branch Boston and Worcester R. R. Co., cartage,	6 65	
William A. Wheeler, water-pipe,	182 04	
C. A. Harrington, mason-work,	234 75	

Draper & Clark, lime,	$155 60	
James W. Clark, carpenter work,	125 00	
George C. Davis, travelling expenses and supervision,	64 50	
Knowles & Sibley, steam-pump,	600 00	
M. N. Putnam, boarding workmen,	179 58	
Charles S. Hardy, iron work,	10 79	
T. P. Hunt, tin roofing,	32 01	
John A. Thayer, conveying workmen,	4 50	
William J. Eaton, expressage,	7 20	
Thomas Cunningham, steam boilers, 3,	6,901 17	
Simon Donahue, excavating for pump,	24 50	
James Brady, excavating for pump,	20 12	
Charles Tenny, excavating for pump,	8 00	
Michael Sullivan, excavating for pump,	21 00	
Marcus N. Putnam, boarding workmen,	138 57	
Charles Hayden, excavating,	64 22	
Boston and Worcester R. R., cartage,	1 99	
William J. Eaton, express business,	8 95	
O. K. Hutchinson, travelling expenses of workmen,	22 48	
Patrick Moum, stone mason-work,	90 00	
Wright Stratton, labor,	5 25	
M. N. Putnam, boarding workmen,	67 84	
Draper & Clark, lime and cement,	36 00	
C. A. Harrington, mason-work,	29 25	
William A. Wheeler, iron pipe, and repairing old pump, &c.,	232 91	
R. A. Wright, steam-pipe, and fitting same,	353 16	
George C. Davis, hair packing,	115 74	
C. W. Burbank, bricks,	13 20	
William A. Wheeler, pipe and fitting,	20 18	
Samuel J. Rice, covering stones,	109 71	
		$11,563 64

Aug.—1864. Received from the State Treasurer,	$5,000 00	
Jan. —1865. Received from the State Treasurer,	5,000 00	
Borrowed from the income of the Lyman Fund, amount to balance, per vote of Trustees,	1,563 64	
		$11,563 64

GEORGE C. DAVIS, *Treasurer*

WESTBOROUGH, September 30th, 1865.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account, and found it correctly cast.

J. H. STEPHENSON,
PLINY NICKERSON,
Auditing Committee.

LYMAN FUND.

The principal of this fund is in the same investments as last year, at the nominal value of		$20,000 00
Amount of income on hand, per last report, . .	$1,357 23	
Jan. 13, 1865.—Received dividend on Boston and Worcester R. R. stock, . . .	$300 00	
Received dividend on Fitchburg R. R. stock, ...	212 00	
Aug. 1, 1865.—Received dividend on Fitchburg R. R. stock, ...	159 00	
Received dividend on Boston and Worcester R. R. stock. . . .	270 00	
		$2,298 23
Jan. 2, 1865.—Paid Wright & Potter, bill for printing,	$76 82	
Loaned, by order of trustees, balance for completing steam boilers and heating apparatus, per account, .	1,563 64	
Paid George H. Drew, for photographic views of the institution, .	88 00	
	$1,728 46	
Cash on hand, ...	569 77	
		$2,298 23

GEORGE C. DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

WESTBOROUGH, 30th September, 1865.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account, and find it to be correct.

J. H. STEPHENSON,
PLINY NICKERSON,
Auditing Committee.

MARY LAMB FUND.

Principal invested in U. S. $7\frac{3}{10}$ bond, ...		$1,000 00
Amount of income on hand, per last report, . . .	$87 93	
Feb. 27, 1865.—Received from the town of Northborough, note and interest, . .	1,026 10	
Aug. 15, 1865.—Received interest on U. S. bond, .	36 50	
		$1,150 53
Mar. 1, 1865.—Paid for U. S. bond, and interest accrued, ...	$1,002 60	
Cash to balance, ...	147 93	
		$1,150 53

GEORGE C. DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

WESTBOROUGH, 30th September, 1865.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account, and find it to be correct.

J. H. STEPHENSON,
PLINY NICKERSON,
Auditing Committee.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—The Nineteenth Annual Report of this institution, is herewith respectfully submitted.

TABLE No. 1,

Showing the number Received and Discharged, and the general condition of the School, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1865.

Boys in school October 1, 1864,		333
since committed,	92	
received from Nautical Branch,	8	
Apprentices returned by masters,	15	
returned voluntarily,	16	
returned, having left places,	9	
Eloped last year, returned,	2	
	——	142
Whole number in school during the year,		475
Discharged or apprenticed,	68	
Transferred to Nautical Branch,	6	
Hired out, or visiting friends,	82	
Eloped,	1	
Died,	6	
	——	163
Remaining in school September 30, 1865,		312

Table No. 2,

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties the past year, and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Barnstable,	1	19	20
Berkshire,	3	126	129
Bristol,	4	277	281
Dukes,	–	5	5
Essex,	9	559	568
Franklin,	–	30	30
Hampden,	3	188	191
Hampshire,	2	45	47
Middlesex,	20	561	581
Nantucket,	–	16	16
Norfolk,	17	304	321
Plymouth,	–	45	45
Suffolk,	29	681	710
Worcester,	3	317	320
Totals,	92	3,173	3,265

Table No. 3,

Showing the Admissions, number Discharged, and average number for each month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average number.
October,	9	9	332.6+
November,	12	11	332.8+
December,	10	9	337.
January,	7	6	336.2
February,	9	11	333.7
March,	11	20	329.1
April,	7	25	318.1
May,	24	11	315.
June,	17	18	317.
July,	11	14	318.6
August,	14	11	318.1
September,	11	18	313.2
Totals,	142	163	325.1+

Table No. 4,

Showing the disposal of those Discharged the past year, and previously.

DISPOSAL.	Past year.	Previously.	Totals.
Discharged by Board of Trustees,	8	603	611
expiration of sentence,	–	324	324
Remanded to alternative sentences,	–	134	134
Returned to Masters,	–	19	19
Discharged by order of Court,	–	11	11
Com'd to State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester,	–	2	2
Disch'ed to be tried for burning the Institut'n,	–	6	6
Pardoned by Executive,	–	6	6
Hired out, or visiting friends on probation,	82	202	284
Transferred to Nautical Branch of School,	6	161	167
Escaped,	1	38	39
Died,	6	47	53
Indentured to Bakers,	–	–	–
Barbers,	1	25	26
Blacksmiths,	–	17	17
Boiler-makers,	–	2	2
Book-binders,	–	1	1
Brass Founders,	–	2	2
Brick-makers,	–	1	1
Broom-makers,	–	1	1
Butchers,	–	6	6
Cabinet-makers,	–	9	9
Calico Printers,	–	2	2
Carpenters,	–	60	60
Caterers,	–	1	1
Cigar-makers,	–	1	1
Clergymen,	–	1	1
Clerks,	–	14	14
Comb-makers,	–	5	5
Coopers,	–	10	10
Cotton-manufacturers,	–	9	9
Daguerreotypists,	–	1	1
Engineers,	–	1	1
Engravers,	–	1	1
Farmers and Gardeners,	32	675	707
Farmers and Shoemakers,	9	73	82
File-makers.	–	2	2
Fresco Cleaners,	–	1	1
Glass-blowers,	–	1	1
Gun and Locksmiths,	–	1	1
Harness-makers,	–	6	6
Hotel-keepers,	–	1	1
Japanners,	–	1	1
Jewellers,	–	3	3
Lumber Dealers,	–	1	1
Machine Card-makers,	–	1	1
Machinists,	–	22	22
Mahogany Chair-makers,	–	2	2
Marble-workers,	–	4	4
Masons,	–	19	19

TABLE No. 4—Concluded.

DISPOSAL.	Past year.	Previously.	Totals.
Indentured to Merchants,	–	–	–
Millers,	–	2	2
Moulders,	–	7	7
Mule-spinners,	–	1	1
Musical Instrument-makers,	–	1	1
Nail-cutters,	–	1	1
Painters,	–	21	21
Paper-hangers,	–	2	2
Piano-forte makers,	–	1	1
Plumbers,	–	2	2
Pocket-book makers,	–	1	1
Printers,	–	7	7
Prussian Blue manufacturers,	–	1	1
Pump and Block-makers,	–	1	1
Reed and Harness makers,	–	1	1
Riggers,	–	1	1
Rope-makers,	–	2	2
Sail-makers,	–	4	4
Saw-makers,	–	1	1
School, to attend,	18	156	174
Sea Captains,	–	15	15
Ship Carpenters and B't Builders,	–	6	6
Shoe Tool-makers,	–	3	3
Silver Platers,	–	7	7
Sleigh-makers,	–	1	1
Soap and Candle makers,	–	1	1
Spool-makers,	–	1	1
Stone Cutters,	–	7	7
Tack-makers,	–	1	1
Tailors,	–	2	2
Tanners and Curriers,	–	18	18
Teamsters,	–	3	3
Tin and Coppersmiths,	–	6	6
Trunk-makers,	–	4	4
Upholsterers,	–	1	1
Veneer Sawyers,	–	1	1
Wheelwrights,	–	14	14
Wire Workers,	–	1	1
Wood Turners,	–	2	2
Woollen Weavers,	–	3	3
Totals,	163	3,315	3,478

It has been ascertained with certainty that 629 boys, who have been members of this school, served in army and navy during the late war.

Table No. 5,

Showing the length of time the boys had been in the Institution, who left during the past year, and since November 30, 1853.

TIME.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In school less than 1 month,	–	11	11
1 month,	–	27	27
2 months,	2	32	34
3 "	3	24	27
4 "	1	32	33
5 "	1	31	32
6 "	2	49	51
7 "	4	28	32
8 "	8	41	49
9 "	1	42	43
10 "	3	50	53
11 "	3	62	65
12 "	4	180	184
13 "	4	85	89
14 "	7	81	88
15 "	1	73	74
16 "	4	67	71
17 "	–	77	77
18 "	5	103	108
19 "	3	68	71
20 "	4	69	73
21 "	4	57	61
22 "	3	71	74
23 "	10	59	69
24 "	4	134	138
25 "	7	64	71
26 "	10	59	69
27 "	4	52	56
28 "	1	40	41
29 "	–	24	24
30 "	5	57	62
31 "	3	37	40
32 "	3	44	47
33 "	6	33	39
34 "	10	66	76
35 "	2	23	25
36 "	8	78	86
37 "	1	26	27
38 "	–	26	26
39 "	1	19	20
40 "	4	22	26
41 "	–	32	32
42 "	4	19	23
43 "	–	11	11
44 "	–	23	23
45 "	1	19	20
46 "	1	29	30
47 "	1	20	21

TABLE No. 5—Concluded.

TIME.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In school 48 months,	2	30	32
49 "	–	17	17
50 "	–	16	16
51 "	–	16	16
52 "	–	11	11
53 "	–	13	13
54 "	–	8	8
55 "	1	8	9
56 "	–	15	15
57 "	–	10	10
58 "	–	10	10
59 "	–	12	12
60 "	–	7	7
61 "	–	5	5
62 "	–	12	12
63 "	–	4	4
64 "	–	9	9
65 "	–	7	7
66 "	–	10	10
67 "	–	4	4
68 "	1	2	3
69 "	–	7	7
70 "	1	5	6
71 "	–	8	8
72 "	1	5	6
73 "	–	3	3
75 "	–	2	2
76 "	–	1	1
77 "	–	1	1
78 "	1	1	2
79 "	–	3	3
80 "	1	3	4
81 "	–	4	4
82 "	–	1	1
86 "	–	3	3
90 "	–	2	2
92 "	–	1	1
96 "	1	4	5
98 "	–	1	1
104 "	–	1	1
110 "	1	–	1
117 "	–	1	1
Totals,	163	2,654	2,817

The average time spent in the school by the boys that have left during the year, is 2 years, two months, and 27 days.

Table No. 6,

Showing by what authority the Commitments have been made the past year.

COMMITMENTS.	Past year.
By the Superior Court,	17
Justices of the Superior Court,	2
Judges of Probate Courts,	58
Transferred from Nautical Branch,	8
Total,	92

Table No. 7,

Showing the Nativity of those Committed past year, and previously.

NATIVITY.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Canada,	–	28	28
England,	2	64	66
France,	–	1	1
Germany,	1	2	3
Ireland,	3	383	386
Italy,	–	3	3
New Brunswick,	–	56	56
Newfoundland,	–	4	4
Nova Scotia,	–	38	38
Prince Edward Island,	–	1	1
Scotland,	–	12	12
West Indies,	–	2	2
Mexico,	–	1	1
Foreigners,	6	595	601
Born in Connecticut,	2	47	49
District of Columbia,	–	3	3
Georgia,	–	3	3
Illinois,	4	5	6
Kentucky,	–	2	2
Louisiana,	3	3	6
Maine,	–	100	100
Maryland,	1	5	6
Massachusetts,	72	2,066	2,138
Michigan,	–	1	1
Missouri,	–	1	1
New Hampshire,	1	86	87

TABLE No. 7—Concluded.

NATIVITY.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in New Jersey,	–	8	8
New York,	4	123	127
Ohio,	–	1	1
Pennsylvania,	–	15	15
Rhode Island,	1	37	38
Vermont,	1	37	38
Virginia,	–	–	–
Wisconsin,	–	1	1
Natives,	86	2,551	2,637

TABLE No. 8,

Showing the Nativity of Parents of those Committed last year.

NATIVITY.	Father.	Mother.
Born in British America,	–	3
England,	3	3
Germany,	4	2
Ireland,	45	46
Foreigners,	52	54
Born in Connecticut,	–	1
Maine,	3	3
Massachusetts,	34	26
Maryland,	1	1
New York,	–	2
Ohio,	1	1
Vermont,	1	3
Virginia,	–	2
Natives,	40	38

Table No. 9,

Showing the Ages of Boys when Committed.

AGE.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Six years,	–	5	5
Seven years,	–	18	18
Eight years,	3	82	85
Nine years,	5	174	179
Ten years,	4	304	308
Eleven years,	21	404	425
Twelve years,	14	467	481
Thirteen years,	27	526	553
Fourteen years,	11	486	497
Fifteen years,	–	532	532
Sixteen years,	–	122	122
Seventeen years,	–	40	40
Unknown,	–	12	12
Totals,	92	3,173	3,265

Average age of the boys when committed, 11.89+.

Table No. 10,

Showing the Domestic condition, &c., of the Boys committed during the year.

CONDITION.	Number.
Had no parents,	5
no father,	24
no mother,	16
step-father,	9
step-mother,	6
intemperate father,	47
intemperate mother,	22
parents separated,	5
used ardent spirits,	4
used tobacco,	27
been arrested before,	55
Catholic parents,	50
Protestant,	42

Table No. 11,

Showing the average employment of the Boys during the year.

Employed farming and gardening,	84.1
seating chairs,	88.4
making shoes,	2.1
in sewing,	34.6
in knitting,	41.1
in the laundry,	13.3
in baking, cooking, and care of dining-room,	14.3
in domestic work,	20.3
at the steam-mill,	4.5
on braiding straw,	10.
at miscellaneous work,	8.
Confined to the hospital,	4.4
Total,	325.1

In the chair-shop, 56,036 seats have been made—649 backs filled. In the shoe-shop, 286 pairs of shoes have been made, and 810 repaired.

In the laundry, 102,316 articles have been washed and ironed.

Table No. 12,

Showing the amount of work done in the Sewing and Knitting Department.

Articles.	Made.
Aprons,	91
Collars,	184
Comforters,	4
Handkerchiefs,	196
Holders,	138
Jackets,	436
Mittens,	58
Napkins,	24
Pantaloons,	957
Pillow-cases,	47
Sheets,	230
Shirts,	586
Stockings, pairs,	857
Suspenders,	710
Table-cloths,	3
Towels,	162
Totals.	4,683

The mending and repairing of clothes has been done in the sewing-room, in addition to the above named articles made.

The following are statistics of boys committed to this school since January 1, 1861, who have left, up to this date, October 1, 1865.

At that time the present Superintendent was appointed, and the new law came into practical operation, which forbids commitments for a less time than during minority, and of boys over 14 years of age.

At that time, also, the family system came into operation.

Whole number of boys committed to the State Reform School since January 1, 1861,	536
Number indentured,	156
discharged by trustees,	22
discharged on probation,	97
transferred to Nautical Branch,	46
pardoned by the Executive,	4
escaped,	2
died,	7
heard from,	252
not heard from,	81
visited by officers,	112
corresponded with officers,	148
visited the institution,	57
good members of society,	182
doubtful members of society,*	53
bad members of society,	11
recommitted,	1
arrested,	9
imprisoned,	6

Their places of residence, as far as known:—

Connecticut,	2
California,	2
Illinois,	2
Maine,	6
Massachusetts,	271
Missouri,	1
New Hampshire,	15

* Boys sent to ship are marked "doubtful," though probably many of them are doing well.

New Jersey,	1
New York,	3
Ohio,	1
Rhode Island,	4
Virginia,	1
Vermont,	3
Wisconsin,	5
Germany,	1

List of Salaried Officers, and all Employees, with their Salaries.

Joseph A. Allen, *Superintendent*,	$1,400 00
Orville K. Hutchinson, *Assistant-Superintendent*,	700 00
Henry H. Rising, *Physician*,	100 00
Arthur A. Smith, *Teacher*,	500 00
David M. Edgerly, *Teacher*,	500 00
Miss Carrie L. Cooper, *Teacher*,	250 00
Miss Marian Henshaw, *Teacher*,	250 00
———, *Teacher*,	250 00
George E. Morse, *Overseer Chair-Shop*,	450 00
Mrs. Laura Clark, *Teacher Chair-Shop*,	208 00
Edward B. Bigelow, *Overseer Shoe-Shop*,	400 00
David W. Beals, *Baker and Overseer*,	350 00
James W. Clark, *Carpenter*,	500 00
Wilbur H. Rice, *Overseer of Boys on Farm*,	350 00
Charles P. Knapp, *Watchman*,	300 00
———, *Machinist*,	500 00
James M. Ord, *Teacher and Overseer*,	400 00
Luther G. Shepard, *Man of all Work*,	533 00
Mrs. Adaline S. Shepard, *Laundress*,	
Mrs. Mary K. Cannon, *Matron*,	300 00
Miss Fannie Parker, *Assistant-Matron*,	156 00
Miss Minnie H. Spark, *Seamstress*,	208 00
Miss Hattie J. Stedman, *Assistant-Seamstress*,	156 00
Miss Louise Goddard, *Tailoress*,	175 00
Mrs. Sarah Goddard, *Nurse*,	150 00
Miss Hattie Worden, *Cook*,	208 00
Miss Lizzie M. Barton, *Assistant-Cook*,	156 00
Mrs. Helen M. Johnson, *Care of Halls*,	156 00
Mrs. Flora Smith, *Care Boys' Dining-room*,	156 00

Wright Stratton,*	$700 00
Mrs. Lois Stratton,*	
Miss Josephine Lakin, *Teacher in Farm House*, . . .	250 00
William H. Eveleth, *Overseer and Assistant-Farmer*, . .	350 00
Charles A. Johnson,†	700 00
Mrs. Eliza J. Johnson,†	
Miss Rebecca Nickerson, *Teacher in Garden House*, . .	250 00
Charles Goddard, *Overseer and Assistant-Gardener*, . .	350 00
N. Porter Brown,‡	600 00
Mrs. Sarah M. Brown,‡	
Miss Lucy Newton, *Teacher in Peters House*, . . .	250 00
Rufus King, *Farm Laborer*, ...	350 00
Marcus N. Putnam, *Farm Laborer*, ...	325 00

Inventory.

Personal property in Superintendent's department, consisting of beds, bedding, carpets, tables, sofas, stoves, etc., for the use of officers, ...	$1,500 00
Beds and bedding in boys' department, ...	1,200 00
Other furniture in boys' department, ...	1,600 00
Ready-made clothing, ...	3,500 00
Dry goods, ...	3,800 00
School books and stationery, ...	500 00
Library for boys, ...	750 00
Furniture in Farm House, ...	800 00
Furniture in Garden House, ...	1,000 00
Furniture in Peters House, ...	600 00
Drugs and medicines, ...	50 00
Groceries and provisions, not products of the Farm, . .	1,600 00

I have requested each of the masters of our family houses to give you a short report of their labors during the past year. I think you will find these reports interesting and suggestive. They show, in my opinion, that the family system is even more economical than the congregate. It is unnecessary for me to say how much I desire that more of our boys should have the superior advantages which this system affords. I know you will continue to urge the subject of further accommodations upon the attention of the proper authorities.

* Having charge of Farm, Farm House, and family of 30 boys.

† Having charge of Garden, Garden House, and family of 30 boys.

‡ Having charge of Flower Garden, Peters House, and family of 24 boys.

The management of the families has been more satisfactory than during any previous year, and I can hardly speak too highly of the pleasant and efficient manner in which they have been conducted.

In addition to the boys from the families, between 40 and 50 from the main building have worked on the land several months during the past summer, — at such work as weeding gardens, grubbing up pastures, sinking stone, and ditching. This labor shows but little immediate return, but will be of permanent value to the farm.

It has been my aim, since I have had charge of the school, to extend gardening as rapidly as possible, making it a prominent branch of labor, and giving it my personal attention and oversight, — believing it to be the best work for the boys, and, as results show, most remunerative. In carrying out this idea, I have employed a much larger per cent. of boys upon the land than had been done previously ; in fact, I would as soon as possible make this an agricultural school, in accordance with the wishes of its wise and generous founder.

While I believe in intellectual education, and endeavor to give our boys as good schooling as can be obtained elsewhere, I also believe in work; but, to have *work* yield satisfactory results, statistics show that it must be done by *intelligent* workmen. Our by-laws have always required six hours a day for labor, and four hours for school, and while we doubtless give more attention to the schools than formerly, as is sometimes said, it is not done by encroaching upon the hours of work.

As regards the health of the school, we have suffered with others, from the prevalence of dysentery throughout the State. During the months of August and September, a large number of our boys were afflicted with it, and three cases proved fatal. With the exception of this epidemic, we have had but little sickness. Our Physician was unremitting in his attentions, and everything was done to make the sick comfortable, and to check the spread of the disease.

The moral and religious training of the boys I endeavor to keep constantly in view, and I think our officers appreciate the responsible work they have to do, and in season and out, labor faithfully, according to their ability, for the highest good of those under their care. To the usual exercises of the Sabbath,

— preparation of the Sunday school lesson by our teachers in the morning, the usual exercises of the Sunday school conducted mainly by ladies and gentlemen from Westborough, to whom we are under renewed obligations, and the regular service in the chapel in the afternoon, — I have added of late an evening exercise in the chapel, in which the boys and officers of the families join with those of the main building. Recitations of Psalms and other portions of scripture, and of hymns, interspersed with singing, and other exercises appropriate to the occasion, occupy the evening. These gatherings are looked forward to with pleasure, and must exert a salutary influence upon us all.

Thanking you, gentlemen of the Board, for your cordial support and co-operation, I am, respectfully,

JOS. A. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

State Reform School, Westborough, Oct. 1, 1865.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—This has been an unusual year of sickness, and mortality, for the members of this school. Six have died. Three of dysentery; one of hæmoptysis; one of consumption; and one from the effects of chloroform, inhaled during the extraction of a bean, closely pressed into the bottom of the ear. Appearances foreboding danger were promptly met by the use of the usual means for relief, and at first promised success; but all efforts, continued for nearly an hour, failed ultimately to resuscitate the boy. For several weeks during the winter months, two of the boys were confined to the hospital with chronic secondary pneumonia; two boys have had acute rheumatism.

Dysentery made its appearance the first week in August. The last case came to the hospital the 28th of September. Forty-one required rigid medical treatment from four days to six weeks. Several of the early cases particularly, were very malignant. Dysentery has always been a rare disease in this institution, and it probably would be difficult to name any positive cause for the prevalence of the disease at this time, to such an extent in the different houses occupied by the boys. The disease has diminished in violence, and in the number of cases, during the last ten days.

Respectfully submitted.

H. H. RISING, *Physician.*

REPORT OF MASTER GARDEN-HOUSE.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the wishes of the Superintendent, I present the following report of the Garden-House Family:—

This family consists of thirty boys, with master, matron, female teacher, and a gentleman in summer, who works with the boys. These boys eat at the same table with, and of the same food, as the master, matron and others employed, thus making it in reality a family school. Boys are transferred to us from the main building, for meritorious behavior, and they remain here till suitable places are found to indenture them. The average time they remain in the family is about one year.

The whole number of different boys in the family during the past year is sixty-one. Nine remain who begun the year with us; some were here but a few months before suitable places were found for them. The most of these have gone to live with farmers until they are eighteen years of age: some have gone home to their friends. One death has occurred from bleeding, caused in part by an injury sustained before the boy was received. Excepting this case, the boys have been very healthy until late in the summer, when several were sick with dysentery: only one, however, was sick enough to be taken to the hospital.

The change in the appearance of the boys, after becoming members of the family is very obvious—the rough and boisterous habits incident to being congregated together, as in the main building, soon giving place to the quiet and orderly behavior of well-bred children.

Nearly all who have left, write such letters as convince me that the lessons of industry and morality inculcated here will lead them to become good and useful men. Their progress in school, is fully equal to that of boys of their ages elsewhere. They become quite attached to each other, and a better feeling exists among them than among the members of an ordinary public school.

Every Sunday morning, they learn and recite a regular Sabbath school lesson, and also recite in concert hymns and many beautiful passages of scripture. In the afternoon, they attend services in the chapel, and we occasionally take them to public service at Northborough or Westborough.

We endeavor to have them enjoy the holidays, and sometimes give them an extra one—such as attending a fair, going nutting or fishing; this pleases them as much as anything we do for them. Boys frequently return to spend their holidays with us, which is both pleasant for us, and the boys of our family.

The family system seems to be *the* system to elevate and improve them.

Each boy has a garden of two square rods, the work on which he performs during his play hours. At harvest-time he gathers in his vegetables, which are disposed of to the best advantage—the boy retaining one-half the proceeds for spending-money—the other half going to the institution. They take great interest in their gardens and often realize from $1.50 to $2 as their half.

These boys have done the work on thirteen acres of land, raising fruit and vegetables. Some do the work of the house, under the supervision of the matron and teacher. Changes are made so as to give each boy a general knowledge of all kinds of labor. They work willingly, and are never more contented than when industriously engaged.

In winter, the boys work in-doors at some mechanical labor, four hours each day, and in school six hours. In summer they study three and work seven hours per day.

The drouth has seriously injured many of the vegetables, nearly spoiling the cabbages, of which we had some sixteen thousand plants; the beets and turnips also suffered. But for this severe drouth, I am satisfied the produce raised by these thirty boys, would have amounted to $3,000. The strawberry crop was

excellent—grapes, very good—pears, good—but the apple crop was an almost entire failure.

The heavy work on the garden has been done with the farm teams; the light work with a horse belonging to the family, and used by the boys.

The following schedule will show the amount and value of garden produce raised:—

2,861	boxes strawberries,	.	$734 00	4,410	heads cabbage,	.	$266 60
150	" currants,	.	9 00	35	bushels early potatoes,		35 00
60	" raspberries,	.	18 00	30	" parsnips,	.	15 00
14	barrels pears,	.	112 00	38½	" peas,	.	58 50
1,400	lbs. grapes,	.	166 00	700	" marrow squash,		21 00
20	barrels apples, Nos. 1, 2, & 3,	.	64 10	8	barrels pickles,	.	46 00
30	bushels summer squash,		21 00	4½	bushels beans,	.	11 25
457	" beets,	.	241 00		Asparagus, pie-plant, lettuce, sage, &c.,	.	100 00
50	" cucumbers,	.	37 50		Green fodder for stock,		75 00
317	" turnips,	.	127 80		Garden seeds,	.	14 50
12	" shell beans,	.	12 00				
140	" tomatoes,	.	84 00		Total,	.	$2,336 25
75	" sweet corn,	.	67 00				

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES A. JOHNSON,
Master Garden House.

REPORT OF MASTER PETERS HOUSE.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the request of the Superintendent, I make the following report:—

We have had in our family, during the past year, forty different boys, though only twenty-four at any one time, of an average age of eleven years.

We have taken charge of the roads, walks and flowers connected with the institution, and also of the cemetery, performing the work to the best of our ability.

We have put in 24,000 slips of the osier willow, upon 1½ acres of land, but as the season has been remarkably dry, they have suffered somewhat. There are now 2½ acres of willow upon the farm. Our vegetable garden of three acres, which is a new feature with us, has given great variety to our summer work.

The amount of crops for the year, is as follows:—

112	bushels onions,	$92 90	13	bushels corn,	$14 00
250	" potatoes,	187 50	4	" pop corn,	19 00
25	" small potatoes,	7 50	100	heads cabbage,	6 00
25	" turnips,	12 50		Cabbage and corn fodder,	11 00
4½	" beans,	12 50			
4½	" sun-flower seed,	12 00			
	Vegetable seed,	50 00		Total,	$465 90
	Flower-seed,	50 00			

Sundry minor details of work might be given in addition, but I will only mention that we have thrown out 100 loads of muck, for the reservoirs.

Each boy has two square rods of land, upon which he raises vegetables—half the proceeds of which is given him for his own use, the other half being retained for the institution, as compensation for the use of team, &c. All the boys, in our family, take great delight in cultivating flowers—spending often their whole play-time upon their gardens. We encourage the love of flowers, believing the tendency is, to elevate and refine.

Our Sabbaths we endeavor to make as pleasant as possible. We aim to teach the boys that the Sabbath should be observed as a religious duty; we also strive to inculcate the fact that all true greatness is founded upon the Bible. The day is spent in such a manner that its return is welcomed. Portions of the Bible are committed to memory, besides the regular Sabbath lesson, and with more or less singing, the reading of books and papers, listening to the afternoon sermon, and the interesting evening exercises in the chapel, the day is passed pleasantly, and we hope profitably.

In conclusion, I will say, the past season has been one of hard work, yet there has been a greater manifestation of happiness and contentment that at any time since our house was established.

Respectfully submitted.

N. P. BROWN,
Master of Peters House.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—In making my fifth and probably last Report of the products of the farm, I will state: The whole number of days' work, of six hours each, performed by the boys in this department, for the year ending September 30, 1865, is 4,290. I have employed two men during the year, and two for eight months, besides some extra help during the busy season. The time spent in work for the institution has been 302 days of men, 203 of boys, 184 of oxen and 31 of horses. We have the usual amount of muck thrown up for use another year.

Before taking leave of the institution, I desire to say a few words in favor of the "family system." Having been, with Mrs. Stratton, for five years at the head of the "Farm-House" family, we are able to trace the effects, as well as the present workings of the family system. In the first place, the health of the boys is much improved by the out-door exercise, which it is impossible for them to have in the congregate department; and a feeling of self-respect is induced by the greater equality existing between the officers and themselves, which is in itself reforming.

A higher standard of morals can be cultivated in the few comprising a family than can be where many are collected together. The boys are much happier; they feel that an interest is taken in them individually, and that they have a better opportunity to make something of themselves. Their desire to do something for themselves is shown partly by the energy with which they cultivate their own vegetable gardens during their play-hours.

Some, too, have flower gardens, and the love of flowers which is thus cultivated, is elevating. They learn habits of observation which will be useful to them through life. A small but excellent cabinet of minerals and insects, which they have collected, bears witness to this fact. The school advantages which they enjoy are rarely excelled by those of any community. The religious education of the family has been attended to faithfully. To awaken the moral sense, to direct it aright, to inculcate a reverence for the name of God, a love for His Holy Word, and a right appreciation of moral responsibility, is our great aim. Vocal music is a great aid in moral instruction, and the readiness and pleasure with which the boys commit to memory appropriate hymns, lead us to hope that the good seed thus sown will some time bring forth fruit. Many of those who have gone out into the world from this family have paid us visits, and judging from their appearance, and all we could learn of them, they are growing up honest, intelligent men.

The expenses of the farm may be found in the Treasurer's report.

The following schedules will furnish the statistics required by law. They include the aggregate product of the farm and gardens.

WRIGHT STRATTON,

Farmer and Master of Farm-house Family.

SCHEDULE.

Produce sold from the Farm and Gardens.

Pigs, 252,	$1,306 23	Cider apples, 32½ bushels,	$13 20
Cow, 1,	35 00	Beans, 20 bushels,	90 00
Bull, 1,	70 00	Tomatoes, 38 bushels,	32 10
Calves, 11,	58 75	Pickles, 5 barrels,	24 50
Use of team and horse and carriage,	33 30	Sage,	6 20
Keeping horses,	46 68	Flower seeds,	8 00
Calfskins, 2,	2 56	Cabbages, 4,889 heads,	440 87
Hides, 281 pounds,	22 88	Beets, 371 bushels,	201 27
Strawberries, 2,640 boxes,	676 23	Turnips, 36½ bushels,	10 40
Grapes, 366 pounds,	45 04	Parsnips, 8½ bushels,	5 55
Pears, 9 bushels,	25 53	Sundry small receipts,	29 06
Peaches, 2 bushels,	3 00		$3,186 35

Produce consumed.

Beef, 6,967 pounds,	$870 87	Apples, 53 barrels,	$145 00
Veal, 112 pounds,	14 56	Peas, 1 barrel,	8 00
Pork, 462 pounds,	824 66	Strawberries, 200 boxes,	52 00
Milk, 7,354 gallons,	1,654 55	Grapes, 50 pounds,	6 00
Potatoes, 1,559 bushels,	1,171 75	Currants, 150 boxes,	9 00
" early, 135 bushels,	135 00	Raspberries, 35 boxes,	10 50
Onions, 2 bushels,	1 60	Tomatoes, 90 bushels,	54 00
Parsnips, 10 bushels,	5 00	Oat straw, 5 tons,	75 00
Beets, 150 bushels,	87 50	English hay, 80 tons,	2,340 00
Beans, 31 bushels,	88 00	Meadow hay and rowen, 24 tons,	344 00
Cabbages, 1,000,	90 00	Corn stover, &c., 90 tons,	305 00
Pickles, 3½ barrels,	21 00	Bedding, 3 tons,	30 00
Cucumbers, 50 bushels,	37 50	Corn stalks, 3,181 bundles,	63 72
Summer squash, 30 bush.,	21 00	Mangel wurtzel, 12 tons,	144 00
Winter squash, 900 pds.,	27 00	Rutabaga, 62 tons,	78 00
Green corn, 75 bushels,	67 00	Turnips, 1,190 bushels,	196 61
Shell beans, 12 bushels,	12 00	Oats, 125 bushels,	118 75
Peas, 37½ bushels,	57 00	Corn, 359 bushels,	594 19
Celery, 771 heads,	30 12		
Vegetable oysters,	4 00		$9,818 88
Asparagus, lettuce and other garden sauce,	25 00		

SCHEDULE

Of Property, as valued by Appraisal Committee.

Live stock,—			
Oxen, 6,	$760 00	Hogs, 20; pigs, 97,	$1,618 00
Cows, 21,	1,470 00	Horses, 6,	805 00
Heifers, 7,	225 00		
Calves, 5,	75 00		$5,078 00
Bull, 1 Ayrshire,	125 00		

Produce, &c., on hand.

Hay and Grain,—		Fruit,—	
English hay, 72 tons,	$1,512 00	Pears, 13 barrels,	$104 00
Meadow hay, 18 tons,	252 00	Grapes, 1,300 pounds,	160 00
Millet, 5 tons,	105 00	Apples, 9 barrels,	45 00
Oats, unthreshed, 1 ton,	20 00	Cider apples, 11 barrels,	14 00
Corn fodder, &c.,	201 00	Tomatoes, 50 bushels,	30 00
Bedding, 1 ton,	10 00		$353 00
Corn, 86 bushels,	91 30		
Grass seed,	16 37	Farming Tools,—	
Garden seeds,	64 50	Hay wagon,	$40 00
Flower seeds,	31 00	Express wagon,	60 00
	$2,303 17	Team wagon,	120 00
		Ox wagon,	50 00
Roots and Vegetables,—		Swill wagon,	7 00
Potatoes, 964 bushels, 75c.,	$724 00	Carts, 4 ox and 4 horse,	290 00
" small, 321 bush., 30c.,	96 30	Wheel drag,	8 00
Beets, 407 bushels,	203 50	Evener and whiffletrees, $2;	
Turnips, 395 bushels,	167 50	carriage jack,	3 00
Mangel wurtzel, 10 tons,	120 00	Harnesses, 8,	126 00
Carrots, 17½ tons,	210 00	Lot of harness,	5 00
Parsnips, 62 bushels,	31 00	Curry-comb, brush and	
Onions, 112 bushels,	91 09	stable articles,	3 25
Pickles, 8 barrels,	46 00	Traverse runner sleigh, 2,	65 00
Beans, 25 bushels,	62 50	Lumber sleigh, old, 2,	6 00
" 7 bu. turtle soup, $5,	35 00	Sleds, 2,	16 00
Cabbages, 5,689 heads,	343 34	Mowers, 2,	170 00
Winter squash, 1,900 pds.,	57 00	Scythes & snaths, 9, 3 bush,	10 00
Sage, 66 pounds,	10 00	Horse rake, $10; drag rake,	
	$2,197 23	75c.,	10 75
		Rakes, 22,	4 92

Hay forks, 21, and poles,	$12 75
Hay caps, 95,	95 00
Grindstone, 1,	12 00
Corn-cutters, 7,	2 80
Corn-sheller, 1,	5 00
Grain cradles, 3,	12 50
Hay-cutters & feed-trough, 3,	66 00
Baskets, 30—4 handle,	17 00
Ploughs, 14,	60 00
Harrows, 6,	35 00
Cultivators, 2	11 00
Horse hoes, 2, and plough, 1,	6 00
Seed sower,	2 00
Snow scraper,	2 00
Ox shovel,	1 00
Wheelbarrows, 30,	80 00
Shovels, 125,	94 25
Ditching knives, 2,	2 75
Manure forks,	43 75
Potato diggers, 3,	1 50
Hoes, 98,	51 35
Bog hoes, 40,	39 75
Wheel hoes, 2; trowels, 18, $2,	3 00
Garden rakes, 29,	14 58
Border shears, $1.50; edging knife, $1.50; trimming knife,	3 75
Garden reels, 3,	5 00
Water-pot,	50
Flower-pots, 143,	6 50
Chains, 10	21 00
Iron bars, 14,	$17 50
Picks, 27,	22 50
Ox yokes, 10,	25 00
Axes, 11	8 50
Wood saws, 4,	3 50
Cross-cut saw, 1,	5 00
Lot of lumber,	4 50
Carpenters' tools,	6 50
Rope and pulley block,	9 50
Whitewash brushes, 3,	2 50
Suction pump, 1,	1 00
Steelyards and butchers' tools,	8 00
Surveyor's chain,	4 00
Portable cider-mill,	8 00
Brooms, $1; sieve,	1 50
	$1,829 55
Carriages and Harnesses,—	
Family carriage, 1,	$150 00
Covered wagon, 1,	90 00
Chaise, 1,	20 00
Express wagons, 2—$70 & 25,	95 00
Buggy, 1,	20 00
Sleighs, 3—$20, $10 and $15,	45 00
Pung, 1,	12 00
Harnesses, 6,	142 00
Buffalo robes, 6,	44 00
Horse blanket and mats,	8 00
	$626 00

Personal Property at Steam-Mill.

Steam-engine, 1,	$700 00
Grist-mill, 1,	200 00
Circular saws and bench,	25 00
Fairbanks scales,	75 00
Dies and plates and other machinists' tools,	175 00
Grindstone, 1,	33 00
Gas works,	1,000 00
Gas pipe, 250 feet,	$75 00
Steam boilers, 3 steam-pumps and fixtures,	12,000 00
Coal, 400 tons,	5,307 06
Lumber, 3,100 feet,	145 00
Rope, 100 feet,	5 00
	$19,740 06

G. H. WILLIAMS,
G. H. RAYMOND, } *Appraisers.*

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

Nautical Branch of the State Reform School:

TOGETHER WITH

REPORTS OF THE TREASURER AND RESIDENT OFFICERS.

OCTOBER 1, 1865.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and to the Honorable the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Trustees of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School, in making their Sixth Annual Report, congratulate the friends of the institution that it has passed another year of general prosperity and of extended usefulness. It has succeeded in its main purpose of providing a refuge where juvenile offenders may be reclaimed, and in its secondary object of furnishing to our mercantile marine a class of American seamen fitted by education for a sailor's life. It has justified the hopes of its founders, who foresaw that the love of adventure, the overflow of animal spirits, which lead boys into trouble on the land, would, with proper care, insure their success at sea. A pleasing instance of the working of the school, is now furnished by the presence of the ship Golconda in our harbor. This ship has, on each of three India voyages, carried out and back, six graduates of the school, and her captain desires six more for his next voyage. Such facts are the best evidence as to what is done for the boys by the teaching and discipline of the institution.

The visits which these returned boys made to the "Massachusetts," show that it is not regarded as a prison, but as a school, to which they look with pleasure and gratitude. Indeed, the feeling of pride in the ship, which is felt by the boys, is a most

gratifying fact. The example of these successful boys, their accounts of their voyages, and the story of those who have done well in the merchant or naval service, encourage and stimulate those whose taste leads them to follow the sea.

It has been a subject of remark, that so small a proportion of the boys do finally ship as sailors. But this is unavoidable. We have no legal or moral right to force any boy to choose a sailor's life. To do so, contrary to the will of the boy, and of his parents, would be an outrage. It must be, therefore, that a large share of our pupils will never select that profession. Again, many are physically disqualified, and this class is much larger than would be supposed. Many more are sent to the ship for stubborness, with the expectation that they shall only remain a brief time, and then take their former place in school and in life. Although less than half choose a sea-faring life, yet those are generally the pupils who remain longest in the ship; and more than half of our care is expended on them.

These remarks are made to explain a very natural criticism upon the working of the school. And it may be added, that for those who do not choose a maritime life, the ship yet furnishes an excellent place for restraint and education.

Some difficulty is now experienced in finding voyages for the boys. More than a year since, we were cut off from the U. S. navy; and now, the discharge of sailors from the naval service, lowers the wages of sailors, and fills our merchant vessels.

This evil, however, is temporary, and will be less of an evil, when the new ship gives capacity for more boys, and affords a chance to extend the time of their stay on board.

Two other circumstances have increased the difficulties of our officers, and hindered the efficiency of the institution. We refer first to the fact, that comparatively old offenders are frequently sentenced to this institution. Sometimes this is an expression of faith in the teaching and discipline of the School Ship,—a confidence felt, as we believe, by almost all the judges in the Commonwealth. Often, it results from the impossibility of learning the previous history of the boys who come before the courts for sentence. Thus, it happens, that boys who have pursued a long career of crime, and have had warning by arrest and confinement in similar institutions in vain, are sent to the ship. This is unjust in two ways. First, it excludes from

the advantages of the school, those who are young in evil doing. In the crowded state of our reformatory institutions, every inmate keeps out some candidate for his place. We should be glad to receive all juvenile offenders of fit age; but as we cannot do so, the less hardened seem to deserve the first chance. Boys whom we could easily save, are now waiting admission, while others, who have been tried in other institutions without reform, occupy a place in the School Ship. This evil, again, will be partly remedied when the new ship receives her inmates. Secondly, it is unjust to the majority of our inmates to send among them companions who are practised deeply in crime. The law allowing courts to sentence boys eighteen years of age, wise and needed as it was, is a source of danger, unless great care is taken in its application. It is hoped, that in future, a system of classification may lessen this danger, while it will afford a new stimulus to improvement.

The other difficulty has been caused by the great number of boys sentenced,—far greater than the ship could accommodate. These boys cannot be refused and turned adrift on the community. The result is, that room must be made for them, by discharging on probation those who are nearest to being fitted for such liberty. Many are thus sent from the ship, who have not received proper education, and in whose reform the Trustees feel no confidence. Such boys have occasionally brought reproach upon the institution; but no one can regret the necessity of sending them forth more than its managers.

The demand for increased accommodation has now been met by the generosity of a Boston merchant, and by the liberal action of the legislature. In 1864, George M. Barnard, Esq., whose frequent visits to the ship had taught him its value, offered $5,000 toward the purchase of a new vessel. The legislature voted $20,000, one-half for the ship, and one-half for repairs and outfit. But owing to the high price of vessels, this sum was utterly inadequate; and in 1865, the amount of $20,000 was added to the former appropriation.

It was a long time before a fit vessel could be found, as the need of a well-ventilated school-room, mess-deck, and berth-deck require a ship of great depth. But the Trustees are fortunate in having found the Art-Union, a ship about one hundred tons larger than the Massachusetts, and capable of

receiving about two hundred boys. She was purchased of R. C. Mackay, Esq., for $31,000, and is peculiarly adapted for the purpose. As the donation of Mr. Barnard has been applied toward the purchase, four thousand dollars appropriated for that purpose by the State, remain unexpended. The repairs, alterations and outfit, will probably take almost the whole sum voted for that object, and the ship will be ready for service in a few weeks.

It is proposed to call her by the name of GEORGE M. BARNARD, in gratitude for the princely gift, which is valuable not only for its amount, but as a proof of interest and confidence in the institution, and as an encouragement to the boys. It is proper here to acknowledge the further donation of $500 received from Mr. Barnard for a library in the new ship. The books so furnished, like those already presented to the school, while they instruct and amuse our boys, will teach them that they are not forgotten, and be a promise of sympathy and aid to the deserving.

The visits of benevolent gentlemen and ladies to the school, and their frequent attendance upon our Sabbath exercises, have been of vast service. Kindness, sympathy, and encouragement are what our unfortunate boys most need; and they have received these in large measure from many of the noblest men and women in our community. Eloquent as some of our Sabbath addresses have been, we cannot doubt that the silent presence of those, whom the boys have recognized as their friends, has often been more persuasive to good resolutions than the best forms of speech. We thank these friends, and we believe that the lives of many of the boys will thank them.

B. L. ALLEN, Esq., one of the Trustees appointed by the Marine Society, of Boston, died in September. We have already paid the proper tribute of respect to the fidelity of our associate, and to his character as a man. The excellent society which he represented, has always shown a true interest in the Nautical School.

The Superintendent, Teacher, and officers of the ship are the same, whose fidelity has been heretofore commended by the Board, and whose courtesy and intelligence have been observed by some of your number. The appearance of the school, the discipline of the ship, and the general well-doing of its

graduates, are better proof of their efficiency than any fresh words of praise from us.

The high price of all needed supplies, and the crowded condition of the ship, have swelled her expenses to a large amount. The great increase in numbers, attending the employment of an additional vessel, will make the cost still larger. But we know that there is no object for which the people of Massachusetts will give more gladly than for the reform of the young. There is no economy more wise. There is no charity more blessed.

WILLIAM FABENS,
Chairman, for the Trustees.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth.

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School, herewith presents his Report to July 1, 1865, at which time he resigned his commission. This report, in connection with that of the present Treasurer herewith submitted, makes the Sixth Annual Report of the Treasurer of the school.

He charges himself from October 1, 1864, to July 1, 1865, as follows:—

With cash on hand, as per last Report,	$137 25
amounts received from State Treasurer,	20,040 61
cities and towns,	3,085 56
discharge of boys,	80 00
advance wages,	1,301 25
sundry sales,	133 50
return premium from Alliance Ins. Co.,	60 00
	$24,838 17

And he has credited himself with the following

PAYMENTS.

For provisions,	$7,990 87
medicines,	142 30
expenses in Treasurer's office,	57 00
furniture,	79 50

For repairs and improvements,	$86 71	
wages and salaries,	5,599 26	
clothing,	4,611 44	
ship chandlery,	241 76	
trustees' expenses,	220 45	
stationery, postage, telegrams, etc.,	186 95	
fuel and lights,	593 68	
sundries,	406 86	
bedding,	634 23	
cash paid into the treasury of the State for money received from cities and towns,	3,654 94	
cash paid to the new treasurer,	332 22	
		$24,838 17

Provisions.

40,240 pounds of bread,	$2,584 26
180 pounds of turkeys,	41 86
1,600 pounds of salt fish,	101 50
363 gallons of molasses,	366 19
197 pounds of butter,	94 27
28 pounds of cheese,	7 00
Eggs and milk,	5 65
Salt, salmon, soda, and cream tartar,	22 39
13 barrels of flour,	158 73
Buckwheat,	3 75
454 pounds of sugar,	121 99
1,307 pounds of coffee,	210 91
11 gallons of syrup,	21 35
Beans,	25 06
45 gallons of vinegar,	11 25
Peas,	21 87
Cabbages, squashes, and beets,	26 50
35 pounds of rice,	5 60
32 barrels of beef,	660 00
75 pounds of macaroni,	18 75
1 box of raisins,	4 75
Mustard, olive oil, cloves,	33 09

11,160 pounds of fresh meats,	$1,737 62
Tongues and sounds,	4 50
206 barrels of potatoes,	171 75
Other vegetables,	34 38
Berries and fruit,	49 36
61,600 gallons of water,	227 25
Ice,	5 04
18 barrels of pork,	556 00
7 barrels of hocks,	110 00
204½ pounds of hams,	89 66
185 pounds of lard,	46 20
69 pounds of tea,	68 05
Steward's bills and sundries,	344 34
	$7,990 87

Medicines.

D. V. Volt's bill,	$133 50
Sundries,	8 80
	$142 30

Wages and Salaries.

Richard Matthews, *Superintendent*,	$1,000 00
M. L. Eldridge, *Teacher*,	663 20
Daniel Russell, *First Officer*,	600 00
Asa Blaney, *Second Officer*,	432 00
G. D. Smith, *Third Officer*,	295 00
C. H. Barbour, *Steward*,	360 00
Simeon Shepard, *Cook*,	312 00
Nelson Lund, *Carpenter*,	340 00
William Grant, *Captain Berth Deck*,	233 00
George Andrews, *Captain Mess Deck*,	264 31
Reuben Harp, *Seaman*,	243 00
Walter Perry, *Seaman*,	275 07
Patrick Murphy, *Assistant-Teacher*,	33 50
Levi Robbins, *Seaman*,	168 02
George Whitney, *Seaman*,	82 23
Reuben Harp, Jr., *Seaman*,	21 33
William P. Dinsmore, *Seaman*,	26 60
Treasurer's salary, fifteen months,	250 00
	$5,599 26

Furniture.

Crockery,	$16 87
Oil carpet,	27 63
Woollen carpet,	35 00
	$79 50

Repairs and Improvements.

50 feet of hose,	$50 25
Plumbing,	11 03
Repairing book-case,	5 33
Blacksmith work,	2 50
Lumber,	17 60
	$86 71

Clothing.

Making 429 shirts,	$135 04
Making 600 trousers,	243 57
Linings and silesia,	982 34
Leather,	10 75
1,680 yards of flannel,	1,169 48
25½ dozen of socks,	154 75
Yarn, thread, and trimmings,	46 85
Making 159 jackets,	144 25
6 oil suits,	28 50
1 dozen mittens,	1 50
150 pairs of brogans,	247 50
145 yards of beaver-cloth,	878 63
Shoes and lacings,	32 73
634 yards of jean,	517 55
Cloth and thread,	18 00
	$4,611 44

Ship Chandlery.

Paints,	$96 26
1 dozen of oars,	21 60
16 dozen brooms,	52 50
420 pounds soap,	71 40
	$241 76

Stationery.

M. L. Eldridge's bills,	$116 95
Treasurer's bills,	70 00
	$186 95

Fuel and Lights.

25 tons of coal,	$375 00
3 cords of wood,	36 00
83 gallons elephant oil,	148 59
26 gallons kerosene oil,	34 09
	$593 68

Bedding.

69 pairs blankets,	$432 00
72 mattresses,	158 40
15 hammocks,	18 75
2 bales excelsior,	5 83
350 pounds palm-leaf,	19 25
	$634 23

Trustees' Expenses.

William Fabens,	$87 84
William T. Davis,	132 61
	$220 45

Sundries.

7 dozen belts,	$8 50
Blacking,	1 08
Washing,	14 75
Express, coopering, matches,	25 00
Carting, police, etc.,	64 05
Interest,	34 00
Insurance,	45 00
Boat hire,	3 50
Expense to Westborough,	15 50
Sundry disbursements,	195 48
	$627 17

The amounts received under the head of Sundries were as follows:—

Sale of cutter,	$7 00
Slush,	101 00
Old clothing,	16 00
Old junk,	8 00
Old barrel,	1 50
	$133 50

The amounts received for advance wages of boys were as follows:—

Two boys in ship "Robin Hood,"	$60 00
Two boys in ship "Audubon,"	60 00
Two boys in ship "National Eagle,"	60 00
Two boys in ship "Osceola,"	60 00
Two boys in bark "Burnside,"	60 00
Two boys in ship "Ellen Foster,"	60 00
Six boys in ship "Golconda,"	180 00
One boy in ship "Golden Fleece,"	30 00
Two boys in ship "Memnon,"	60 00
Three boys in ship "George Turner,"	90 00
Two boys in ship "Susan Hinks,"	60 00
One boy in ship "Mountain Wave,"	40 00
One boy in Revenue Cutter,	12 00
Two boys in bark "Otago,"	60 00
Two boys in bark "Falcon,"	60 00
Two boys in ship "Shatamar,"	60 00
Two boys in ship "Colorado,"	60 00
One boy in Revenue Cutter,	10 00
Two boys in ship "Fairmount,"	30 00
Three boys in ship "Solani,"	40 25
Four boys in Revenue Cutter,	29 00
Two boys in ship "Kearsage,"	120 00
	$1,301 25

The amounts received from cities and towns between October 1, 1864, and July 1, 1865, inclusive, were as follows:—

Gloucester,	$5 79	Salem,	$128 40
Middleborough,	10 71	Lowell,	34 14
Edgartown,	50	Worcester,	52 64
Hingham,	7 00	Newburyport,	39 33
Mansfield,	22 93	Springfield,	66 81
Dedham,	26 64	Franklin,	2 57
Lawrence,	69 35	Quincy,	7 29
Marblehead,	20 86	Holyoke,	13 14
Blackstone,	28 00	Westfield,	5 00
Fall River,	131 91	Charlestown,	53 21
Northbridge,	19 50	Boston,	1,755 54
Somerville,	11 50	Dorchester,	10 17
Hatfield,	11 56	Roxbury,	382 86
Lynn,	57 42	Taunton,	26 72
Haverhill,	6 50	South Reading,	26 14
New Bedford,	12 29		
Cambridge,	36 64		$3,085 56
Framingham,	2 50		

WM. T. DAVIS,

Treasurer of Nautical Branch of State Reform School to July 1, 1865.

I hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing accounts of the Treasurer and find them properly cast and vouched.

WILLIAM FABENS,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Boston, September 30, 1865.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council of the Commonwealth.

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School, submits the following Report:—

He charges himself, from August 4, to October 1, 1865, as follows:

Amount received from State Treasurer,	$14,684 48
from cities and towns,	1,715 07
from advance wages of boys to pay for clothing furnished them,	367 00
for sundry sales,	43 90
for damage to boat,	8 00
Cash received from the late Treasurer,	332 22
	$17,150 67

And he has credited himself with the following

PAYMENTS.

For provisions,	$4,997 17
medicines,	10 10
clothing,	2,551 56
fuel and light,	350 94
furniture,	128 05
repairs and improvements,	1,106 10

For ship chandlery,	$858 28	
trustees' expenses,	538 09	
insurance,	989 00	
towage,	70 00	
stationery,	131 70	
wages and salaries,	2,754 05	
sundries,	139 44	
pilotage,	60 00	
Cash on hand,	2,466 19	
		$17,150 67

Provisions.

22 barrels of beef,		$287 00
1 half-barrel of beef,		
25 barrels of pork,		684 52
192 pounds of hams,		48 00
1 half-barrel of tongues,		20 00
3,268 pounds of fresh meats,		439 12
113 pounds of lard,		27 75
Fish, fresh and salted,		80 90
19 barrels of flour,		205 30
29,999 pounds of bread,		1,587 45
38 barrels of potatoes,		94 03
2 barrels of turnips,		7 10
1 barrel of apples,		8 00
1,091 pounds of coffee,		224 88
574 gallons of molasses,		402 67
471 pounds of sugar,		86 64
20 pounds of tea,		22 00
120 pounds of cheese,		26 61
584 pounds of butter,		159 76
30 pounds of rice,		3 90
20 bushels of beans,		43 31
25 pounds of macaroni,		6 00
20,250 gallons of water,		80 00
1 half-box of raisins,		3 00

Meal,	$3 75
Steward's bills of sundries,	434 11
Ice,	11 37
	$4,997 17

Medicines.

Medical attendance,	$5 00
Leeches,	1 25
Medicines,	3 85
	$10 10

Clothing.

270 pair of shoes,	$488 05
Making 175 shirts,	59 62
1,333 yards of flannel,	439 18
734 yards of cloth,	1,279 56
Thread,	7 40
Making 56 pairs of trousers,	23 48
257 yards of jean,	167 37
234 yards of lining,	83 90
Belts,	3 00
	$2,551 56

Fuel and Light.

20 tons of coal,	$245 19
2 cords of wood,	24 00
4 gallons binnacle oil,	6 70
10 gallons kerosene oil,	8 25
40 gallons sea-elephant oil,	66 80
	$350 94

Furniture.

Crockery,	$19 55
5 hair mattresses,	75 00
1 compass,	5 00
Spoons,	3 00
12 excelsior mattresses,	25 50
	$128 05

Repairs and Improvements.

E. J. Cleveland, blacksmith,	$5 17
Joseph Sargent's bill,	72 18
Iron hoops,	3 50
Dry dock,	163 90
Yellow metal,	257 19
Anchor stocks,	65 25
Assistance in getting ship off shore,	130 00
M. Bailey's bill, carpenter work,	220 81
Cleaning bottom,	12 00
Joseph Sargent's bill for stoves, tin ware and repairs,	175 75
For rivets,	35
	$1,106 10

Ship Chandlery.

Bill of Whiton, Brother & Co.,	$192 15
Bill of Whiton, Brother & Co.,	591 73
Oars,	21 60
18 dozen oak brooms,	52 80
	$858 28

Trustees' Expenses.

Bill of W. T. Davis,	$220 00
Bill of B. L. Allen,	65 54
Bill of William Fabens,	102 55
Bill of A. C. Hersey,	150 00
	$538 09

Insurance.

Old Colony Insurance Company, to July 26, 1865,	$136 00
New England Insurance Company, to July 26, 1865,	401 00
Alliance Insurance Company, to July 26, 1865,	251 00
Washington Insurance Company, to July 26, 1865,	201 00
	$989 00

Towage.

Tow-boat "American Eagle,"	$40 00
Tow-boat "Despatch,"	8 00
Tow-boat "American Eagle,"	10 00
Tow-boat "E. J. Macey,"	12 00
	$70 00

Stationary.

Bill of M. L. Eldridge,	$83 20
Treasurer's office,	48 50
	$131 70

Wages and Salaries.

Richard Matthews, *Superintendent*,	$500 00
M. L. Eldridge, *Teacher*,	400 00
Daniel Russell, *First Officer*,	300 00
Asa Blaney, *Second Officer*,	230 00
George D. Smith, *Third Officer*,	160 00
C. H. Barbour, *Steward*,	180 00
Simeon Shepard, *Cook*,	140 00
Nelson Lund, *Carpenter*,	155 00
George Andrews, *Captain Mess Deck*,	112 00
Reuben Harp, *Captain Berth Deck*,	112 00
Reuben Harp, Jr., *Coxswain*,	25 00
E. Double, Jr., *Coxswain*,	12 65
W. Willshaw, *Coxswain*,	50 00
Patrick Murphy, *Assistant-Teacher*,	34 00
Treasurer's salary to July 1,	100 00
Seamen's wages,	243 40
	$2,754 05

Sundries.

Horse car fares,	$1 20
Stamps,	4 25
Fire-works,	14 50
Washing,	26 32
Boat hire,	6 00

Noting protest,	$1 00
Police,	20 30
Boy to Westborough,	1 25
Newspapers,	7 25
Telegraph,	3 09
Gun caps,	1 25
Express,	70
Post office,	3 33
Interest,	49 00
	$139 44

Pilotage.

J. M. Dolliver,	$30 00
Plymouth pilot,	20 00
New Bedford pilot,	10 00
	$60 00

The amount received under head of Sundries, were as follows:—

Copper,	$12 90
Clothing,	7 00
Old junk,	8 00
Slush,	16 00
	$43 90

The amounts received for advance wages of boys shipped, were as follows:—

One boy on board bark "Grand Turk,"	$17 00
One boy on board bark "Catherine Jane,"	20 00
Ten boys on board steamer "Frayamee,"	300 00
One boy discharged on probation,	10 00
One boy discharged on probation,	10 00
One boy discharged on probation,	10 00
	$367 00

The amounts received from cities and towns, were as follows:

Franklin,	$4 21	Springfield,	$22 70
Northbridge,	6 92	Lawrence,	66 46
Somerville,	21 63	Lowell,	33 98
Chelsea,	30 27	Newburyport,	18 06
Weymouth,	1 00	Danvers,	12 92
Reading,	28 42	Lynn,	34 12
Fall River,	77 52	Salem,	98 81
Edgartown,	12 92	Fitchburg,	4 78
North Chelsea,	13 00		
City of Boston,	1,214 43		$1,715 07
Quincy,	12 92		

CHARLES W. REED,

Treasurer of Nautical Branch of State Reform School.

Boston, September 30, 1865.

Inventory of Property belonging to the Commonwealth, attached to the Institution, September 30, 1865.

Hull, spars, sails, rigging, anchors, boats, &c.,		$16,000 00
Two mooring anchors, 4,500 lbs. each, and ninety fathom two-inch chain,		1,000 00
360 tons stone ballast,		450 00
Property in boatswain's department,		100 00
in carpenter's department,		50 00
in school department,		300 00
in mess-room department,		100 00
in cook's department,		250 00
in steward's department,		50 00
170 hammocks,		350 00
4 brass cannon,		500 00
1 iron cannon,		25 00
30 pounds powder,		15 00
4 boxes canister shot,		40 00
3 boxes round shot,		30 00
50 muskets,		250 00
24 boarding pikes,		24 00
225 second-hand blankets,		300 00
300 caps,		90 00
160 pairs new shoes,		278 00
200 pairs second-hand shoes,		100 00
60 new reefing jackets,		300 00
100 second-hand reefing jackets,		100 00
325 second-hand shirts,		260 00
60 pairs new thick pants,		180 00
150 second-hand thick pants,		125 00
250 pair second-hand thin pants,		275 00
12 barrels pork,		180 00
11 " beef,		110 00
55 " bread,		220 00
4 " molasses, 160 gallons,		112 00
5 " flour,		50 00

25	gallons oil,	$20 00
1	barrel vinegar,	5 00
2	quintals codfish,	9 00
10	pounds tea,	10 00
3	boxes soap,	15 00
	Small stores,	25 00
12	cabin mattresses,	72 00
30	cabin blankets,	90 00
20	pillows,	30 00
	Cabin furniture, 2 sofas, 1 desk, 8 chairs,	50 00
	Table furniture,	75 00
5	stoves,	60 00
	Fuel,	75 00
180	mattresses,	180 00

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—I respectfully submit the following statement of the affairs of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1865, being the Sixth Annual Report.

TABLE NO. 1,

Showing the Number received and discharged, and the general condition of the School for the year ending September 30, 1865.

Boys in the School October 1, 1864,	163	
received from State Reform School,	8	
returned from probation,	7	
committed during the year,	157	
Whole number in School during the year,		335
Boys transferred to State Reform School,	8	
shipped in United States revenue service,	6	
merchant service,	67	
discharged to learn trades and on probation,	77	
deserted from the Ship 4, from Rainsford Island 4,	8	
sent to State Prison for setting fire to Ship,	2	
promoted to be assistant teacher,	1	
Remaining in School September 30, 1865,	166	
		335

Table No. 2,

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and average Number for each month.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average number.
October,	12	19	161.
November,	14	12	156.
December,	13	14	156.5
January,	14	11	157.4
February,	14	10	161.
March,	13	14	163.2
April,	12	13	161.4
May,	21	26	160.
June,	16	8	162.5
July,	15	13	160.4
August,	10	12	163.4
September,	18	17	164.
Totals,	172	169	160.5

Table No. 3,

Showing the Ages of those Admitted during the year.

Twelve years,	7	Sixteen,	27
Thirteen,	7	Seventeen,	40
Fourteen,	38		172
Fifteen,	53	Average age,	15.19

Table No. 4,

Showing the Cause of Commitment.

Assault and battery,	2	Stubborness,	44
Assault with intent to rob,	2	Vagrancy,	2
Breaking and entering to steal,	32	Returned from probation,	7
Idle and disorderly,	1	Transferred from State Reform School,	8
Incendiary,	2		
Larceny,	70	Total,	172
Malicious mischief,	2		

Table No. 5,

Showing the number committed by the Superior and Probate Courts from the several Counties.

	Superior.	Probate.	Total.
Berkshire,	–	1	1
Bristol,	4	1	5
Dukes,	–	1	1
Essex,	8	11	19
Franklin,	–	1	1
Hampden,	–	3	3
Hampshire,	–	1	1
Middlesex,	4	12	16
Norfolk,	6	8	14
Plymouth,	1	3	4
Suffolk,	25	61	86
Worcester,	–	6	6
Received from State Reform School,	–	–	8
Returned from probation,	–	–	7
Total,	48	109	172

Table No. 6,

Showing the length of time the boys have been in the Institution who left the past year.

In School less than 1 month,	5	In school 14 months,	5
1 month,	6	15 "	8
2 months,	8	16 "	3
3 "	10	17 "	5
4 "	14	18 "	5
5 "	13	19 "	6
6 "	11	20 "	1
7 "	9	22 "	1
8 "	8	24 "	1
9 "	15	25 "	1
10 "	7	27 "	1
11 "	8	28 "	1
12 "	13	Average time spent in the institution,	9⅓ months.
13 "	4		

Table No. 7,

Showing the Nativity of those Admitted during the year.

Born in Canada,	1	Born in Maryland,	1
England,	5	Massachusetts,	108
Germany,	2	New Hampshire,	6
Ireland,	19	New York,	8
Mexico,	1	Ohio,	1
New Brunswick,	5	Pennsylvania,	3
Newfoundland,	1	Rhode Island,	2
Scotland,	1	Vermont,	1
Foreigners,	35	Natives,	137
		Foreigners,	35
Born in Connecticut,	1		
Maine,	6	Total,	172

Table No. 8,

Showing the Nativity of the Parents of those Admitted during the year.

Born in British Provinces,	9	Born in Scotland,	3
England,	12	Sweden,	1
France,	2	United States,	121
Germany,	7		
Ireland,	183	Total,	344

Table No. 9,

Showing the Social and Domestic Condition, Employments and Habits of the boys committed the past year.

Number who had lost one parent,	85
both parents,	16
whose parents had separated,	8
who had out-door employment,	55
in-door employment,	93
were not employed,	24
had been arrested once previously,	55
twice previously,	24
three times previously,	8
four times previously,	2
five or six times previously,	2
not been arrested previously,	81
drank ardent spirits,	31
used tobacco,	95

List of Salaried Officers and their Salaries.

Richard Matthews, *Superintendent*,	$1,500 00
Martin L. Eldridge, *Teacher*,	1,200 00
Daniel Russell, *First Officer*,	900 00
Asa Blaney, *Second Officer*,	600 00
George D. Smith, *Third Officer*,	480 00
Charles D. Barbour, *Steward*,	540 00
Simeon Shepard, *Cook*,	420 00
Nelson Lund, *Carpenter*,	480 00
Reuben Harp, *Captain Berth Deck*,	336 00
George Andrews, *Captain Mess Deck*,	336 00
William Willshaw, *Coxswain*,	336 00
William Grant, *Seaman*,	336 00
Walter S. Perry, *Seaman*,	336 00

We have spent as much time in cruising during the past year as formerly, having visited all the principal ports in the State. The boys have been active and handy, and have made a good degree of advancement in seamanship.

The health of the boys has been very good indeed, and it gives me great pleasure to state that inflammation of the eyes, which has troubled us considerably, as it has almost all public institutions, has very much decreased.

No death has occurred among our number during the year.

The graduates from this institution, so far as heard from, have generally done well; some, as might be expected, have lapsed into the pursuit of evil courses, but a great majority are doing well, and giving evidence of thorough reform. The fidelity and devotion of those who have served their country during the war, in the navy and army, is very gratifying, and will ever be a source of just pride in the institution which in part, at least, prepared their hearts to love and hands to defend the land of their birth.

Many interesting letters have been received from boys who have been in the navy and army, giving very clear and truthful accounts of engagements by sea and land.

Two boys have served three years in the navy, and then enlisted two years in the army. One writes: "Say to the captain that the boys, in the future, will thank him for all he is doing for them now." Another boy says: "If the boys are

obedient and follow the advice given them by the officers of the ship, they will come out all right." Scarcely a day passes now in which the ship is not visited by some of the former pupils of the school, returning from voyages at sea, giving good evidence that they are leading honorable and useful lives. Another boy writes: "Give the officers and trustees of the School Ship my thanks, for all they have done for me."

The close of the war, and the consequent discharge of so many seamen from the navy, has so increased the number of men seeking voyages, and so reduced the rates of wages as to make the demand for boys much less than during the three years previous. You will observe by reference to Table 1, that fewer boys have been sent on voyages at sea this past year, than for two or three years before.

This, however, I do not consider a misfortune, by any means, as the length of time which the boys have heretefore spent in the institution has been too short for thoroughness either in reform or instruction.

With the increased facilities for the accommodation of boys, we shall not only be able to give instruction upon a broader system, but by having a greater range of selection, shall be prepared to give better satisfaction than ever before, by offering only boys whose characters and capabilities have been tested by a long residence in the school.

Our library has been largely increased the past year by donations from friends of the institution. James T. Fields, Esq., of Boston, has presented us with more than one hundred volumes of well selected books. We are also under great obligations to Hon. T. D. Eliot, Messrs. George M. Barnard, James M. Barnard, George B. Emerson, Patrick Donahue, Rev. J. Bartholomew, Thomas Gaffield, G. W. Chase, James F. Tillinghast, John T. Smith, and Walker & Wise; also Mrs. Prime, Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Mrs. Isaiah Breed, and Miss Winthrop of New York.

The Sons of Temperance of Boston, through their committee, consisting of J. N. Robbins, H. C. Gannett, W. F. Story, Mark Salom, and Gilbert Robbins, presented us on Washington's birth-day, with two hundred volumes, neatly covered and catalogued.

To all of the above mentioned persons, and to many other friends whose names are not enumerated, we extend our cordial thanks.

Religious exercises have been regularly attended on the Sabbath, on which occasion the boys have been addressed by gentlemen representing the different religious denominations, and the various callings in life.

By this means the interest of the boys has been kept up, and doubtless many good resolutions have been formed and kept.

We are under great obligations to the many gentlemen that have given us so much profitable assistance in this way.

RICHARD MATTHEWS, *Superintendent.*

School Ship Massachusetts, Boston Harbor,
September 30, 1865.

TEACHER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—In reviewing and reporting upon a year's work, the teacher, of all others, finds himself least able, by statistics or otherwise, to exhibit to others the results of his labor. The humblest worker in material things can point to careful measurements of surface or volume, or bid the year's perfected labor pass in review, and secure at least the praise of industrious application. But there is no intellectual gauge to show the increase of knowledge, the mental power evoked, or the results of discipline in the formation of character. The reward of the teacher must consist chiefly in the consciousness of having endeavored faithfully to perform the work allotted him to do. Still there are always facts connected with the recipients of instruction which are interesting and useful, especially so when they form a class in social science, possessing many of the elements of power, which may be developed as the bane or blessing of the whole body of society.

Of the boys committed the past year it has been found that the average length of time since they left school is more than twenty months. It has also been found that of the eighty-six boys committed during the year from Boston, nineteen,—or twenty-two per cent.—had previously been committed to the house of reformation at Deer Island, for truancy. It must be plain, then, that boys coming here at the average age of about fifteen, with two of the best years in a boy's life unimproved, so far as intellectual culture is concerned, must of necessity be backward in learning, and destitute of that taste for intellectual

employments which is the foundation of all progress in the acquisition of knowledge. Nor should it be forgotten that in a great majority of cases the chance for instruction offered by this institution will be the last which will ever come within the reach of these boys. These facts invest the period of detention and instruction which this class of boys are here permitted to enjoy, with great importance and responsibility; and, if properly considered, urge forcibly the extending of this period to the farthest possible limit, and filling it day by day with faithful, conscientious labor.

Of the one hundred and seventy-two boys received during the year, seven could not read, and two did not know the alphabet. Thirty-four could read passably in the First Reader; seventy-five could read in the Second Reader; forty could read in the Third Reader, and sixteen could read in the Fourth Reader: twenty-three could not write; forty-one had not studied arithmetic; sixty-five had studied mental arithmetic, and sixty-six had studied written arithmetic, more or less.

The conduct of the boys in school has been very good, and they have shown as ready and prompt obedience, and as much application to study as we could reasonably expect from their antecedents. The school has been as easily managed as in any year since it was organized, and the progress made in the several branches pursued as great as heretofore, while in some, especially in navigation, the advancement is certainly more marked than in any former year.

This is very gratifying; for any one at all acquainted with our maritime population can point to many men of enterprise and correct habits, who have been checked in their aspirations for positions of command and trust because their limited education did not embrace a knowledge of the theory of navigation.

Penmanship receives special attention, since the acquisition of a good hand-writing is considered one of the best qualifications for a young man seeking employment, opening as it does to him many avenues of useful occupation which otherwise were closed.

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the valuable service rendered by the assistant teacher, Patrick Murphy, who was promoted from the ranks during the year. Allow me to suggest whether a system of promotions to minor positions might not

be adopted, and conducted in such a manner as to cultivate the self-respect of the boys and excite among them a worthy emulation.

I cannot close my Report without some allusion to those who were so recently my pupils, but who now sleep in Southern graves or beneath the waves of the ocean. Eight are known to have fallen, by land or sea, in their country's defence. In the sudden shock of battle, or after days of suffering from wounds or disease, they have gone to their long rest in unknown graves, or "in the bosom of the deep sea buried." How great was the sacrifice they made for so good a cause. With them the morning of life was clouded by misfortune and chilled by neglect; and just as the beams of hope gave to life a meaning and a joy—in the opening years of manhood, they bade adieu to all the brightness of the future, and, faithful to duty went down into "the valley and shadow of death." They were obscure and humble, but a nation's grateful remembrance shall be their monument. They were poor, but they have left a rich and imperishable legacy in their heroic example of devotion to country and to duty.

Respectfully submitted.

MARTIN L. ELDRIDGE, *Teacher.*

APR 25 '39 W.P.A.